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# Investigating the 2010 Undercount of Young Children – A Comparison of Demographic, Social, and Economic Characteristics of Children by Age

FINAL REPORT

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Young children (age 0 to 4) have a high rate of undercoverage in the decennial census and in surveys such as the American Community Survey (ACS). An interdivisional team is researching the causes for this undercoverage and assembling existing information about the living situations of young children. An important foundation for the team’s work is a baselining of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of young children. The ACS is an ideal vehicle to measure the characteristics of young children along with the characteristics of the housing units and households where they live. Each year the ACS releases several tables about children. The tables included in this report expand on those tables to include greater age detail.

A comparison of 2010 Demographic Analysis (DA) estimates and 2010 Census counts for three partitions of children—those age 0 to 4, 5 to 9, and 10 to 17—found that only the two youngest age groups had an estimated net undercount in 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau 2012). We want to understand if living arrangements or other characteristics of young children differ in important ways from those of older children and if this might explain the difference in net coverage. U.S. Census Bureau (2017a) analyzed 2010 Census demographic, housing, and household data about children. The report summarized the characteristics and living arrangements of young children in three age groups (0 to 4, 5 to 9, and 10 to 17). It compared results for the youngest children (age 0 to 4) with those of the oldest children (age 10 to 17). Unlike censuses in the past, the 2010 Census asked a limited number of questions about each person and each household. This report expands the previous analysis by using the more detailed social, economic, and housing data that are now collected in the ACS.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Undercoverage of Young Children**

After the 2010 Census, DA estimated a net undercount of 4.6 percent for young children (Hogan et al. 2013). This translates into a net undercount of almost 1 million young children. DA refers to a specific set of techniques for developing national population estimates by age, sex, and race from independent aggregate statistics. The DA population estimates are constructed using vital statistics (birth and death records), estimates of net international migration, and, for the population age 65 and over, data from Medicare (U.S. Census Bureau 2012a). The Census Bureau uses these estimates to assess the quality of the decennial census. DA is widely believed to provide the best estimates of net coverage of young children because of the accuracy and completeness of birth registration in the United States and the small level of immigration and mortality for these ages (O’Hare et al. 2016).

Figure 1 graphs the percent difference between the 2010 Census count and the 2010 DA estimate by age for children under the age of 18. Note that age is “completed age” implying that a value of 1, for example, represents children who were 12 months old as well as children who were up to 23 months old—just short of 2 years old. Children age 1 and 2 had the greatest percent difference at 5.5 percent. After age 12, we find that the 2010 Census count exceeded the DA estimate. The DA

estimates for older children may include greater error because of assumptions made about net international migration. We believe that, despite those potential errors, the youngest children experienced the greatest undercoverage in the 2010 Census. For this reason, we are interested in comparing the characteristics of the youngest and the oldest children.



Figure 1. Comparison of 2010 Census Counts and Demographic Analysis Estimates for Children by Single Year of Age  
Source: Revised 2010 Demographic Analysis Estimates (released May 2012)

## 2.2 Coverage Error and Enumeration Barriers

Martin (1999) used data from several qualitative sources and the Living Situation Survey to study coverage error. She found that causes of within-household coverage errors were rooted in both motivational factors and in the complexity and fluidity of households and individuals' living situations. She suggests that unrelated people are more vulnerable to coverage error because they tend not to be continuously present in households. Reviewing ethnographic and qualitative research into household dynamics that lead to census omissions, she highlights that mobility is associated with high rates of census omissions as are uncertain or ambiguous residential arrangements.

The 2010 Census Coverage Measurement (CCM) program produced estimates of net coverage by race and Hispanic origin, age, sex, and tenure. Mule (2012) cited differences in net coverage by race and Hispanic origin. Blacks, American Indians and Alaska Natives on reservations, and Hispanics had significant net undercounts, and non-Hispanic Whites were overcounted. The 2010 CCM estimated a net undercount for renters and a net overcount for owners. Mule (2012) also studied components of census coverage by census operational outcomes. He found that mail returns had a

high rate of correct enumerations when compared with households requiring nonresponse followup.

The Census Bureau has studied the housing variables and the social, demographic, and economic indicators that are associated with enumeration barriers. After Census 2000, staff designed a planning database with a set of hard-to-count scores. These scores were correlated with low response to the census and identify areas that are considered difficult to enumerate. The Census Bureau uses data from the decennial census and the ACS to update this database. In 2012, the Census Bureau challenged external researchers to use the information in the planning database to construct models to predict 2010 Census mail return rates. Erdman and Bates (2014) summarize this challenge and the winning models. Presence of renters, vacant units, people age 18 to 24, and the percentage of households headed by unmarried females were highly associated with low response. The Census Bureau continues to explore the characteristics that are associated with coverage error and barriers to successful enumeration.

### **2.3 Comparison of 2010 Census Characteristics of Children by Age**

Using the results of the 2010 Census, U.S. Census Bureau (2017a) found that children age 0 to 4 were more likely than children age 10 to 17 to face numerous potential enumeration barriers. For example, of the children age 0 to 4 in the 2010 Census:

- 29 percent had a householder under the age of 30.
- 12 percent were grandchildren of the householder.
- 23 percent lived in households with six or more people.
- 44 percent lived in renter-occupied households.
- 40 percent lived in households that were complex<sup>1</sup>.
- 31 percent lived in a household requiring nonresponse followup.

Recent research from the 2010 Coverage Followup operation and from the 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Program identified all of these characteristics as enumeration challenges with the potential for coverage error for young children (U.S. Census Bureau 2017b, U.S. Census Bureau 2017c).

### **2.4 American Community Survey**

The ACS samples more than 3 million addresses each year, resulting in about 2 million completed interviews. From those data, the Census Bureau produces annual estimates of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the population in the United States. The data also result in tabulations of household and housing characteristics. The Census Bureau releases ACS estimates based on aggregations of interviews collected over a 12-month period (single-year estimates) and a 60-month period (5-year estimates). For this project, we chose to use the 2010–2014 ACS 5-year estimates. The estimates in this report therefore describe the average characteristics over that

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<sup>1</sup> We defined complex households as all households other than 1) households with householder parents with no spouse present, 2) married-couple households with their own biological or adopted children, or 3) individuals living alone.

