

For more detailed statistics from the American Community Survey for the City of Tucson click on the following:

- [Demographic and Housing Estimates](#)
- [Economic Characteristics](#)
- [Housing Characteristics](#)
- [Social Characteristics](#)

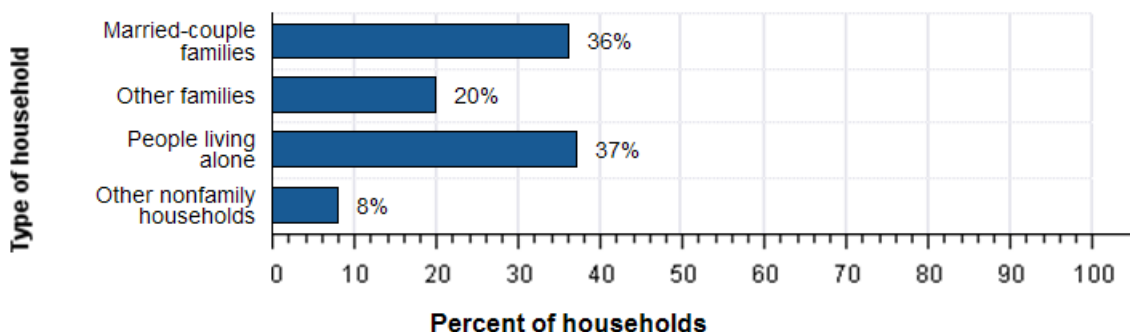
For single-year estimate data for the City of Tucson [click here](#)

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HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES: From 2006-2008 there were 201,000 households in Tucson. The average household size was 2.6 people.

Families made up 55 percent of the households in Tucson . This figure includes both married-couple families (36 percent) and other families (20 percent). Nonfamily households made up 45 percent of all households in Tucson. 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.

The Types of Households in Tucson city, Arizona in 2006-2008



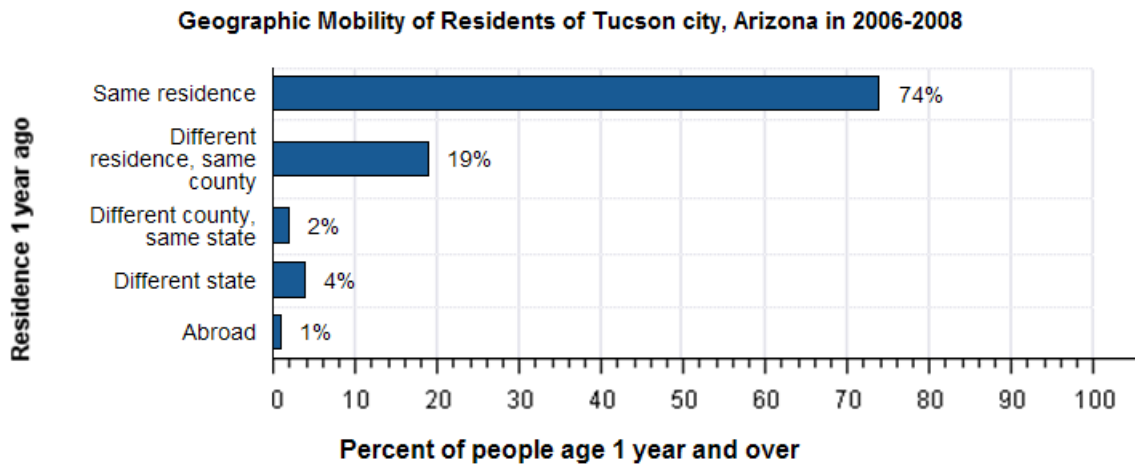
Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008

NATIVITY AND LANGUAGE: Sixteen percent of the people living in Tucson in 2006-2008 were foreign born. Eighty-four percent were native, including 41 percent who were born in Arizona.

Among people at least five years old living in Tucson in 2006-2008, 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; 38 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well."

GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY: From 2006-2008, 74 percent of the people at least one year old living in Tucson were living in the same residence one year earlier; 19 percent had moved during the past year from another residence

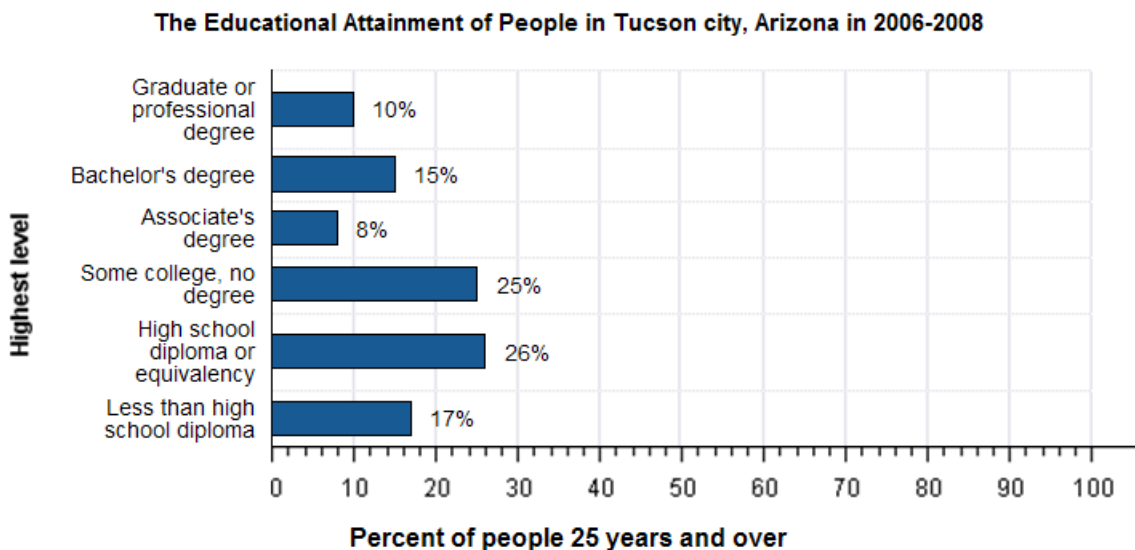
in the same county, 2 percent from another county in the same state, 4 percent from another state, and 1 percent from abroad.



Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008

EDUCATION: From 2006-2008, 84 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 24 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Seventeen percent were dropouts; they were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school.

The total school enrollment in Tucson was 150,000 in 2006-2008. Nursery school and kindergarten enrollment was 13,000 and elementary or high school enrollment was 83,000 children. College or graduate school enrollment was 54,000.

