A Look into the 2010-2020 Decline in Salt Lake City’s Youth Population

Salt Lake City’s under-18 population decreased by almost 5,000 residents last decade while its adult population continued to grow.

November 2023
A Look into the 2010-2020 Decline in Salt Lake City’s Youth Population

Analysis in Brief

In 2020, Salt Lake City’s youth population hit its lowest point in over a century: 37,101 residents under age 18. Despite gaining 13,283 new residents overall between 2010 and 2020 and growing 7%, Salt Lake City’s under-18 population lost 4,933 residents last decade, shrinking by 12%. The capital city’s decreasing youth population is part of a much larger trend, mirroring declines experienced by many western cities and shifts observed in the state and county populations.

Key Findings

- **Fewer households with children** - Today, 1 in 5 city households includes a child under age 18 compared to 1 in 4 in 2010. While 46% of married-couple families in Salt Lake City had children under 18 in 2010, only 39% did in 2020.

- **Youngest age groups decreased most** - Between 2010 and 2020, the city population under age 10 decreased by more than 5,900 children, while the population ages 10 to 17 increased by nearly 1,000 residents.

- **Substantial west-side decreases** - Neighborhoods in Rose Park, Poplar Grove, Glendale, Westpointe, and Fairpark experienced the largest decreases in the population under age 10.

- **Increasing racial and ethnic diversity** - Salt Lake City’s youth population became more racially and ethnically diverse while also decreasing in size. Hispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic White youth populations decreased the most, causing many of the city’s smaller racial groups to represent larger shares of the overall youth population.

- **Similar experiences across the West** - Boise, Denver, and Reno also experienced declines in the youth shares of their populations last decade, echoing much larger youth declines in the cities during the 1960s and 1970s.

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**Youth Share of Population in Utah, Salt Lake County, and Salt Lake City, 1970-2020**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

**Absolute Change in Salt Lake City Youth Population by Single Year of Age, 2010-2020**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1
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Introduction

In 2020, Salt Lake City’s population hit a record high: 199,723 residents. Simultaneously, the city hit a record low: the lowest number of residents under 18 in more than a century. Between 2010 and 2020, the city lost nearly 5,000 young residents and saw its youth share drop from 23% to 19%.

Changes by Age Group

In 2020, 4,933 fewer youth resided in Salt Lake City than in 2010. However, this decline disproportionately occurred among the city’s youngest youth. Only the city’s under-10 population decreased, with the under-5 population declining the most, by 4,281 residents. The 5- to 9-year-old age group also decreased, a 4% decline, by 1,266 residents during the same ten-year period. Meanwhile, the 10- to 17-year-old age group grew, increasing by 974 residents from 2010 to 2020.

State, County, and City Comparisons

Last decade’s youth population declines were not new for Salt Lake City, nor was this change limited to Salt Lake City. Between 2010 and 2020, Salt Lake County and the state of Utah also experienced decreases in the shares of their populations under age 18, a multi-decade trend in all three geographies.

In Salt Lake County, the youth population grew by over 10,000 residents last decade, but almost all of that growth came from residents ages 10 and older. The county population ages 0 to 4 decreased by 11,616 residents, a 13% decline, while the 5 to 9-year-old population only grew by 1%. Outpaced by more substantial growth in the adult population, the youth share of Salt Lake County dropped from 29% to 26%.
At the state level, the youth population increased by 76,538 residents. However, the 0 to 4 age group decreased by 9%, and the 5 to 9-year-old population grew slower than older age groups (10-14 and 15-17). Like in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County, Utah’s youth share declined, dropping from 32% to 29%.

Like Salt Lake City, many other cities in the western United States experienced declines in the youth shares of their populations between 2010 and 2020. Last decade, Salt Lake City experienced larger decreases than many of its neighboring large cities, including Boise, Denver, and Reno. Viewed across twenty years, however, decreases in Salt Lake City were similar to those in Boise and Sacramento.

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**Table 1: Total Population, Youth Population, and Youth Share for Select Geographies: 2010 and 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Salt Lake City</th>
<th>Salt Lake County</th>
<th>Utah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>186,440</td>
<td>199,723</td>
<td>1,029,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Population (Under 18)</td>
<td>42,034</td>
<td>37,101</td>
<td>299,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Share</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

**Table 2: Percent Population Change for Select Age Groups and Geographies, 2010-2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Salt Lake City</th>
<th>Salt Lake County</th>
<th>Utah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 4</td>
<td>14,483</td>
<td>10,202</td>
<td>90,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>11,676</td>
<td>10,050</td>
<td>85,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14</td>
<td>10,096</td>
<td>10,507</td>
<td>78,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 17</td>
<td>5,779</td>
<td>6,342</td>
<td>45,363</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

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**Figure 5: Youth Share of Select Western Cities, 2000 - 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boise</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reno</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucson</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org
Neighborhood Comparisons

Population changes in Salt Lake City at the neighborhood level were greatest for the 0 to 4 age group, which decreased in almost every census tract. Most neighborhoods experienced smaller population changes in older age groups, with population growth in the adolescent and teen populations occurring in many tracts.