5-year time period. For that reason, we expect differences with estimates from the 2010 Census. For more information on the design and methodology of the ACS, see U.S. Census Bureau (2014a).

### 3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This report answers the following research questions.

1. What are the basic demographic characteristics of young children in the U.S. and how do they differ from those of older children?
2. What are the social characteristics of young children in the U.S. and how do they differ from those of older children?
3. What are the social and economic characteristics of young children's households in the U.S. and how do they differ from older children's households?
4. What are the characteristics of the housing units where young children live and how do they differ from the housing units where older children live?

These research questions are similar to those in U.S. Census Bureau (2017a). That report compared characteristics of children by age using data from the 2010 Census. Thus, the comparisons in that report were limited to the basic demographic information collected in the 2010 Census, such as race and relationship to the householder. In this report, we use data from the ACS to expand the comparisons to a wide array of social and economic characteristics that may be related to census coverage.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1 Sources of Data

The data source for all estimates in this report is the ACS. Specifically, we used the 2010–2014 ACS 5-year estimates.

#### 4.2 Definitions

Appendix 1 includes a short glossary with key terms used throughout this report. Note that some of the tables include slightly different universes of children as defined below. To illustrate the different universes, the ACS estimate for each universe of young children, age 0 to 4, is provided.

- **Total children** – All people under the age of 18 living in either a housing unit or in a group quarters facility: 19,974,000 young children.
- **Children living in occupied housing units** – Total children minus any children living in group quarters facilities: 19,958,000 young children.
- **Own children** – Never-married children under 18 years who are a biological child, adopted child, or stepchild of the householder: 19,257,000 young children.
- **Children in households where poverty status was defined** – All children living in occupied housing units for which we were able to determine a household poverty status: 19,665,000 young children.

Race and Hispanic origin are separate concepts in federal statistics, and respondents to the ACS are able to mark multiple race categories. Individuals reporting as Hispanic may be of any race. We chose to summarize the race data for six “alone” race categories and for “two or more races.” The report includes one combined race and Hispanic origin category of non-Hispanic White alone.

#### **4.3 Estimation and Analysis**

These ACS estimates came from a special tabulation of data from the 2010–2014 ACS. The Census Bureau adjusts all ACS population estimates for coverage error by controlling to independent population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The weighting process applies similar adjustments to the ACS housing unit estimates using independent estimates of total housing. Appendix 2 includes versions of all tables including the point estimates and the estimates of sampling error.

We calculate all distributions (including the characteristics of housing units, households, and householders) in terms of the percent of children with each characteristic in each age group. For example, while the percent of children receiving cash public assistance or Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is based on the household’s receipt of public assistance, we are estimating the proportion of children in households receiving cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP by each age group. We are not estimating the proportion of households receiving public assistance with children.

While we are interested in characteristics that differ between the oldest and the youngest children, we did not identify all statistically different estimates. Given the large sample size, many small differences are significant. Rather, we tried to limit our analysis to characteristics with statistically significant differences that are meaningful, generally those that varied by at least 1 percentage point.

#### **4.4 Limitations**

All ACS estimates include some level of sampling and nonsampling error. Estimates of sampling error are included in the tables in Appendix 2 in the form of standard errors. All comparisons in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significantly different at the 90 percent confidence level.

There are no major limitations to note other than the fact that, although our interest is in undercounted children, these ACS data summarize the characteristics of the children that the ACS enumerated. While the ACS estimates reflect some adjustments to population controls to address coverage error in the ACS, the undercount of children in the 2010 Census, the source of the survey controls, means that the ACS estimates of children are still understated.

## **5. RESULTS**

### **5.1 Demographic Characteristics**

*What are the basic demographic characteristics of young children in the U.S. and how do they differ from those of older children?*

Tables 1 through 3 summarize demographic characteristics of children. Each table includes estimates for all children under age 18 and for three subgroups of children, those age 0 to 4, age 5 to 9, and age 10 to 17.

Table 1 shows that a small proportion of children live in group quarters facilities. This is true across age subgroups, especially for the youngest children. Only about 0.1 percent of all young children live in group quarters facilities. We see no meaningful differences between the youngest and oldest children.

Table 1. Housing Unit versus Group Quarters by Age of Children

	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,974</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>33,344</b>	<b>73,778</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing Unit Population	99.9	99.9	99.4	99.7
Group Quarters Population	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
Institutional	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	0.2
Noninstitutional	0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

In the 2010 Census and the ACS, a “household” included all of the people who occupied a housing unit. One person was designated as the householder (a person who owns or rents the housing unit). The householder is frequently the person who either completes the survey or is interviewed for the survey. Hill et al. (2008) found that in the ACS, about 83 percent of the time the householder was the respondent for the household. The relationship question asks how each member of the household was related to the householder. Table 2 summarizes the relationships of children to the householder. Of the estimated 20 million young children, more than 98 percent were related to the householder with almost 83 percent being biological children of the householder and 11 percent being grandchildren of the householder.

Table 2. Relationship to Householder by Age of Children

Relationship to Householder	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17*	All children under age 18*
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>73,558</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Related Subtotal</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>
Biological child	82.7	84.0	83.1	83.3
Adopted child	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.1
Stepchild	0.8	2.7	4.8	3.2
Grandchild	11.3	7.6	5.2	7.5
Brother or sister	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4
Other relative	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9
<b>Not Related Subtotal</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Roomer or boarder	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Foster child	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other nonrelative	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2

\*Distribution does not sum to subtotals or to 100 percent for this age group because of small numbers of children with relationships of householder, husband or wife, son or daughter-in-law, housemate or roommate, and unmarried partner.