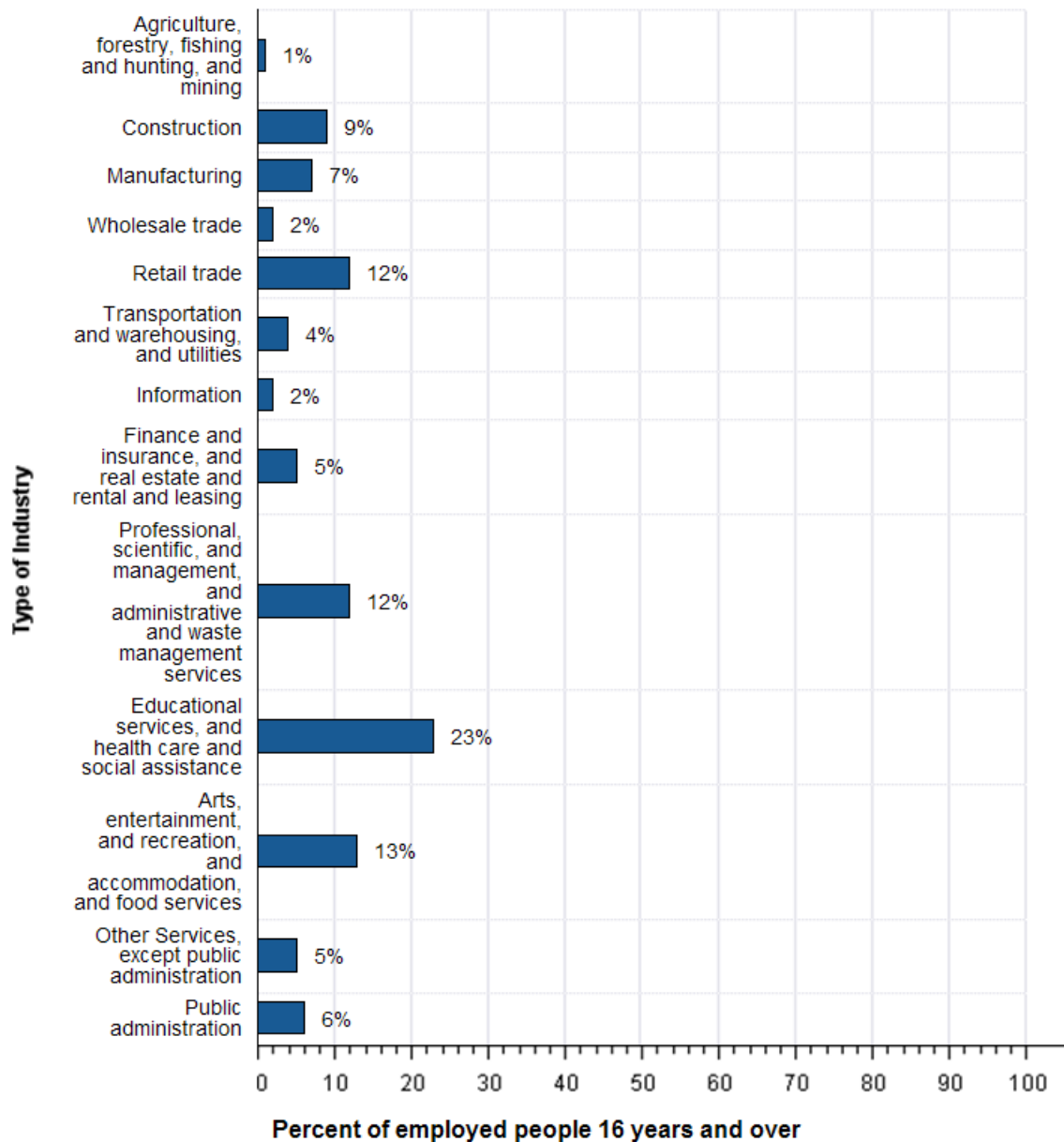


Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008

DISABILITY: Data for this section cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small. Displaying the data would risk disclosing information for individuals.

INDUSTRIES: From 2006-2008, for the employed population 16 years and older, the leading industries in Tucson were educational services, and health care, and social assistance, 23 percent, and arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation, and food services, 13 percent.

Employment by Industry in Tucson city, Arizona in 2006-2008



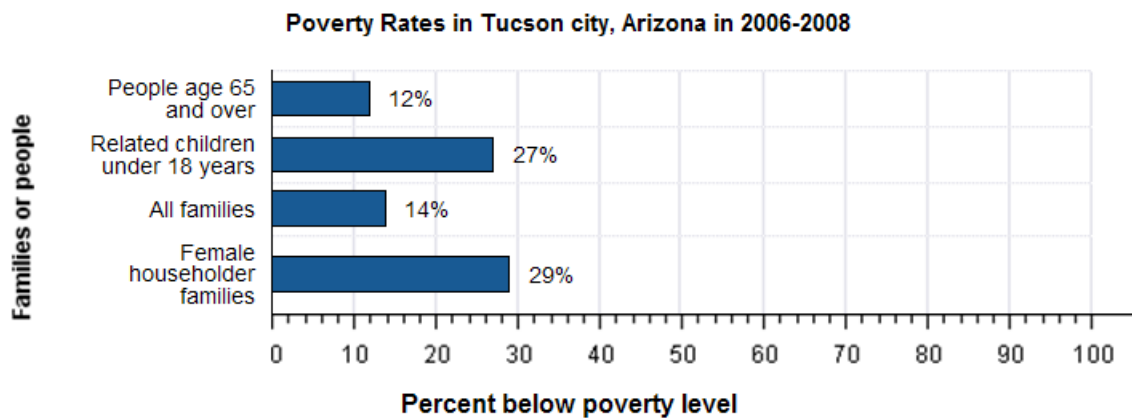
Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008

