



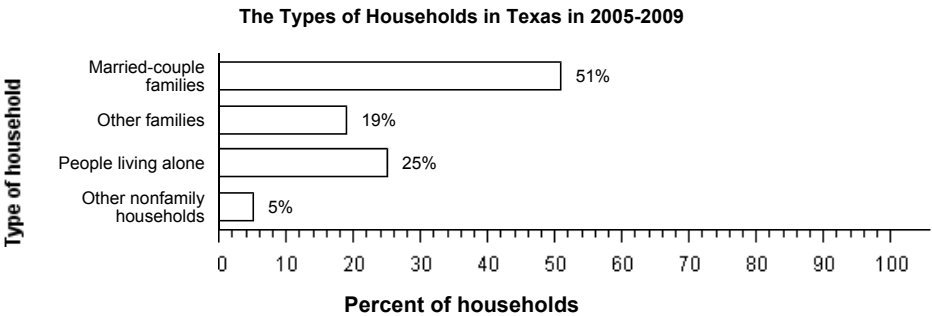
Texas
Population and Housing Narrative Profile: 2005-2009
 Data Set: **2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates**
 Survey: **American Community Survey**

NOTE. Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [Survey Methodology](#).

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES: In 2005-2009 there were 8.3 million households in Texas. The average household size was 2.8 people.

Families made up 70 percent of the households in Texas. This figure includes both married-couple families (51 percent) and other families (19 percent). Nonfamily households made up 30 percent of all households in Texas. Most of the nonfamily households were people living alone, but some were composed of people living in households in which no one was related to the householder.

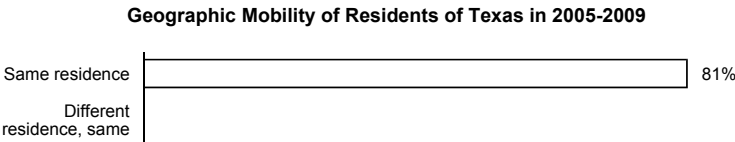


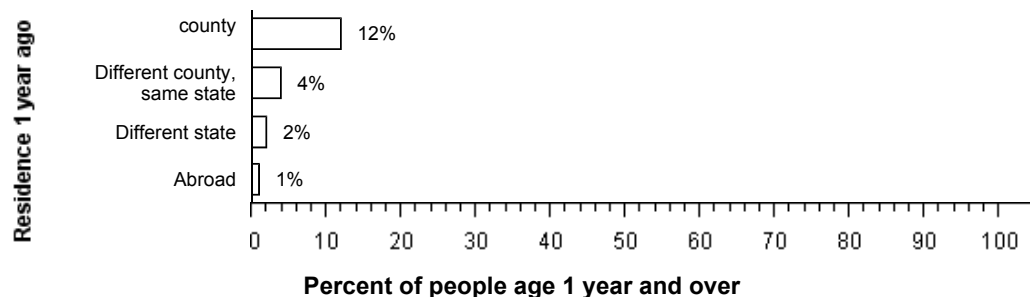
Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

NATIVITY AND LANGUAGE: Sixteen percent of the people living in Texas in 2005-2009 were foreign born. Eighty-four percent was native, including 61 percent who were born in Texas.

Among people at least five years old living in Texas in 2005-2009, 34 percent spoke a language other than English at home. Of those speaking a language other than English at home, 86 percent spoke Spanish and 14 percent spoke some other language; 43 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well."

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY: In 2005-2009, 81 percent of the people at least one year old living in Texas were living in the same residence one year earlier; 12 percent had moved during the past year from another residence in the same county, 4 percent from another county in the same state, 2 percent from another state, and 1 percent from abroad.