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

When we compare the distributions for the youngest and the oldest children, we see a greater proportion of young children who are grandchildren of the householder (11 percent) compared with the oldest children (5 percent). Older children were more likely to be biological, adopted, or stepchildren (90 percent) compared with young children (85 percent). The proportion of stepchildren increases in the older cohorts that are more vulnerable to separation and divorce. Young children are also more likely to be classified as another relative. U.S. Census Bureau (2017b) and U.S. Census Bureau (2017c) found that unrelated children, grandchildren, and other relatives were more likely to pose enumeration challenges in the 2010 Census. Martin (1999) concluded that people with uncertain household attachments may be at risk of omission. If respondents have a less clear understanding of including unrelated children, grandchildren, and other relatives on their census forms, this could explain part of the coverage problem.

Table 3 provides additional information about the households with a grandparent as the householder. Of the nearly 20 million young children in the 2010-2014 ACS, more than 11 percent had a grandparent as the householder; about half of those grandparents were responsible for most of the basic needs of the grandchild. About 5 percent of all young children were living with a grandparent householder and a parent with the grandparent being responsible for most of the basic needs of the grandchild. Recent research (U.S. Census Bureau 2017b, U.S. Census Bureau 2017c) found that young children who were grandchildren of the householder had a greater likelihood of being omitted in error. These might be situations where it is less clear if the householder should include a grandchild when they create a household roster.

As expected, the distributions differ for the oldest and youngest children. More than 11 percent of all young children had a grandparent as their householder. This percentage was 5 for the oldest children. About 5 percent of young children lived with a grandparent as their householder with a parent present; the rate for the oldest children was under 2 percent. Almost 6 percent of all young children had a grandparent as a householder, but the grandparent was not responsible for the care of the grandchild. These could be examples of multigenerational households. These living situations might be especially prone to rostering error when the responsibility for the care of the grandchild is with someone other than the grandparent. The proportion of older children living with a grandparent as a householder who is not responsible for their basic needs was only 2 percent.

Table 3. Grandparent Characteristics by Age of Children

Grandparent Characteristics	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>73,558</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Grandparent as householder	11.3	7.6	5.2	7.5
Grandparent responsible for grandchild	5.4	3.9	3.0	3.9
Parent present	4.6	2.6	1.5	2.6
No parent present	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3
Grandparent not responsible for grandchild	5.9	3.7	2.3	3.6

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 4 shows the distribution of race and Hispanic origin for children in each age group. The race results are for six “alone” categories plus one category for all multiple responses. In addition to Hispanic and non-Hispanic, Table 4 includes estimates for people reporting as non-Hispanic White alone. Most young children were White (66 percent) and non-Hispanic (74 percent). About half of all young children were non-Hispanic White alone.

The only important differences in the race distributions of the youngest and oldest children are the higher proportion of young children with two or more races and the lower proportion reporting as White (alone) and non-Hispanic White (alone). A greater proportion of young children are Hispanic (26 percent compared with 22 percent). U.S. Census Bureau (2017b) and U.S. Census Bureau (2017c) found that young children who were Hispanic had greater enumeration challenges in the 2010 Census. Mule (2012) identified Hispanics (all ages) as having a higher estimated net undercount rate than non-Hispanics.

Table 4. Race and Hispanic Origin by Age of Children

Race and Hispanic Origin of Child	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,974</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>33,344</b>	<b>73,778</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White alone	66.5	67.9	68.9	68.0
Black alone	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.3
Asian alone	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5
AIAN alone	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NHPI alone	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Some Other Race alone	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.3
Two or more races	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.8
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hispanic	25.7	24.4	22.3	23.8
Non-Hispanic	74.3	75.6	77.7	76.2
Non-Hispanic White alone	50.1	52.0	54.4	52.6

AIAN: American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

## 5.2 Social Characteristics

*What are the social characteristics of young children in the U.S. and how do they differ from those of older children?*

Table 5 looks at mobility status and tenure. Mobility is defined by where a person was living one year ago and is therefore not asked for children under age 1. Of the children age 1 to 4, 54 percent lived in owner-occupied households; 48 percent lived in owner-occupied units at the same address they lived at a year ago.

Table 5. Mobility Status and Tenure by Age of Children

Residence a Year Ago	Children age 1-4*	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>69,840</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Owner-occupied household</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>61.2</b>
Same address 1 year ago	48.1	55.1	62.3	56.9
Different address outside U.S. 1 year ago	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Different address in U.S. 1 year ago	5.5	4.2	3.4	4.1
<b>Renter-occupied household</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>38.8</b>
Same address 1 year ago	31.5	29.5	25.8	28.2
Different address outside U.S. 1 year ago	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Different address in U.S. 1 year ago	14.4	10.7	8.1	10.3

\* Not asked for children under age 1

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

A greater percentage of young children lived in renter-occupied households (46 percent) compared with the oldest children (34 percent). If we look across all “different address” categories, we also see that about 20 percent of all children age 1 to 4 moved in the past year while that rate was only 12 percent for the oldest children. Mobility increases the risk of census omission and renter-occupied households tend to be harder-to-enumerate than owner-occupied households. Martin (1999) cites mobility’s association with high rates of census omissions. U.S. Census Bureau (2017b) found higher CCM nonmatch rates for movers.

Table 6 includes estimates for citizenship status and place of birth. Only 1 percent of young children were not citizens. More than 98 percent were born in the U.S. A higher percentage of the youngest children versus the oldest children were citizens and born in the U.S. (99 percent versus 96 percent were citizens, and 98 percent versus 93 percent were born in the U.S.).

Table 6. Citizenship Status by Age of Children

Citizenship Status	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,974</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>33,344</b>	<b>73,778</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Citizen Subtotal</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>97.3</b>
Born in U.S.	98.1	96.4	93.3	95.5
Born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Area	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Born abroad of U.S. citizen parent	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
By naturalization	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.9
<b>Not a Citizen</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

### 5.3 Household Characteristics

*What are the social and economic characteristics of young children’s households in the U.S. and how do they differ from older children’s households?*

Tables 7 through 12 present information about the households where children live. Table 7 focuses on household type. Nearly all young children living in occupied housing units lived in a family household. Family households consist of a householder and one or more other people living in the

same household who are related to the householder. This does not mean that the child was related to the householder or that there were not additional people living there. More than 66 percent of children age 0 to 4 lived in a married couple family. This means that the householder was part of a married couple. We do not see any meaningful differences between the oldest and youngest children.