OCCUPATIONS AND TYPE OF EMPLOYER: Among the most common occupations were: management, professional, and related occupations, 31 percent; sales and office occupations, 26 percent; service occupations, 22 percent; construction, extraction, maintenance and repair occupations, 12 percent; and production, transportation, and material moving occupations, 9 percent. Seventy-five percent of the people employed were private wage and salary workers; 18 percent were Federal, state, or local government workers; and 6 percent was self-employed..

TRAVEL TO WORK: Seventy-two percent of Tucson workers drove to work alone in 2006-2008, 12 percent carpooled, 4 percent took public transportation, and 8 percent used other means. The remaining 4 percent worked at home. Of those who commuted to work, it took them on average 21.9 minutes to get to work.

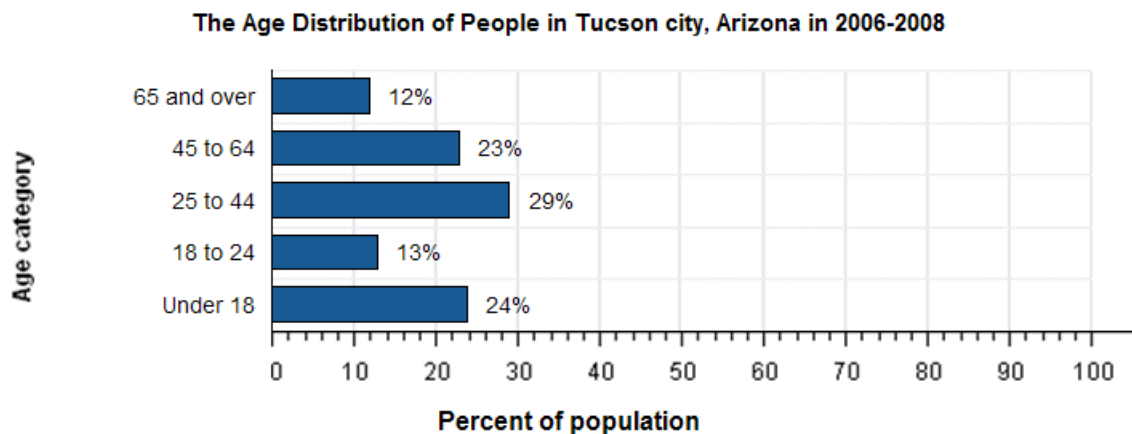
INCOME: The median income of households in Tucson was \$37,936. Seventy-nine percent of the households received earnings and 17 percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Twenty-seven percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$13,625. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

POVERTY AND PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS: From 2006-2008, 20 percent of people were in poverty. Twenty-seven percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 12 percent of people 65 years old and over. Fourteen percent of all families and 29 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.



Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008

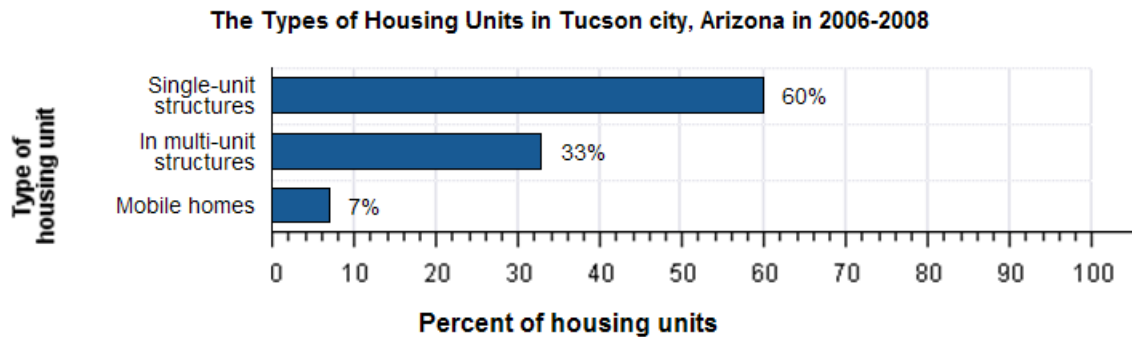
POPULATION: From 2006-2008, Tucson had a total population of 532,000 - 269,000 (50 percent) females and 264,000 (50 percent) males. The median age was 33.2 years. Twenty-four percent of the population was under 18 years and 12 percent was 65 years and older.



Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008

For people reporting one race alone, 69 percent were White; 4 percent were Black or African American; 3 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native; 3 percent were Asian; less than 0.5 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 18 percent were of some other race. Three percent reported being of two or more races. Forty percent of the people in Tucson were Hispanic. Fifty percent of the people in Tucson were White non-Hispanic. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

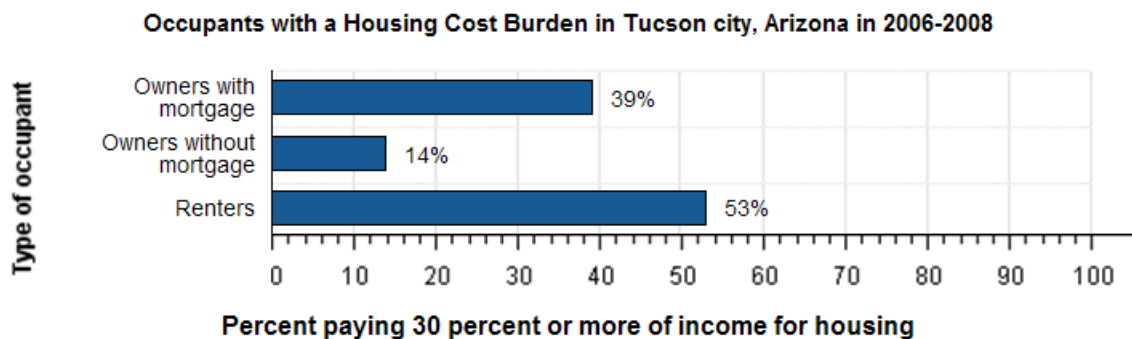
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: In 2006-2008, Tucson had a total of 225,000 housing units, 11 percent of which were vacant. Of the total housing units, 60 percent were in single-unit structures, 33 percent were in multi-unit structures, and 7 percent were mobile homes. Twenty-three percent of the housing units were built since 1990.



Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT CHARACTERISTICS: In 2006-2008, Tucson had 201,000 occupied housing units - 109,000 (54 percent) owner occupied and 92,000 (46 percent) renter occupied. Six percent of the households did not have telephone service and 12 percent of the households did not have access to a car, truck, or van for private use. Thirty-two percent had two vehicles and another 13 percent had three or more.

HOUSING COSTS: The median monthly housing costs for mortgaged owners was \$1,218, nonmortgaged owners \$341, and renters \$674. Thirty-nine percent of owners with mortgages, 14 percent of owners without mortgages, and 53 percent of renters in Tucson spent 30 percent or more of household income on housing.



Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

NOTE.

The population and housing characteristics included above are derived from the American Community Survey.

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: http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/official_estimates_2008.html

For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology. http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/exp_acs2008_3yr.html

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