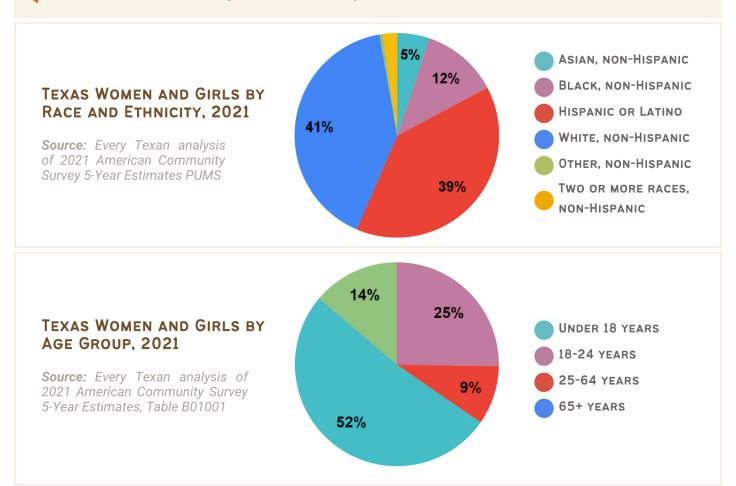


NOTE ON DATA COLLECTION, SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, AND INCLUSION:

Unless noted otherwise in the footnotes, the data in this brief are from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Data collection efforts across many survey instruments have yet to fully address the need to include the diverse identities of Texans. Therefore, the demographic breakdown provided in this brief primarily reflects binary, cisgender sex-disaggregation of data. Such binary focus excludes important information about transgender and gender nonconforming populations. The categories of race and ethnicity utilized also do not adequately reflect the multiracial and multiethnic population of Texas. The way that many primary sources for data collect racial and ethnic data must evolve to be more inclusive and representative of the geographic, social, and cultural dimensions that define the concepts.

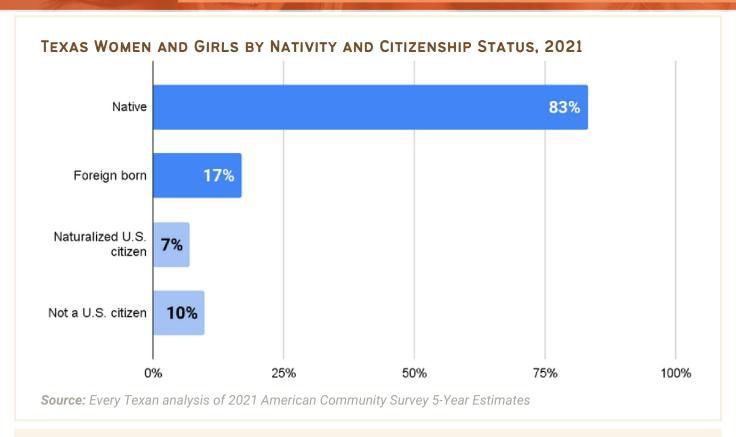
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TEXAS WOMEN

- ✓ More than half (59%) of Texas women and girls are women and girls of color.
- ✓ The median female age in Texas is 35.8 years.
- 11% of Texas women and girls have a disability.

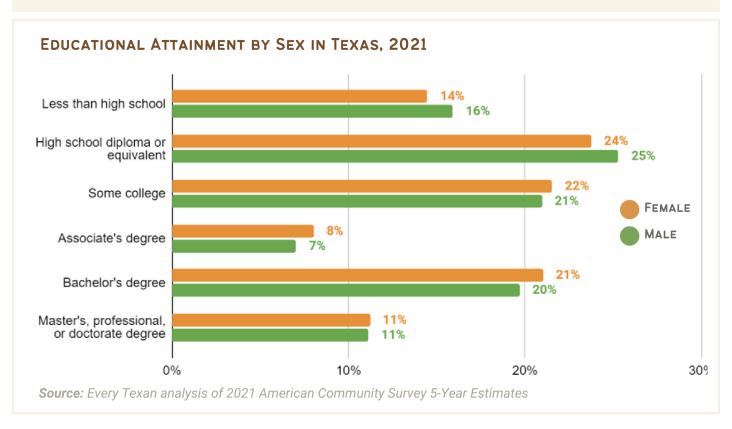


- √ 17% of women and girls in Texas were born in a country other than the United States.
 - ✓ Of Texas women and girls born in another country, 58% are not a U.S. citizen.