Though decreases in the population of young children occurred throughout Salt Lake City, they were largest on the city’s west side. Neighborhoods in Rose Park, Poplar Grove, Glendale, Westpointe, and Fairpark experienced the largest decreases in the population ages 0 to 4 and 5 to 9. Populations in 26 out of 53 city census tracts declined by more than 100 residents in both age groups combined. However, the twelve city tracts west of I-15 experienced steeper declines, with an average decrease of 299 children under age 10 in each tract. In contrast, only one tract citywide experienced an increase of over 100 residents under age 10.

Within the 10 to 17-year-old population, the largest changes occurred in Glendale, Poplar Grove, Ballpark, and East Bench neighborhoods, which all experienced increases in both the

Figure 6: Absolute Population Change in Salt Lake City Youth Age Groups by Census Tract, 2010-2020

Ages 0 to 4

Ages 5 to 9

Ages 10-14

Ages 15-17

Note: Maps display 2020 tract boundaries. Since tracts 1014 and 1025 were split in 2020, shading reflects the difference between the 2010 tract populations and the sum of the populations of the 2020 tracts.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1
10 to 14 and 15 to 17-year-old age groups. Increases in these age groups were more common than decreases. However, population changes tended to be small, with only six tracts citywide experiencing increases of over 100 residents ages 10 to 17. Decreases in the 10 to 17-year-old population at the tract level were even smaller, with no tract experiencing a decline of more than 100 youth. The 10 to 14-year-old population decreased the most in Westpointe and Rose Park, while the 15 to 17-year-old population decreased most in the upper Avenues, Federal Heights, and Liberty Wells.

Change in Racial and Ethnic Populations
Salt Lake City’s under-18 population decreased unevenly across racial and ethnic groups between 2010 and 2020. The city’s youth population decreased by 12% over the decade, but three racial groups experienced greater declines over the same period. Salt Lake City’s Hispanic or Latino youth population decreased by 21%, the non-Hispanic White youth population decreased by 14%, and the non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native youth population decreased by 13%. Meanwhile, the non-Hispanic Black or African American youth population and the non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander population experienced smaller declines of 5% and 3%, respectively.

Between 2010 and 2020, three Salt Lake City racial groups experienced increases in younger residents. The youth population identifying as “Some other Race” increased by 112%, from 113 to 239 youth, and the multiracial youth population grew by 55%, from 1,726 to 2,669. The Census Bureau attributes these changes to multiple factors, including demographic shifts since 2010. A third population that experienced increases was non-Hispanic Asian youth, which grew by 14%.

These changes contributed to the growing diversity of Salt Lake City’s youth population. Between 2010 and 2020, the share of residents under 18 identifying outside of the non-Hispanic

Figure 7: Percentage Growth of Salt Lake City Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race or Ethnicity</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>-13.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Black or African American</td>
<td>-5.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>-3.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH American Indian or Alaskan Native</td>
<td>-13.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Some Other Race</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Two or More Races</td>
<td></td>
<td>54.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>-21.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: NH stands for non-Hispanic. Data users should use caution when comparing 2010 and 2020 Census race data because of improvements to the question design, data processing, and coding procedures for the 2020 Census.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Figure 8: Salt Lake City Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2010 and 2020

Note: NH stands for non-Hispanic. Data users should use caution when comparing 2010 and 2020 Census race data because of improvements to the question design, data processing, and coding procedures for the 2020 Census.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1
White category increased from 52.1% to 53.2%. While the Hispanic or Latino youth share decreased during the decade, shares from many of the city’s smaller racial and ethnic groups grew. In 2020, 1 in 5 (20%) Salt Lake City residents under 18 identified as one of the following six non-Hispanic races: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Two or More Races, or Some Other Race. This same group composed only 15% of the city’s youth population in 2010.

**Households**

Salt Lake City households reflect declines in the youth population. In 2020, 18,398 households in Salt Lake City, or 22%, included one or more people under 18. The majority (16,612 households) included the householder’s own children. These households represent 20% of Salt Lake City households, down from 25% (18,495 households) in 2010.

Declines in the number of householders living with their own children over the past decade were largest among married-couple families. The number of married couple families in Salt Lake City changed very little between 2010 and 2020, but the percentage of these families with children under 18 fell from 46% to 39%.

**Figure 9: Salt Lake City Married Couple Households by Presence of Own Children Under 18, 2010 and 2020**

- **2010**: 46.0% with Children, 54.0% No Children Under 18
- **2020**: 39.2% with Children, 60.8% No Children Under 18

**Housing Tenure**

Salt Lake City residents under 18 are more likely to live in households that own their homes than households that rent. Even so, both types of city households reflected youth declines last decade. In 2010, 32% of owner-occupied housing units included children under age 18, but by 2020, children only lived in 28% of owner-occupied units. Salt Lake City’s renter households experienced even steeper declines, with the share housing families with children decreasing from 24% to 17%.