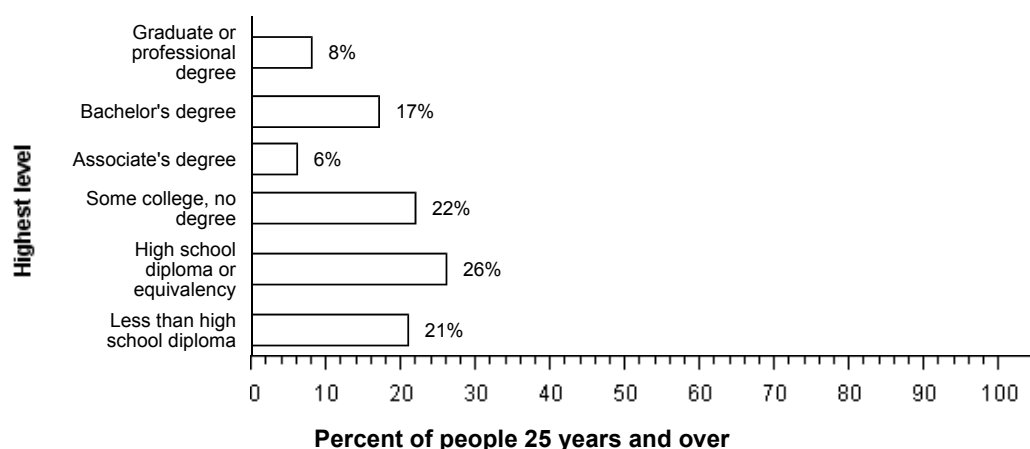


Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

EDUCATION: In 2005-2009, 79 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 25 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Twenty-one percent were dropouts; they were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school.

The total school enrollment in Texas was 6.7 million in 2005-2009. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 828,000 and elementary or high school enrollment was 4.3 million children. College or graduate school enrollment was 1.5 million.

The Educational Attainment of People in Texas in 2005-2009

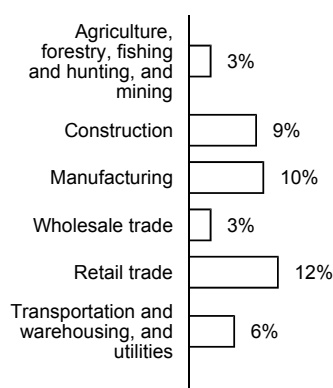


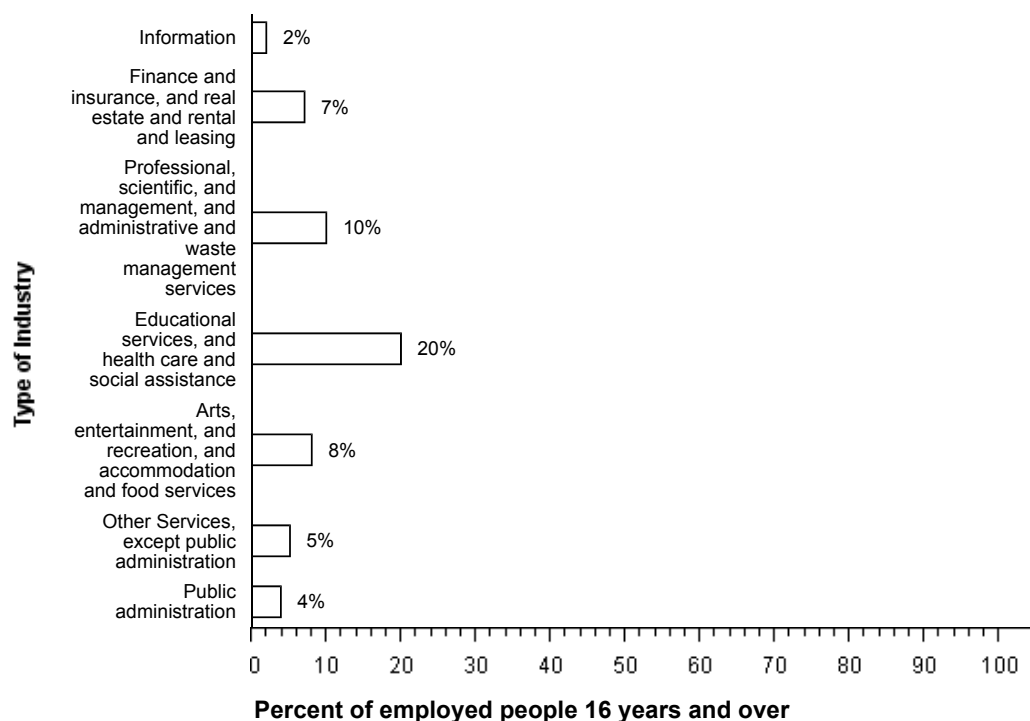
Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