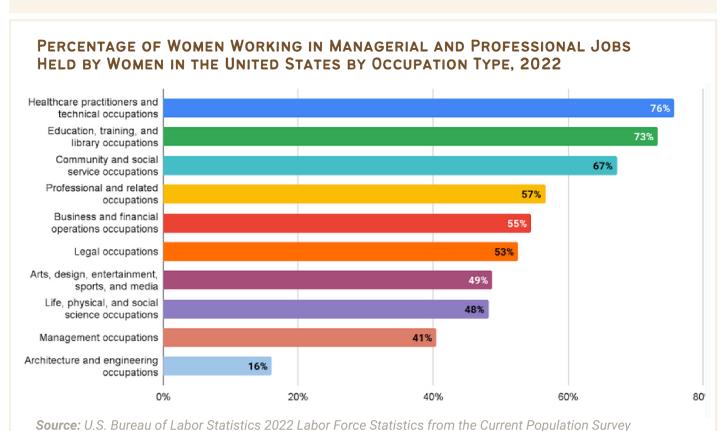
√ 40% of women 25 years and older have a college degree, compared to 38% of men 25 years and older.



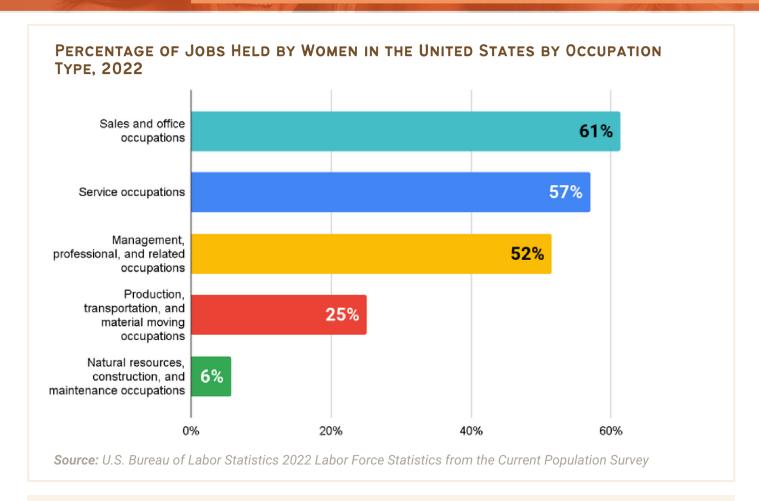


ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TEXAS WOMEN 1

- √ 59% of women 16 years and older are in the labor force, compared to 72% of men 16 years and older. Of women 16 years and older in the labor force, 5% are unemployed (the same rate as men).
- 🖊 In Texas, for every dollar a man makes, a woman makes 87 cents.²
- The median income for a woman working full-time in Texas is \$43,927, while the median income for a man working full-time in Texas is \$54,847.3
- In Texas, women account for: 4
 - √ 52% of managerial and professional jobs;
 - 41% of management jobs;
 - √ 29% of chief executive positions;
 - √ 27% of computer and mathematical jobs;
 - and 16% of architecture and engineering jobs.

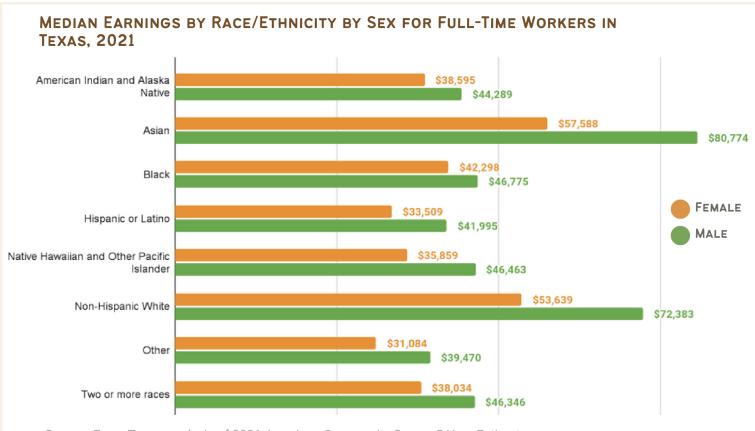






- The top five most common industries for working women in Texas are:
 - Educational services, and health care and social assistance;
 - Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative, and waste management services;
 - Finance and insurance, and real estate, and rental and leasing;
 - Retail trade;
 - ✓ and Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services.