Table 7. Type of Household by Age of Children

Type of Household	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>73,558</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Family household</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.3</b>
Married-couple family	66.3	66.6	65.2	65.9
Other family	33.1	32.7	34.0	33.4
Male householder, no wife present	8.1	7.2	7.4	7.5
Female householder, no husband present	25.0	25.5	26.6	25.9
<b>Nonfamily household of two or more</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 8 considers the employment status of parents and the living arrangement of the child with two parents or a parent without a spouse present. This table is restricted to own children—never-married children who are the biological, adopted, and stepchildren of the householder. About 64 percent of young own children lived with two parents, 28 percent with their mother only, and 8 percent with their father only. Note that children living with two unmarried parents are included in “living with one parent.” The Current Population Survey estimated that about 4.2 percent of children under age 18 were living with two unmarried parents (U.S. Census Bureau 2014c). Only about 37 percent of young children were living with two parents that were both in the labor force.

Table 8. Living Arrangements and Employment Status of Parents by Age of Children

Living Arrangements and Employment Status of Parents	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total Own Children and Children who are part of subfamilies (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,257</b>	<b>19,610</b>	<b>31,352</b>	<b>70,219</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Living with two parents</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>65.3</b>
Two parents in labor force	37.0	40.3	43.9	41.0
Father only in labor force	23.8	22.3	17.8	20.7
Mother only in labor force	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.4
Neither parent in labor force	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2
<b>Living with one parent or two unmarried parents</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.7</b>
Living with Father	8.0	7.2	7.2	7.4
Father in labor force	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.6
Father not in labor force	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Living with Mother	28.3	27.0	26.9	27.3
Mother in labor force	20.3	21.1	21.7	21.2
Mother not in labor force	8.0	5.9	5.2	6.1

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Comparing these estimates for the youngest and oldest children finds that young children were more likely than older children to be living with one parent (36 percent compared with

34 percent). This is because a higher percentage of young children live with two unmarried parents compared with older children (Kreider and Elliott 2009). Young children were also more likely to be living with two parents with only one parent in the labor force (26 percent compared with 21 percent) and with one parent—a mother who was not in the labor force (8 percent compared with 5 percent).

Table 9 provides data for children based on poverty status. Almost 25 percent of all young children were living in households below the poverty level. More than 14 percent of young children were living in poverty with a female householder and no husband present. Note that this can include households with a partner who may be the child’s father. A greater proportion of young children were living in households with income below the poverty level compared with the oldest children (25 percent and 19 percent, respectively). The greater proportion of female householder, no husband present households (14 percent for the youngest children and 11 percent for the oldest children) drives this higher percentage.

Table 9. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age of Children

Poverty Status	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children with determined poverty status (Thousands)*</b>	<b>19,665</b>	<b>20,126</b>	<b>32,712</b>	<b>72,503</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Household Income in the past 12 months below poverty level</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Married-couple family	8.2	7.9	6.5	7.4
Male householder, no wife present	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0
Female householder, no husband present	14.2	12.9	11.0	12.4
<b>Household Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>78.2</b>
Married-couple family	58.6	59.4	59.4	59.2
Male householder, no wife present	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.4
Female householder, no husband present	11.0	12.8	15.8	13.7

\*Limited to children living with a parent

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 10 examines the percentage of children receiving cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP for the three age groups. About 31 percent of young children live in a household that receives some form of cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP. The percent for the oldest children is lower, about 22 percent. The 2010-2014 ACS found that about 13.7 percent of all households receive public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP (U.S. Census Bureau 2016d).

Table 10. Public Assistance Income or Food Stamps/SNAP in the Past 12 Months by Age of Children

Household Receipt of Public Assistance Income or Food Stamps/SNAP	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>73,558</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP	68.8	72.2	77.5	73.6
With cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP	31.2	27.8	22.5	26.4

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 11 provides information about living arrangements of children, specifically the size of the households that they live in. Nearly 56 percent of young children live in three- and four-person households; more than 75 percent live in three-, four-, and five-person households. About 20 percent live in households with six or more people. These distributions are very similar for the oldest and youngest children.

Table 11. Household Size by Age of Children

Household Size	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>73,558</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-person HH	NA	NA	<0.1	<0.1
2-person HH	3.8	3.7	5.4	4.5
3-person HH	22.3	14.5	18.7	18.5
4-person HH	33.4	34.7	33.1	33.6
5-person HH	20.6	25.0	22.8	22.8
6-person HH	10.3	12.0	11.0	11.1
7-person HH	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.8
8-person HH	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
9-person HH	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
10 or more – person HH	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3

HH: Household

NA: Not applicable. ACS edits will not allow these values.

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 12 compares the household language for these three age groups. In addition, it provides information about limited English-speaking households. More than 66 percent of all young children live in households that only speak English. This is slightly lower than the rate for the oldest children (69 percent). More than 16 percent of all young children live in a Spanish-speaking household with limited English. This rate is lower than the rate of nearly 18 percent for the oldest children. About 11 percent of all young children live in households speaking a language other than English or Spanish. The proportion of young children living in a limited English-speaking household is almost 26 percent—similar to the rate for the oldest children. Given that more than one-quarter of all children live in households with limited English-speaking skills, it is important that census materials be available in languages other than English.

Table 12. Household Language and English Proficiency by Age of Children

Household Language and English Proficiency	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>73,558</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>English only</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>
<b>Spanish</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Limited English	16.5	16.1	17.6	16.9
Not a limited English-speaking household	5.9	5.7	2.8	4.5
<b>Other Indo-European language</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Limited English	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Not a limited English-speaking household	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5
<b>Asian and Pacific Islander language</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Limited English	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2
Not a limited English-speaking household	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8
<b>Other language</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Limited English	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5
Not a limited English-speaking household	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Subtotal limited English-speaking households	25.8	25.0	26.6	25.9

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

#### 5.4 Housing Unit Characteristics

*What are the characteristics of the housing units where young children live and how do they differ from the housing units where older children live?*

Table 13 summarizes type of structure and tenure. About 45 percent of young children live in an owner-occupied detached housing unit (i.e., a single family home) and about 23 percent live in a renter-occupied multiunit. This compares with 58 percent of the oldest children living in owner-occupied detached housing units and 14 percent living in renter-occupied multiunits.