DISABILITY: In Texas, among people at least five years old in 2005-2009, percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from percent of people 5 to 15 years old, to percent of people 16 to 64 years old, and to percent of those 65 and older.

INDUSTRIES: In 2005-2009, for the employed population 16 years and older, the leading industries in Texas were Educational services, and health care, and social assistance, 20 percent, and Retail trade, 12 percent.

Employment by Industry in Texas in 2005-2009





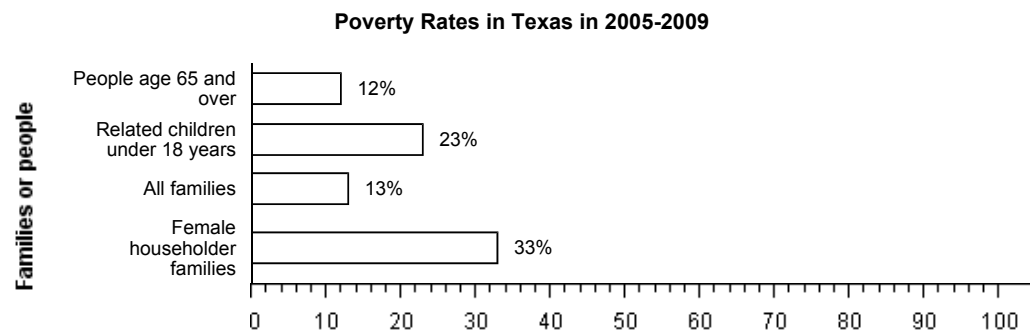
Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

OCCUPATIONS AND TYPE OF EMPLOYER: Among the most common occupations were: Management, professional, and related occupations, 33 percent; Sales and office occupations, 26 percent; Service occupations, 17 percent; Production, transportation, and material moving occupations, 12 percent; and Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations, 11 percent. Seventy-eight percent of the people employed were Private wage and salary workers; 14 percent was Federal, state, or local government workers; and 7 percent was Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers.

TRAVEL TO WORK: Seventy-nine percent of Texas workers drove to work alone in 2005-2009, 12 percent carpoolled, 2 percent took public transportation, and 4 percent used other means. The remaining 4 percent worked at home. Among those who commuted to work, it took them on average 24.7 minutes to get to work.

INCOME: The median income of households in Texas was \$48,199. Eighty-four percent of the households received earnings and 14 percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Twenty-three percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$14,211. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

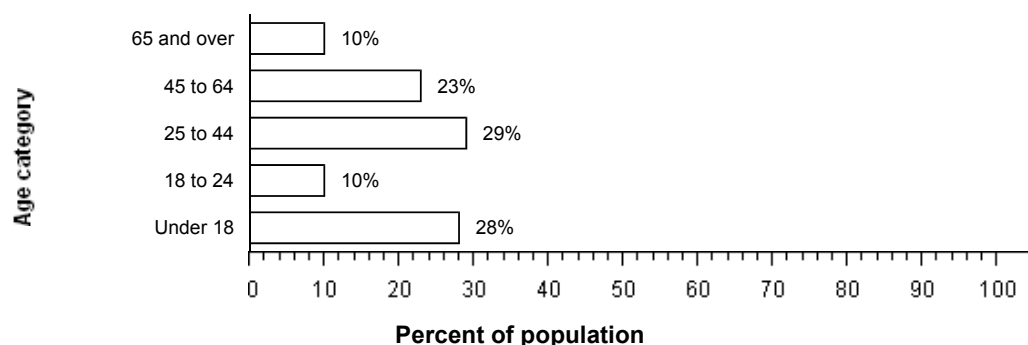
POVERTY AND PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS: In 2005-2009, 17 percent of people were in poverty. Twenty-three percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 12 percent of people 65 years old and over. Thirteen percent of all families and 33 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.