Source: Every Texan analysis of 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Note: Data is for the population 16 years and over with earnings that worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months (in 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars).

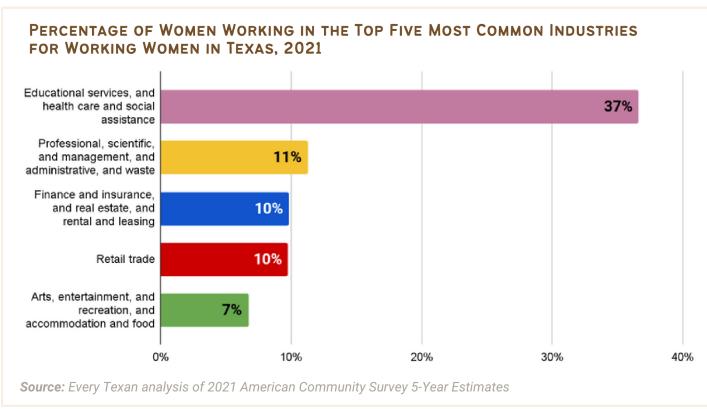


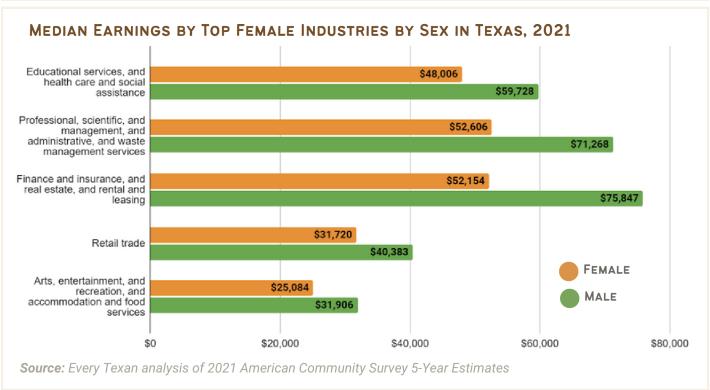


Source: Every Texan analysis of 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Note: Median earnings by educational attainment data is for the population 25 years and over with earnings (in 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars).

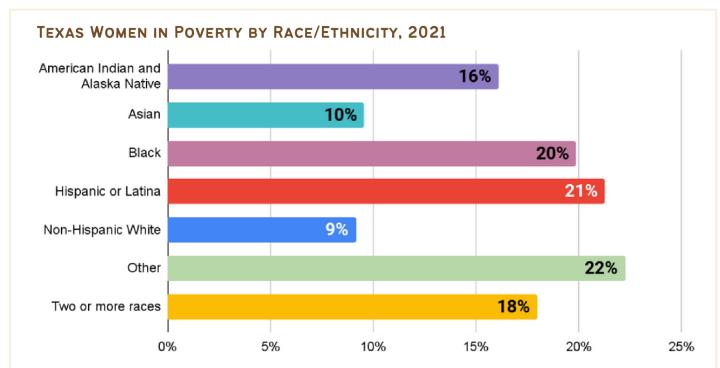








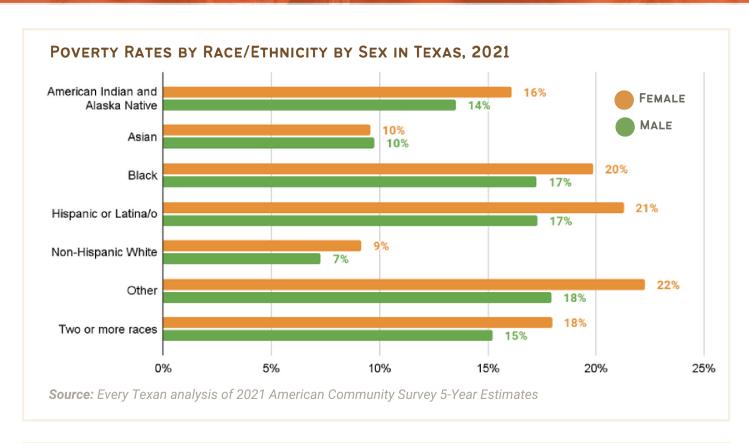
- ✓ 15% of women and girls live in poverty in Texas, compared to 13% of men.
- ✓ 9% of Texas women in the labor force live in poverty, compared to 7% of men in the labor force. 8% of employed women live in poverty, compared to 6% of employed men in Texas.
- Hispanic and Latina women have the highest poverty rate of Texas women at 21%, and non-
- ✓ Hispanic White women have the lowest at 9%.