**Figure 10: Share of Salt Lake City Owner and Renter-Occupied Housing Units with Children Under 18, 2010 and 2020**

- **Owner Occupied**:
  - **2010**: 31.5% with Children, 68.5% No Children Under 18
  - **2020**: 28.1% with Children, 71.9% No Children Under 18

- **Renter Occupied**:
  - **2010**: 23.6% with Children, 76.4% No Children Under 18
  - **2020**: 16.9% with Children, 83.1% No Children Under 18

Note: “Own Children” includes the householder’s biological children, stepchildren, and adopted children.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Note: “Own Children” includes the householder’s biological children, stepchildren, and adopted children.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1
A Longer Look at Youth Population Changes in Salt Lake City

Fifty years ago, Salt Lake City experienced much steeper declines in its youth population than those observed over the past two decades. Between 1960 and 1980, the city’s youth population decreased by more than 26,000 as families with children relocated to the suburbs. Without a growing adult population, declines in Salt Lake City’s youth population drove decreases in the city’s total population. Other western cities, such as Boise, Denver, and Reno, experienced similar declines in the youth shares of their populations during the 1960s and 70s.

Figure 11: Salt Lake City Decadal Population Under and Over Age 18, 1930-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
<th>18 and Over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>49,150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>46,591</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>58,451</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>65,792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>52,036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>39,480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>39,924</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>42,970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>42,034</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>37,101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

Figure 12: Youth Share of Population in Select Western Cities, 1950-2020

Note. The youth population in Boise grew between 1960 and 1970 because the city annexed a nearby suburb. Boise’s youth population would have declined without this annexation during the 1960s.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org
Appendix

Appendix Table 1. Salt Lake City Youth Population by Single Year of Age, 2010 and 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Absolute Change 2010-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 1</td>
<td>3,138</td>
<td>2,078</td>
<td>-1,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,035</td>
<td>2,003</td>
<td>-1,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,870</td>
<td>2,035</td>
<td>-835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,769</td>
<td>2,085</td>
<td>-684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,671</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>-670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2,521</td>
<td>2,001</td>
<td>-520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,363</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>-343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2,374</td>
<td>2,047</td>
<td>-327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,188</td>
<td>2,016</td>
<td>-172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,230</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>-264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>2,146</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2,023</td>
<td>2,072</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,985</td>
<td>2,038</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,931</td>
<td>2,102</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,912</td>
<td>2,099</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,886</td>
<td>2,094</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1,981</td>
<td>2,149</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Appendix Table 2. Salt Lake City Decadal Population, Youth Population, and Youth Share, 1930-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population Under 18</th>
<th>Population 18 and Over</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Percent of Population Under 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>49,150</td>
<td>91,117</td>
<td>140,267</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>46,591</td>
<td>103,343</td>
<td>149,934</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>58,451</td>
<td>123,670</td>
<td>182,121</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>65,792</td>
<td>123,662</td>
<td>189,454</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>52,036</td>
<td>123,849</td>
<td>175,885</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>39,480</td>
<td>123,553</td>
<td>163,033</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>39,924</td>
<td>120,012</td>
<td>159,936</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>42,970</td>
<td>138,773</td>
<td>181,743</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>42,034</td>
<td>144,406</td>
<td>186,440</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>37,101</td>
<td>162,622</td>
<td>199,723</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Reports, IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota, www.nhgis.org

Appendix Table 3. Salt Lake City Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity and Age Group, 2010-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race and Ethnicity</th>
<th>0 to 4</th>
<th>5 to 9</th>
<th>10 to 14</th>
<th>15 to 17</th>
<th>Total Under 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>7,209</td>
<td>5,430</td>
<td>4,657</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td>20,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Black</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaskan Native</td>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>-127</td>
<td>-19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Asian</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>1,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>-46</td>
<td>-27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Some Other Race</td>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Two or More Races</td>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>5,075</td>
<td>4,472</td>
<td>3,854</td>
<td>2,067</td>
<td>15,468</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data users should use caution when comparing 2010 and 2020 Census race data because of improvements to the question design, data processing, and coding procedures for the 2020 Census.

Appendix Table 4. Salt Lake City Households by Type and Presence of Own Children, 2010-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married Couple Households</td>
<td>28,240</td>
<td>28,644</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Children</td>
<td>12,981</td>
<td>11,234</td>
<td>-1,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without Children</td>
<td>15,259</td>
<td>17,410</td>
<td>2,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Parent Households with Children</td>
<td>5,514</td>
<td>5,378</td>
<td>-136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Father</td>
<td>1,578</td>
<td>1,667</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Mother</td>
<td>3,936</td>
<td>3,711</td>
<td>-225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Households (no children)</td>
<td>40,759</td>
<td>50,327</td>
<td>9,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>74,513</td>
<td>84,349</td>
<td>9,836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: “Own Children” refers to the householder’s own biological children, adopted children, or stepchildren. Single parents have no spouse present in the household.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics File; 2010 Census Summary File 1

Endnotes

2. U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.) Subject Definitions. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-
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