People living in renter-occupied housing units and in multiunit structures have higher levels of net coverage error (Mule 2012, Davis 2012). These housing units also pose data collection challenges and tend to have lower levels of self-response (Bruce et al. 2012).

Table 13. Housing Unit Tenure and Structure Type by Age of Children

Tenure and Type of Structure	Children age 0-4	Children age 5-9	Children age 10-17	All children under age 18
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>73,558</b>
Percent of Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Owner occupied</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>60.7</b>
Single unit attached	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.5
Single unit detached	45.3	52.0	58.2	53.0
Mobile Home	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.7
Multiunit subtotal	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5
2 apartments	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
3-4 apartments	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5-9 apartments	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
10-19 apartments	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
20-49 apartments	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
50 or more apartments	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Boat, RV, etc.	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<b>Renter occupied</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>
Single unit attached	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.2
Single unit detached	17.0	17.1	15.7	16.5
Mobile Home	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.4
Multiunit subtotal	23.0	17.4	13.7	17.3
2 apartments	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0
3-4 apartments	4.9	3.8	3.0	3.7
5-9 apartments	5.2	3.8	2.9	3.8
10-19 apartments	4.3	3.1	2.3	3.1
20-49 apartments	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.9
50 or more apartments	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.8
Boat, RV, etc.	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

## 6. DISCUSSION

This report summarized a set of demographic, social, economic, household, and housing characteristics for young children. Some of these characteristics may be associated with census enumeration challenges and coverage error.

The housing data tell us that about 25 percent of all young children live in multiunit structures (i.e., apartments, condominiums, double- and triple-deckers, etc.). More than 46 percent of young children lived in renter-occupied housing. Mule (2012) found higher net undercoverage for renters. More than 20 percent of children age 1 to 4 lived at an address that was different from where they lived a year ago. U.S. Census Bureau (2017b) found higher CCM nonmatch rates for movers. These living arrangements present potential enumeration barriers and opportunities for census errors.

Social and economic characteristics tell us that about 25 percent of young children lived in a household with income below the poverty threshold. About 14 percent lived in poverty with a female householder with no husband present. More than 31 percent were in a household that received cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP. These measures of child well-being point to social conditions that may make census participation a low priority.

When we study the household and living arrangements of young children, we see that more than 11 percent lived in a household where the grandparent was the householder. Close to 5 percent of

all young children lived in a household where a grandparent was responsible for most of the basic needs of the child even though a parent was present. About 6 percent of all young children were living with a householder who was their grandparent with the grandparent not being responsible for the basic needs of the young child. U.S. Census Bureau (2017b, 2017c) found that grandchildren had higher rates of Coverage Followup adds and CCM nonmatches, suggesting that they are more at risk of being omitted or enumerated in error. These multigenerational living situations may pose complexities during data collection, especially if the living arrangements of these potential subfamilies are short-term.

This report also compared the percentage distributions of the youngest and the oldest children to identify possible living arrangements or other characteristics that might explain differences in coverage for the youngest and oldest children. Figure 2 summarizes some of the meaningful differences that we found.

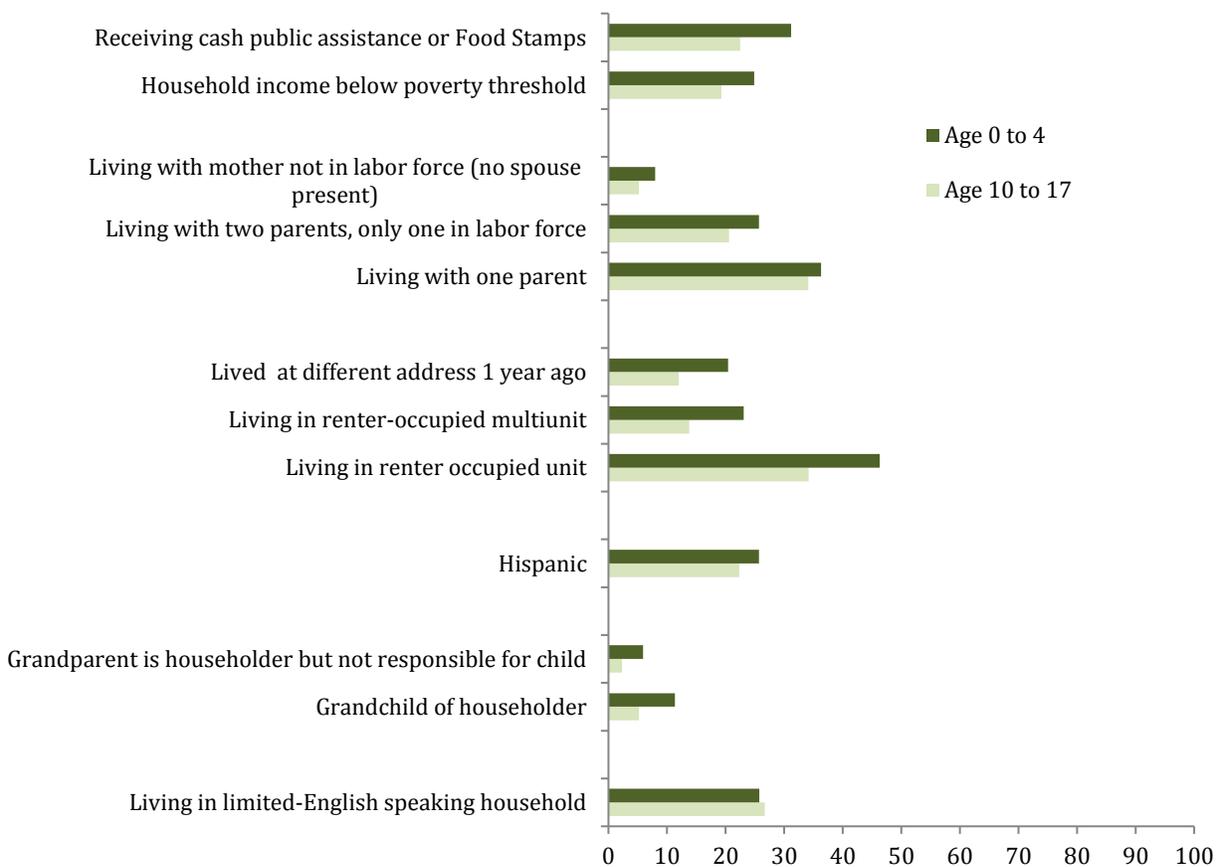


Figure 2. Comparison of Percentage Distributions of Selected Characteristics by Age