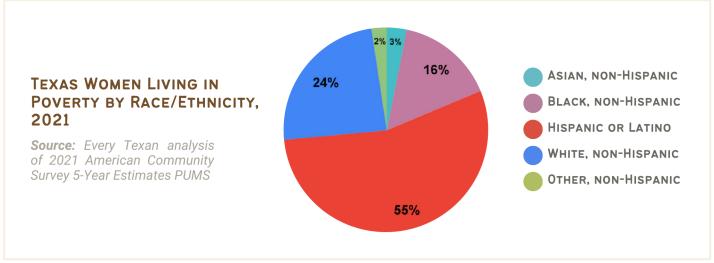


Source: Every Texan analysis of 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

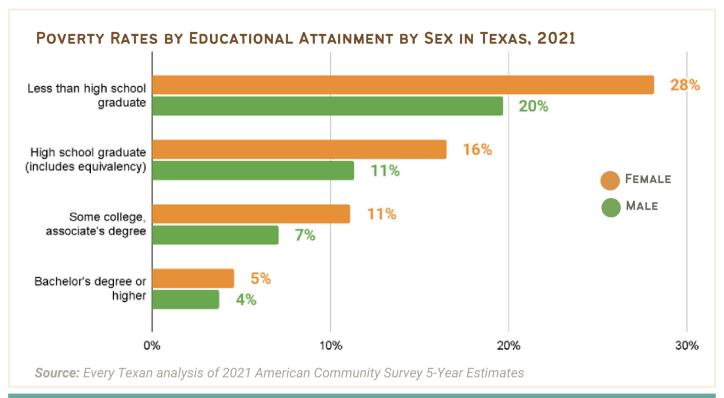
Note: American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black, other, and two or more races are not exclusive of the Hispanic or Latina category.





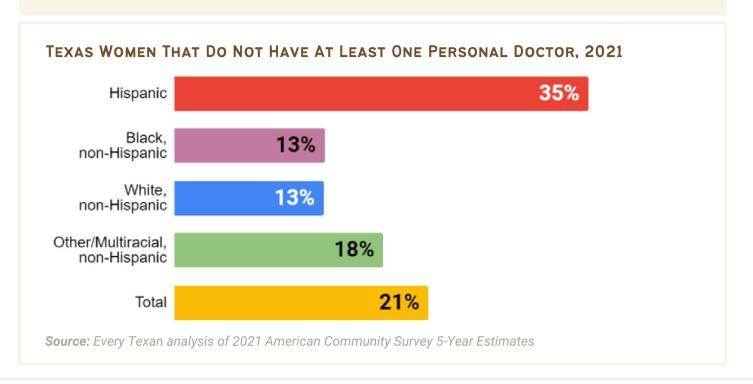






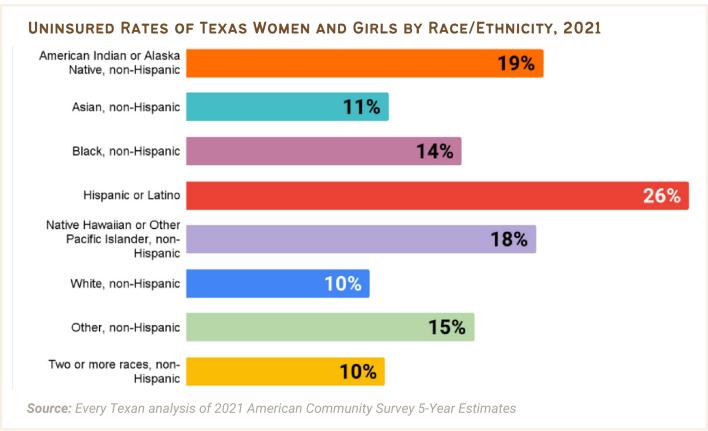
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