Percent below poverty level

Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

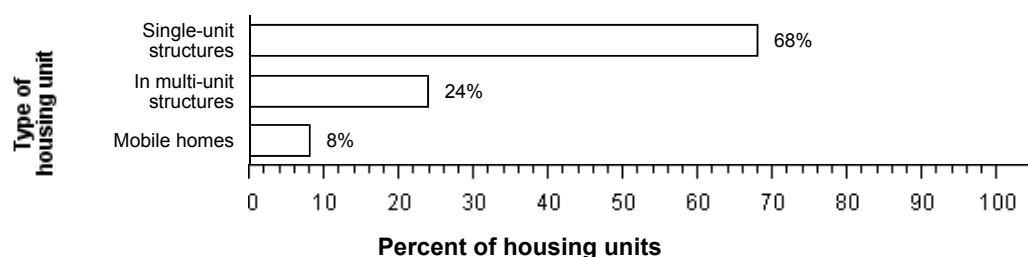
POPULATION OF Texas: In 2005-2009, Texas had a total population of 23.8 million - 11.9 million (50 percent) females and 11.9 million (50 percent) males. The median age was 33 years. Twenty-eight percent of the population was under 18 years and 10 percent was 65 years and older.

The Age Distribution of People in Texas in 2005-2009

Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

For people reporting one race alone, 72 percent was White; 11 percent was Black or African American; 1 percent was American Indian and Alaska Native; 3 percent was Asian; less than 0.5 percent was Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 11 percent was Some other race. Two percent reported Two or more races. Thirty-six percent of the people in Texas was Hispanic. Forty-eight percent of the people in Texas was White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

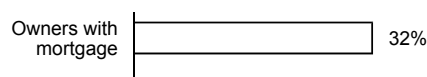
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: In 2005-2009, Texas had a total of 9.4 million housing units, 12 percent of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, 68 percent was in single-unit structures, 24 percent was in multi-unit structures, and 8 percent was mobile homes. Thirty-three percent of the housing units were built since 1990.

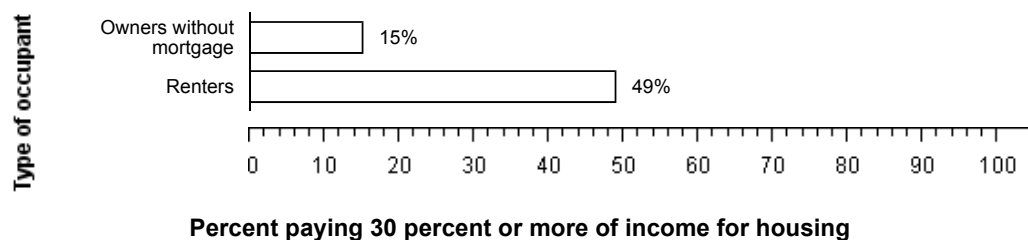
The Types of Housing Units in Texas in 2005-2009

Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT CHARACTERISTICS: In 2005-2009, Texas had 8.3 million occupied housing units - 5.4 million (65 percent) owner occupied and 2.9 million (35 percent) renter occupied. Five percent of the households did not have telephone service and 6 percent of the households did not have access to a car, truck, or van for private use. Multi Vehicle households were not rare. Forty-one percent had two vehicles and another 18 percent had three or more.

HOUSING COSTS: The median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was \$1,379, nonmortgaged owners \$430, and renters \$761. Thirty-two percent of owners with mortgages, 15 percent of owners without mortgages, and 49 percent of renters in Texas spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing.

Occupants with a Housing Cost Burden in Texas in 2005-2009



Source: American Community Survey, 2005-2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program produces the [official population estimates for the nation, states, counties and places, and the official estimates of housing units for states and counties](#). The population and housing characteristics included above are derived from the American Community Survey.

Notes:

- Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
- Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.