

# **THE CHANGING CHILD POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: FIRST DATA FROM THE 2020 CENSUS**

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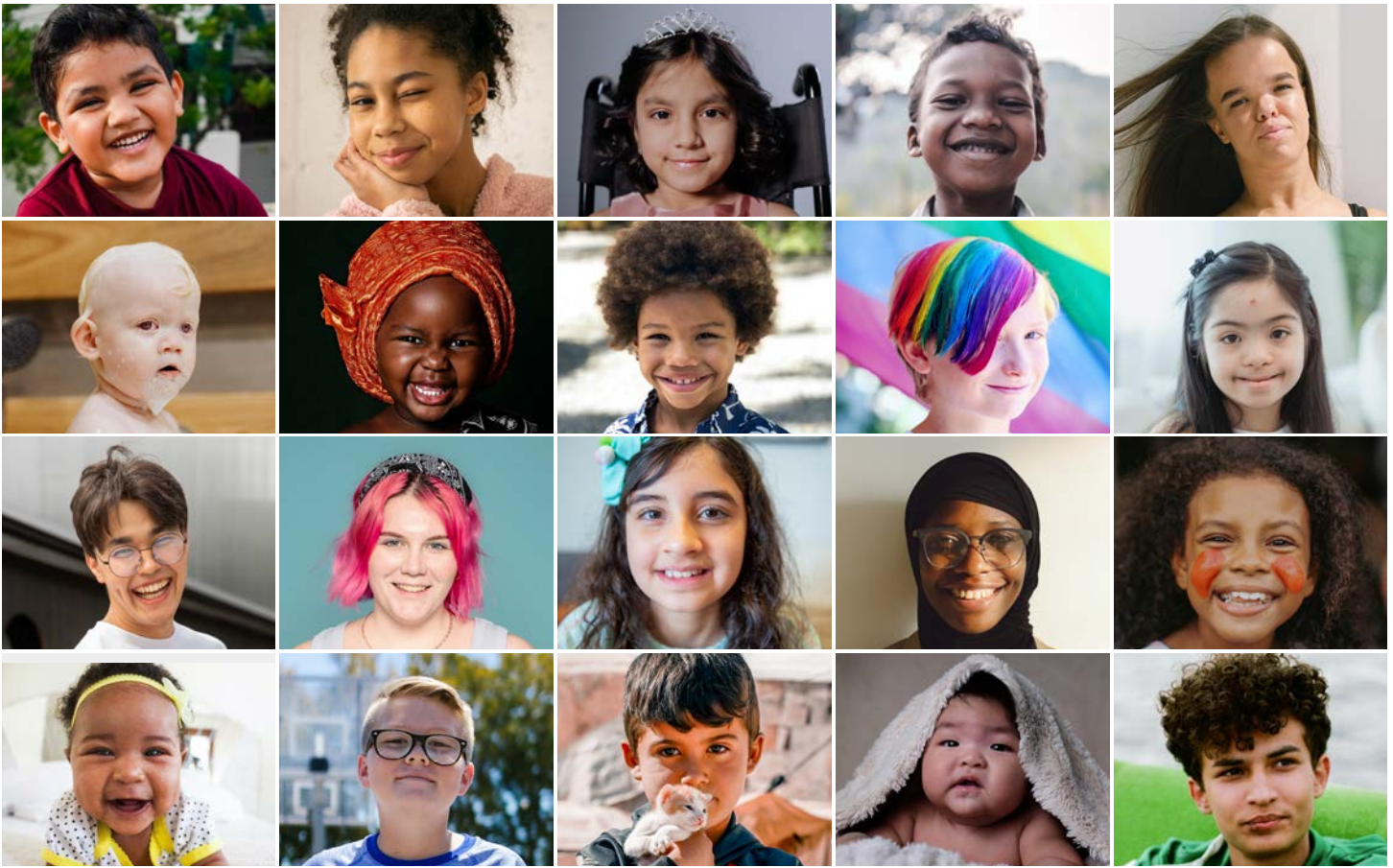
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## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

The Annie E. Casey Foundation thanks William O'Hare, Ph.D., and Yeris H. Mayol-Garcia, Ph.D., for serving as researchers and authors for this publication. A respected demographer, O'Hare is an expert on the census' child count and previously led the Foundation's KIDS COUNT® effort. Mayol-Garcia is an adjunct faculty member at Georgetown University.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of demographic changes among children living in the United States based on the first detailed data released from the 2020 census. It also builds on and updates reports released by the Annie E. Casey Foundation following the 2000 and 2010 censuses.<sup>1</sup>

The Foundation is releasing this report as part of its work to create a brighter future for all children in America. The United States is a wonderfully diverse nation, with its child population representing a kaleidoscope of races and nationalities from every place on the planet. Diversity is one of our nation's strengths.

For all children to thrive and for our nation to enjoy perpetual prosperity, it will be important to meet the basic needs of every young

person from every demographic group and ensure they are healthy, well educated, connected to lifelong families and placed on a path to opportunity.