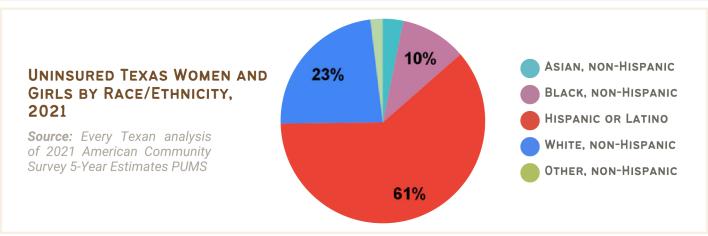
- √ 16% of women in Texas reported that their mental health was not good for 14 or more days in 2021.5
- ✓ In 2021, 35% of Hispanic women in Texas reported not having a personal doctor, compared to 13% of non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black women.6





✓ Texas has the worst uninsured rate in the nation, with 17% of Texas women uninsured compared to 8% of women nationally. Hispanic women have the highest uninsured rate among Texas women at 26%, compared to 10% of non-Hispanic White women.

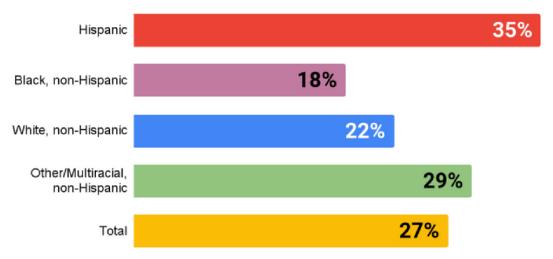




✓ In 2021, 35% of Hispanic women in Texas reported not having had a routine checkup in the past year, compared to 22% of non-Hispanic White women.







Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021 - Data Request from Every Texan

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

- As of 2023, Texas currently has 8 U.S. representatives (21% of state congressional seats), 2 statewide elective executives (22% of seats), and 54 state legislators (30% of seats) that are women.8
- ✓ Of Texas state legislators, only two are women of color.⁹
- ✓ As of 2023, only 192 women have ever served in the Texas legislature, while a total of 5,459 men have served.¹⁰
- ✓ Despite being half the state population, women hold only about 4,800 of Texas' 14,000 elected office positions. 11
- ✓ In 2020, 66% of eligible women voted in Texas, compared to 61% of eligible men.¹²

VIOLENCE AND SAFETY

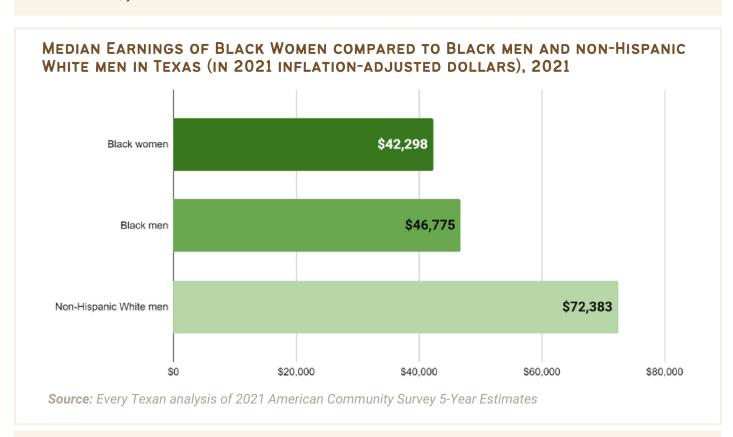
- ✓ In 2021, 169 Texas women were murdered by an intimate partner or a stalking perpetrator.¹³ Of these women, 38% were White, 34% were Hispanic/Latina, 25% were Black, 2% were Asian, and 0.5% were Native American. 14
- ✓ Of Texas high school girls that dated, 16.2% reported experiencing physical dating violence, compared to 9.4% of high school boys that dated. 15
- √ 15.9% of high school girls in Texas reported being bullied on school property compared to 11.5% of high school boys. 16 High school girls in Texas are also more likely to be bullied online, at 14.5% compared to 9.3% of high school boys. 17



BLACK WOMEN IN TEXAS

I. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

✓ The median annual earnings for a Black woman working full-time, year-round in Texas is. \$42,298, compared to \$46,775 for Black men and \$72,383 for non-Hispanic White men working full-time, year-round in Texas.