The youngest children were more likely than the oldest children to live in households that receive cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP, live in households below the poverty level, and live with two parents with only one in the labor force. Young children were more likely to live with a mother with no spouse present when the mother is not in the labor force. The youngest children

were more likely to be grandchildren of the householder, even when the grandparent was not responsible for the basic needs of the child.

Young children were more likely than the oldest children to have moved in the past year and to live in renter-occupied units, specifically in renter-occupied multiunits. Mule (2012) found higher estimated net undercoverage for renters. This suggests greater enumeration challenges for young children.

Young children were more likely than the oldest children to be Hispanic. We found that about 22 percent of young children lived in a Spanish-speaking household. Nearly 26 percent of young children lived in a limited-English speaking household. Language barriers might also play a role in coverage errors. Having translated questionnaires and bilingual enumerators would benefit these children.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

From these data, we observe that young children are different in important ways from older children. The youngest children live in households and housing units with different characteristics than the households and housing units of older children. The youngest children have different demographic, social, and economic characteristics when compared with older children. This suggests that whenever possible, evaluation results for young children should not be combined with those of older children. Given the differences in the characteristics of the youngest and oldest children, combined results may mask important findings.

These results confirm the major findings of U.S. Census Bureau (2017a) that young children are more likely than older children to live in the kinds of households and housing units known to have greater enumeration challenges and coverage errors. It is possible that all members of the households that include these young children suffer from enumeration errors. The census may fail to enumerate an entire mover household, for example. People in older age groups have a greater chance of being counted in multiple places, which may offset these omissions. Improving the enumeration of all mover households, all Nonresponse Followup households, and other hard-to-count households would likely reduce the undercoverage of young children.

These data identify potential avenues to reach parents of young children. About 31 percent of the youngest children received cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP. Outreach and education about the importance of enumerating young children might be possible through the programs in which these families participate. Accessing administrative records for Food Stamp households is another consideration given that nearly one-third of all young children receive public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP. With more than one-quarter of all young children living in a limited English speaking household, in-language materials and bilingual enumerators are critical to accurate enumeration.

## 8. NEXT STEPS

Additional analysis of 2010 Census data on household structure using a recently developed complex household typology is underway. This research will allow us to learn more about the living arrangements of young children and potential enumeration challenges.

## 9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## **Glossary of Terms**

**Complex households** – Households other than 1) households with householder parents with no spouse present, 2) married-couple households with their own biological or adopted children, or 3) individuals living alone.

**Coverage Followup** – A coverage improvement operation in the 2010 Census that recontacted households to review and correct possible coverage errors.

**Family household** – A household consisting of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

**Household** – All of the people who occupy a housing unit.

**Householder** – A person who owns or rents the housing unit.

**Nonfamily household** – A householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Nonrelatives** - Any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption,

**Nonresponse Followup** – The operation that followed up on all households that failed to respond by mail to the 2010 Census.

**Other relatives** – Any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category.

**Own children** – A never-married child under 18 years who is a biological child, adopted child, or stepchild of the householder.

**Population in Occupied Housing Units** – Total population minus any people living in group quarters. All people occupying the housing unit are counted.

**Poverty Status of Households** – Poverty is defined at the family level, not the household level. Poverty status is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total income of the householder's family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending on three criteria: size of family, number of related children, and for one- and two-person families, age of householder.

**Tenure** – Occupied housing units are classified as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgage or not fully paid for. All occupied housing units that are not owner-occupied, whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

**Units in Structure** – In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted.

Table 14. Housing Unit versus Group Quarters by Age of Children – Standard Errors

Type of Living Quarter	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,974</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,344</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,778</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Housing Unit Population	99.9	0.02	99.9	0.10	99.4	0.07	99.7	0.01
Group Quarters Population	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.6	0.00	0.3	0.00
Institutional	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00	0.4	0.00	0.2	0.00
Noninstitutional	0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00	0.2	0.00	0.1	0.00

SE: Standard Error; Note: Standard Errors of 0.00 have a value less than 0.01.

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 15. Relationship to Householder by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Relationship to Householder	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,558</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
<b>Related Subtotal</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Biological child	82.7	0.05	84.0	0.10	83.1	0.06	83.3	0.03
Adopted child	1.3	0.01	2.1	0.02	2.4	0.01	2.1	0.01
Stepchild	0.8	0.01	2.7	0.02	4.8	0.02	3.2	0.01
Grandchild	11.3	0.04	7.6	0.03	5.2	0.02	7.5	0.02
Husband or wife	NA	NA	NA	NA	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00
Brother or sister	0.1	0.00	0.2	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.4	0.01
Son or daughter-in-law	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00
Other relative	2.2	0.02	1.7	0.02	1.7	0.02	1.9	0.01
<b>Not Related Subtotal</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Roomer or boarder	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00
Housemate or roommate	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00
Unmarried partner	NA	NA	NA	NA	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00
Foster child	0.4	0.01	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.00
Other nonrelative	1.0	0.01	1.2	0.02	1.3	0.01	1.2	0.01

SE: Standard Error; Note: Standard Errors of 0.00 have a value less than 0.01.