✓ 20% of Black women and girls are experiencing poverty compared to 17% of Black men and boys and 7% of non-Hispanic White men and boys.

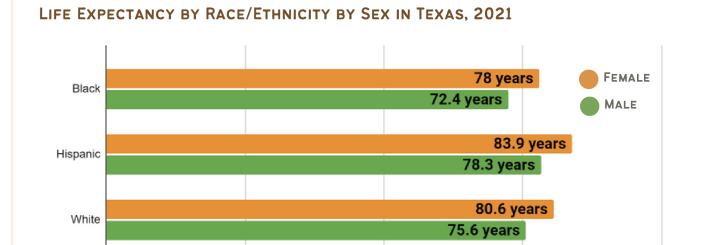
II. HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

✓ The life expectancy of a Black woman in Texas is 78 years, compared to 83.9 years for Hispanic women and 80.6 years for White women in Texas.¹⁸



Total

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH DATA BRIEF



Source: The University of Texas System, UT Southwestern Medical Center, and The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler. Life Expectancy by ZIP Code in Texas Map. Accessed March 15, 2023. https://www.texashealthmaps.com/lfex

50

25

- ✓ 14% of non-Hispanic Black women are uninsured, compared to 10% of non-Hispanic White women.19
- Black mothers are more likely to experience adverse birth outcomes compared to women of other racial and ethnic identities.
 - ✓ Black women have a preterm birth rate of 14.8%, which is 41% higher than the rate for all other women, and 59% higher than the lowest rate (9.3% for Asian and Pacific Islander women) in Texas.20
 - ✓ In 2020, 13.3% of Black women who gave birth had babies with low birth weights, compared to 6.8% of non-Hispanic white women.²¹
 - ✓ Black women in Texas had the highest rate of receiving late or no prenatal care in 2020 at 14%, twice the rate for non-Hispanic white women (7%).22
 - ✓ In 2020, the infant mortality rate for Black women in Texas was 10 infant deaths per 1,000. live births, compared to 5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for non-Hispanic White women.²³
 - Non-Hispanic Black women are most likely to die due to pregnancy-related complications compared to women of other races.²⁴

81.1 years

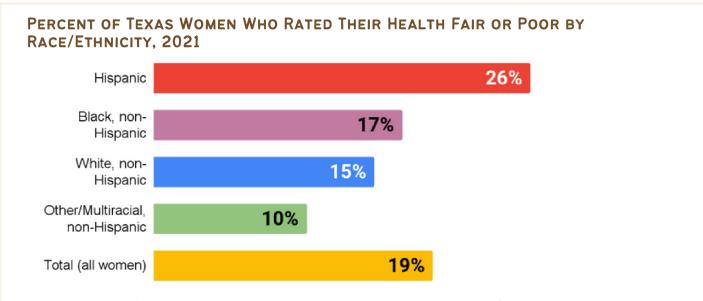
75

100

75.9 years

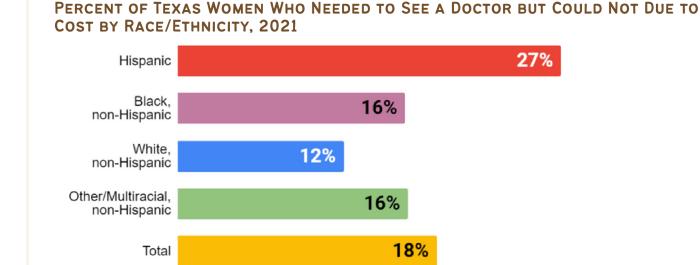


- ✓ In 2021, non-Hispanic Black women reported having been ever told by a doctor that they had diabetes at a higher rate (12%) than their non-Hispanic White and Hispanic counterparts, at 10% and 11%, respectively.²⁵
- ✓ 17% of non-Hispanic Black women in Texas rated their general health as "fair" or "poor," compared to 15% of non-Hispanic White women.²⁶ Hispanic women had the highest rate at 26%.²⁷



Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021 - Data Request from Every Texan