NA: Not applicable; ACS edits will not allow these values

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

## Appendix 2

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Table 16. Race and Hispanic Origin by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Race and Hispanic Origin of Child	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,974</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,344</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,778</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
White alone	66.5	0.03	67.9	0.08	68.9	0.05	68.0	0.02
Black alone	14.2	0.02	14.0	0.04	14.5	0.02	14.3	0.01
Asian alone	4.5	0.01	4.6	0.02	4.4	0.01	4.5	0.01
AIAN alone	1.0	0.01	1.0	0.01	1.0	0.01	1.0	0.00
NHPI alone	0.2	0.00	0.2	0.00	0.2	0.00	0.2	0.00
Some Other Race alone	6.6	0.04	6.4	0.04	6.0	0.03	6.3	0.03
Two or more races	7.0	0.04	6.0	0.04	5.0	0.03	5.8	0.03
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Hispanic	25.7	0.01	24.4	0.04	22.3	0.02	23.8	0.00
Non-Hispanic	74.3	0.01	75.6	0.08	77.7	0.05	76.2	0.01
Non-Hispanic White alone	50.1	0.01	52.0	0.07	54.4	0.04	52.6	0.00

SE: Standard Error; Note: Standard Errors of 0.00 have a value less than 0.01.

AIAN: American Indian or Alaska Native; NHPI: Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 17. Mobility Status and Tenure by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Residence a Year Ago	Children age 1-4*		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>69,840</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
<b>Owner-occupied household</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Same address 1 year ago	48.1	0.25	55.1	0.26	62.3	0.19	56.9	0.21
Different address outside U.S. 1 year ago	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.2	0.00	0.2	0.00
Different address in U.S. 1 year ago	5.5	0.03	4.2	0.02	3.4	0.02	4.1	0.01
<b>Renter-occupied household</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>0.21</b>
Same address 1 year ago	31.5	0.15	29.5	0.16	25.8	0.13	28.2	0.13
Different address outside U.S. 1 year ago	0.4	0.01	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.00
Different address in U.S. 1 year ago	14.4	0.11	10.7	0.10	8.1	0.08	10.3	0.08

\* Not asked for children under age 1

SE: Standard Error; Note: Standard Errors of 0.00 have a value less than 0.01.

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 18. Citizenship Status by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Citizenship Status	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,974</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,344</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,778</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
<b>Citizen Subtotal</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Born in U.S.	98.1	0.02	96.4	0.10	93.3	0.06	95.5	0.02
Born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Area	0.1	0.00	0.2	0.01	0.4	0.01	0.3	0.00
Born abroad of U.S. citizen parent	0.6	0.01	0.7	0.01	0.9	0.01	0.8	0.01
By naturalization	0.2	0.01	0.6	0.01	1.4	0.01	0.9	0.01
<b>Not a Citizen</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.01</b>

SE: Standard Error; Note: Standard Errors of 0.00 have a value less than 0.01.

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 19. Type of Household by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Type of Household	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,558</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
<b>Family household</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Married-couple family	66.3	0.16	66.6	0.19	65.2	0.14	65.9	0.43
Other family	33.1	0.16	32.7	0.17	34.0	0.15	33.4	0.25
Male householder, no wife present	8.1	0.06	7.2	0.06	7.4	0.05	7.5	0.07
Female householder, no husband present	25.0	0.11	25.5	0.13	26.6	0.11	25.9	0.19
<b>Nonfamily household</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.01</b>

SE: Standard Error

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 20. Grandparent Characteristics by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Grandparent Characteristics	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total with Grandparent as householder (Thousands)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>16</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Grandparent responsible for grandchild	48.0	0.30	51.4	0.37	56.8	0.44	51.7	0.25
Parent present	40.5	0.27	34.5	0.28	28.3	0.26	35.0	0.20
No parent present	7.4	0.08	16.8	0.17	28.5	0.27	16.6	0.11
Grandparent not responsible for grandchild	52.0	0.27	48.6	0.33	43.2	0.32	48.3	0.22
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,558</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
Grandparent as householder	11.3	0.04	7.6	0.03	5.2	0.02	7.5	0.02
Grandparent responsible for grandchild	5.4	0.03	3.9	0.02	3.0	0.02	3.9	0.02
Parent present	4.6	0.03	2.6	0.02	1.5	0.01	2.6	0.01
No parent present	0.8	0.01	1.3	0.01	1.5	0.01	1.3	0.01
Grandparent not responsible for grandchild	5.9	0.02	3.7	0.02	2.3	0.01	3.6	0.01

SE: Standard Error

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

<sup>2</sup> Child is grandchild of householder

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Table 21. Living Arrangements and Employment Status of Parents by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Living Arrangements and Employment Status of Parents	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total Own Children (Thousands)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>19,257</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19,610</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31,352</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>70,219</b>	<b>13</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
<b>Living with two parents</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>0.16</b>
Both parents in labor force	37.0	0.17	40.3	0.18	43.9	0.15	41.0	0.16
Father only in labor force	23.8	0.05	22.3	0.06	17.8	0.04	20.7	0.03
Mother only in labor force	1.9	0.02	2.2	0.02	2.8	0.01	2.4	0.01
Neither parent in labor force	1.0	0.01	1.0	0.01	1.3	0.01	1.2	0.01
<b>Living with one parent</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>0.10</b>
Living with Father	8.0	0.06	7.2	0.05	7.2	0.04	7.4	0.04
Father in labor force	7.2	0.06	6.4	0.05	6.3	0.04	6.6	0.04
Father not in labor force	0.9	0.01	0.8	0.01	0.9	0.01	0.9	0.01
Living with Mother	28.3	0.10	27.0	0.11	26.9	0.10	27.3	0.09
Mother in labor force	20.3	0.08	21.1	0.10	21.7	0.09	21.2	0.08
Mother not in labor force	8.0	0.06	5.9	0.04	5.2	0.03	6.1	0.04

SE: Standard Error

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 22. Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Poverty Status	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children with determined poverty status (Thousands)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>19,665</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20,126</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32,712</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>72,503</b>	<b>7</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
<b>Household Income in the past 12 months below poverty level</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>0.08</b>
Married-couple family	8.2	0.05	7.9	0.05	6.5	0.03	7.4	0.04
Male householder, no wife present	2.5	0.03	2.0	0.02	1.8	0.02	2.0	0.02
Female householder, no husband present	14.2	0.09	12.9	0.09	11.0	0.06	12.4	0.07
<b>Household Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>0.19</b>
Married-couple family	58.6	0.20	59.4	0.23	59.4	0.17	59.2	0.18
Male householder, no wife present	5.5	0.05	5.1	0.04	5.5	0.04	5.4	0.03
Female householder, no husband present	11.0	0.05	12.8	0.05	15.8	0.06	13.7	0.04

SE: Standard Error

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 23. Public Assistance Income or Food Stamps in the Past 12 Months by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Receipt of Public Assistance or Food Stamps	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,558</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
No public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP	68.8	0.13	72.2	0.14	77.5	0.08	73.6	0.10
With cash public assistance or Food Stamps/SNAP	31.2	0.13	27.8	0.13	22.5	0.09	26.4	0.11

SE: Standard Error

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

<sup>3</sup> Includes own children and children that are part of subfamilies.