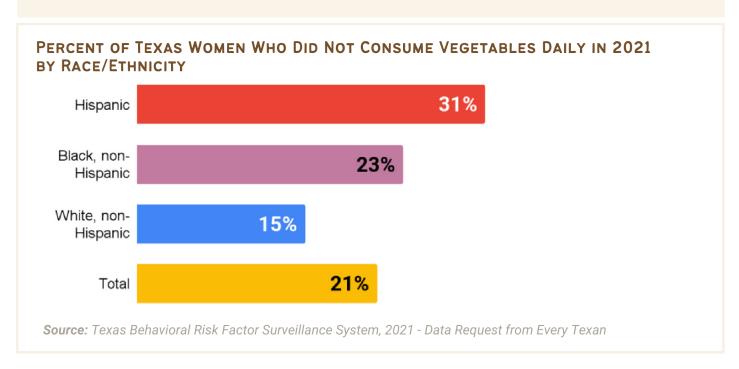
✓ In 2021, 16% of non-Hispanic Black women could not see a doctor due to cost, compared to 12% of non-Hispanic White women. 28 Hispanic women had the highest rate at 27%. 29



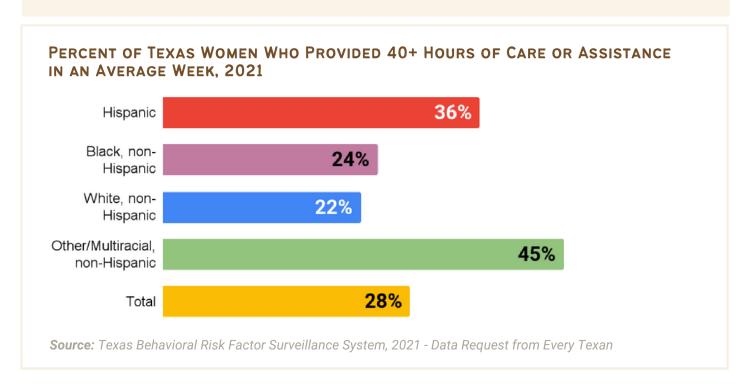
Source: Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021 - Data Request from Every Texan



23% of non-Hispanic Black and 31% of Hispanic women in Texas did not consume vegetables daily in 2021, compared to 15% of non-Hispanic White women in Texas.30



✓ In 2021, 24% of non-Hispanic Black and 36% of Hispanic women in Texas provided 40 or more hours of caregiving in an average week, compared to 22% of non-Hispanic White women in Texas.31





III. POLITICAL REPRESENTATION

✓ As of 2023, only four Black women have been sworn into the U.S. House of Representatives to represent Texas congressional districts: Jasmine F. Crockett, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Barbara C. Jordan, and Sheila Jackson Lee.³² Texas has not yet had a Black woman serve as governor or U.S. Senator.³³

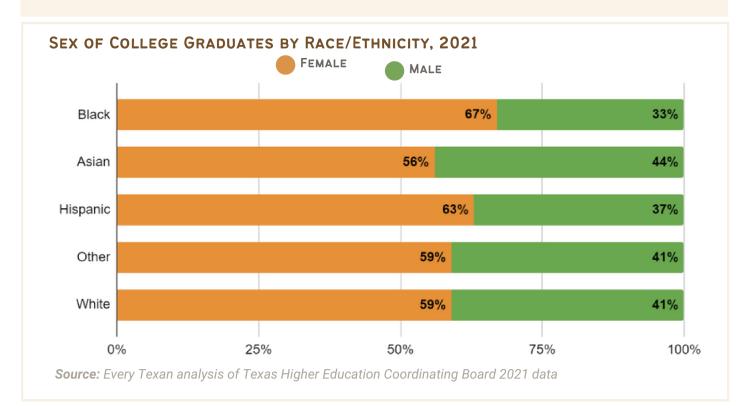
lvy Taylor, mayor of San Antonio from 2014-2017, was the first (and so far only) Black woman to be mayor in Texas.³⁴

IV. VIOLENCE AND SAFETY

- ✓ Black women made up 25% of Texas women murdered by intimate partners or stalking perpetrators in 2021, yet made up just 13% of the Texas women population.³⁵
- ✓ Black women are more likely to be incarcerated compared to their White counterparts. In Texas, Black women make up 24% of all women in prison, despite making up 13% of the total Texas women population.³⁶ That's 133 per 100,000 Black women who are in prison, compared to 79 per 100,000 White women and 46 per 100,000 Hispanic women in prison in Texas.³⁷

V. EDUCATION

- √ 34,530 Black women graduated with a college degree or certificate from a higher institution in 2021.³8 Of Black college graduates in 2021, 67% were women.³9
- ✓ When looking at race, ethnicity, and gender, Black women hold the most student debt. The national student loan debt average for Black women is \$11,000, compared to \$7,900 for Black men, \$9,600 for non-Hispanic White women, and \$7,700 for non-Hispanic White men.⁴⁰





REFERENCES

- 1 All employment and labor force data are for the population 16 years and older.
- 2 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Women's Earnings in Texas 2020. https://www.bls.gov/regions/southwest/newsrelease/womensearnings_texas.htm
- 3 Data is for the population 16 years and over with earnings that worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months (in 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars).
- 4 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey, Household Data Annual Averages, Employed persons by detailed occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 2022. Access March 2023. https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.htm
- 5 Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021 Data Request from Every Texan
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP). 2023. "Texas." New Brunswick, NJ: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University-New Brunswick. https://cawp.rutgers.edu/facts/state-stateinformation/texas (Accessed March 13, 2023)
- 9 Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP). 2023. "Women of Color in Elective Office 2021." New Brunswick, NJ: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University-New Brunswick. https://cawp.rutgers.edu/women-color-elective-office-2021 (Accessed March 15, 2023)
- 10 Legislative Reference Library of Texas. Accessed March 15, 2023. https://lrl.texas.gov/
- 11 Texas Women's University Center for Women in Politics & Public Policy. Increasing Representation 2020: Measuring Texas Women's Advances in Elected Office 2020. Accessed March 13, 2023. https://twu.edu/women-politics-publicpolicy/research-projects/increasing-representation-2020/
- 12 U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2020; Voting and Registration Tables. https://www.census.gov/topics/public-sector/voting/data/tables.html
- 13 Texas Council on Family Violence. (2021). Honoring Texas Victims: Family Violence Homicides in 2021. https://tcfv.org/publications/
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Texas Department of Health and Human Services 2021 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Percentage is among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey.
- 16 Texas Department of Health and Human Services 2021 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Electronic bullying includes being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 The University of Texas System, UT Southwestern Medical Center, and The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler. Life Expectancy by ZIP Code in Texas Map. Accessed March 15, 2023. https://www.texashealthmaps.com/lfex
- 19 Every Texan analysis of 2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates PUMS.
- 20 2022 March of Dimes Report Card. https://www.marchofdimes.org/report-card
- 21 The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, Low birth-weight babies by race in Texas. https://datacenter.kidscount.org/
- 22 The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, Births to women receiving late or no prenatal care in Texas. https://datacenter.kidscount.org/
- 23 The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, Infant mortality by race and ethnicity in Texas (2020). https://datacenter.kidscount.org/
- 24 Texas Department of State Health Services. (2020). Maternal Mortality and Morbidity Task Force and Department of State Health Services Joint Biennial Report. https://www.dshs.texas.gov/maternal-child-health/maternal-mortality-morbidityreview-committee



REFERENCES

- 25 Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2021 Data Request from Every Texan.
- 26 Ibid.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 Ibid.
- 30 Ibid.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP). 2023. "Black Women in Elective Office." New Brunswick, NJ: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University-New Brunswick. https://cawp.rutgers.edu/black-women-elective-office (Accessed March 15, 2023)
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Ibid.
- 35 Texas Council on Family Violence. (2021). Honoring Texas Victims: Family Violence Homicides in 2021. https://tcfv.org/publications/
- 36 Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Fiscal Year 2021 Statistical Report. https://www.tdcj.texas.gov/publications/statistical_reports.html
- 38 Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB). Custom Report Search. Search criteria: Statewide Institutions; Degrees and Certificates Awarded by Gender, Ethnicity, Level and Region; 2021. Accessed March 2022. http://www.txhigheredaccountability.org/AcctPublic/InteractiveReport/AddReport
- 39 Ibid.
- 40 Hernández Kent, A., & Addo, F. R. (2022, Nov 10). Gender and Racial Disparities in Student Loan Debt. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Accessed March 15, 2023. https://www.stlouisfed.org/publications/economic-equity-insights/gender-racialdisparities-student-loan-debt Note: These figures reflect student debt data for adults ages 20-35. Average student debt is taken across the entire group, including those without any student debt.