<sup>4</sup> Universe is limited to children living with a parent.

Table 24. Household Size by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Household Size	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,558</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1-person HH	NA	NA	NA	NA	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00
2-person HH	3.8	0.02	3.7	0.02	5.4	0.02	4.5	0.01
3-person HH	22.3	0.07	14.5	0.05	18.7	0.07	18.5	0.06
4-person HH	33.4	0.00	34.7	0.00	33.1	0.00	33.6	0.00
5-person HH	20.6	0.06	25.0	0.06	22.8	0.06	22.8	0.05
6-person HH	10.3	0.07	12.0	0.10	11.0	0.08	11.1	0.08
7-person HH	4.7	0.04	5.1	0.05	4.6	0.04	4.8	0.04
8-person HH	2.3	0.03	2.4	0.03	2.1	0.03	2.2	0.03
9-person HH	1.2	0.02	1.2	0.02	1.0	0.02	1.1	0.02
10 or more – person HH	1.4	0.02	1.4	0.02	1.2	0.02	1.3	0.02

HH: Household

SE: Standard Error; Note: Standard Errors of 0.00 have a value less than 0.01.

NA: Not applicable

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 25. Household Language by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Household Language and English Proficiency	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,558</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
<b>English only</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>Spanish</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>0.07</b>
Limited English	16.5	0.04	16.1	0.04	17.6	0.05	16.9	0.08
Not a limited English-speaking HH	5.9	0.04	5.7	0.03	2.8	0.02	4.5	0.08
<b>Other Indo-European language</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.05</b>
Limited English	4.5	0.02	4.4	0.02	4.4	0.03	4.4	0.04
Not a limited English-speaking HH	0.7	0.01	0.6	0.01	0.3	0.01	0.5	0.02
<b>Asian and Pacific Islander language</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Limited English	3.2	0.02	3.0	0.02	3.2	0.03	3.2	0.04
Not a limited English-speaking HH	0.9	0.01	1.0	0.01	0.6	0.01	0.8	0.02
<b>Other language</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Limited English	1.6	0.02	1.5	0.02	1.3	0.02	1.5	0.03
Not a limited English-speaking HH	0.4	0.01	0.3	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.02
Subtotal limited English-speaking HHs	25.8	0.05	25.0	0.04	26.6	0.04	25.9	0.03

HH: Household

SE: Standard Error; Note: Standard Errors of 0.00 have a value less than 0.01.

NA: Not applicable

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey

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Table 26. Housing Unit Tenure and Structure Type by Age of Children– Standard Errors

Tenure and Type of Structure	Children age 0-4		Children age 5-9		Children age 10-17		All children under age 18	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
<b>Total children living in occupied housing units (Thousands)</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20,446</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>33,155</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73,558</b>	<b>4</b>
Percent of Total	<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Owner occupied</b>	<b>53.3</b>	0.23	<b>59.5</b>	0.26	<b>65.8</b>	0.19	<b>60.7</b>	0.22
Single unit attached	2.9	0.03	2.4	0.02	2.3	0.02	2.5	0.02
Single unit detached	45.3	0.22	52.0	0.25	58.2	0.18	53.0	0.20
Mobile Home	3.4	0.03	3.7	0.03	3.9	0.02	3.7	0.02
Multiunit subtotal	1.8	0.02	1.4	0.01	1.3	0.01	1.5	0.01
2 apartments	0.6	0.01	0.5	0.01	0.6	0.01	0.6	0.01
3-4 apartments	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.01	0.3	0.00	0.3	0.00
5-9 apartments	0.3	0.01	0.2	0.01	0.1	0.00	0.2	0.00
10-19 apartments	0.2	0.01	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00
20-49 apartments	0.2	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.1	0.00
50 or more apartments	0.3	0.01	0.2	0.00	0.1	0.00	0.2	0.00
Boat, RV, etc.	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00
<b>Renter occupied</b>	<b>46.7</b>	0.24	<b>40.5</b>	0.25	<b>34.2</b>	0.21	<b>39.3</b>	0.22
Single unit attached	3.8	0.02	3.4	0.02	2.8	0.02	3.2	0.02
Single unit detached	17.0	0.12	17.1	0.14	15.7	0.12	16.5	0.12
Mobile Home	2.9	0.03	2.5	0.03	2.0	0.02	2.4	0.02
Multiunit subtotal	23.0	0.11	17.4	0.09	13.7	0.07	17.3	0.08
2 apartments	3.8	0.03	3.1	0.03	2.6	0.02	3.0	0.02
3-4 apartments	4.9	0.03	3.8	0.03	3.0	0.02	3.7	0.02
5-9 apartments	5.2	0.04	3.8	0.03	2.9	0.03	3.8	0.03
10-19 apartments	4.3	0.04	3.1	0.03	2.3	0.02	3.1	0.02
20-49 apartments	2.5	0.02	1.9	0.02	1.5	0.01	1.9	0.01
50 or more apartments	2.4	0.02	1.7	0.01	1.5	0.01	1.8	0.01
Boat, RV, etc.	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00	<0.1	0.00

SE: Standard Error; Note: Standard Errors of 0.00 have a value less than 0.01.

Source: Special Tabulation – 2010-2014 American Community Survey