The U.S. Census Bureau released the 2020 census redistricting data files on August 12, 2021. Those files provide detailed racial and Hispanic origin data for the total population and the population ages 18 and older. The child population (birth to age 17) was derived by subtracting those who are ages 18 and older from the total population.

This report highlights overall shifts in the nation's child population, changes by race and Hispanic origin<sup>2</sup> and geographic differences in the changes at the state and city levels. Results of the 2020 census

underscore several key points regarding shifts in the number, characteristics by race and Hispanic origin and location of children.

The analysis relies on data from the 2020 census, but it is important to note that these data lack precision. In the 2020 census, there was a net undercount of 2.1% of all children (birth to age 17). Young children (birth to age 4) had a higher net undercount than any other age group at 5.4%. Preliminary analysis suggests young Black and Hispanic children were missed at a higher rate than non-Hispanic white children (see Box 2 on page 30).<sup>3</sup>

## OVERALL CHANGES IN THE CHILD POPULATION

- At 73.1 million, the number of children recorded in the 2020 census was 1.1 million smaller than the all-time high of 74.2 million counted in the 2010 census. This stands in contrast to the 2000 to 2010 period when the nation's child population grew by 1.9 million, and the 1990s when the child population grew by 8.7 million.
- The change in the total population between 2010 and 2020 masks important differences between children and adults. Between 2010 and 2020, the child population fell by 1.4%, while the adult population increased by 10.1%.
- The child population as a share of the total population fell from 35.7% in 1960 to 22.1% in 2020. The 1900 census indicated 40.4% of the nation's population was under age 18.

## CHANGES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

- Children of color\* accounted for all the growth in the child population between 2010 and 2020. The number of non-Hispanic white children fell by 5.1 million between 2010 and 2020 (from 39.7 million to 34.6 million), while the population of children of color grew by 4 million (from 34.5 million to 38.5 million).
- Racial diversity among children is increasing. The share that children of color represented within the larger child population doubled between 1980 and 2020 (from 26% to 53%).

## CHANGES IN WHERE CHILDREN LIVE

### State-Level Changes

A comparison of census data from 2010 and 2020 indicates that child populations at the state level changed as follows:

- The number of children declined in 27 states and Puerto Rico.
- Child population count changes ranged from an increase of 22% in North Dakota to a decrease of 11% in New Hampshire.
- Texas gained the largest number of children (412,981), while California lost the most (583,922).

\*Children of color are defined here as anyone other than non-Hispanic whites alone.

- Two states (Texas and Florida) added at least 100,000 children each, while six states (Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, Illinois and California) and Puerto Rico lost more than 100,000 children each.
- Compared to all states and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico experienced the largest percentage decrease (38%) in its child population.
- The number of children of color grew in 46 states and the District of Columbia.
- The total number of children of color grew the fastest in Texas, Florida and Washington. The percentage of children of color increased the fastest in North Dakota, Vermont and Maine.
- There are four cities in California (Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Ana) that were among the 10 cities with the largest numeric decrease in the number of children between 2010 and 2020, and there were four cities in California (Anaheim, Long Beach, Los Angeles and Santa Ana) that were among the 10 cities with the largest percentage decrease in the number of children between 2010 and 2020.

## Changes in Large Cities

Comparing census data from 2010 and 2020 reveals that:

- In the 100 cities with the largest child populations in 2020 (see Appendix C), the collective number of children decreased from 14.2 million to 13.9 million.
- Of the 100 largest cities, 55 cities experienced an increase in the number of children between 2010 and 2020, while 45 cities experienced a decrease.
- Three cities in Texas (Fort Worth, Frisco and McKinney) ranked in the top 10 in terms of numerical and percentage growth of the child population.

## A MORE ACCURATE 2030 CENSUS

To prepare for an accurate 2020 census, state leaders, funders and child advocates joined together and created the Count All Kids campaign, which elevated the child undercount issue in communities across the nation, as well as within the Census Bureau. Despite these efforts, more children were missed in 2020 than in any other previous counts, potentially due to challenges during the pandemic.

Fortunately, the Count All Kids campaign continues its work with an eye toward a more accurate 2030 census. The Census Bureau has established an internal cross-directorate team focused on the count of children in the census and other surveys. In communities, the campaign is educating and activating advocates at the national, state and local levels. These efforts provide hope for a more accurate count of children in 2030. The alternative is continued disinvestment in communities, service provision and the future of our children.



# INTRODUCTION

It may be an overstatement to say that “demography is destiny,” but it is fair to say that population trends have strongly influenced the social, economic and demographic fabric of the United States. Today, the country is going through demographic shifts.<sup>4</sup>

Patterns and shifts in the racial and ethnic makeup of our population have raised important questions about how the government categorizes people by race and Hispanic origin.<sup>5</sup> They also feed the ongoing discussions related to the pursuit of enhancing racial equity.

The evolution of today’s children into tomorrow’s adults will largely determine the

fate of our nation. Will these children grow into good workers, responsible parents and family members and engaged citizens?

This is the third publication that the Annie E. Casey Foundation has produced as part of a series that began with the 2000 census. This report expands on the series by presenting 2020 census data on children (birth to age 17) along with historical data.

This report focuses on several types of changes in the child population of the United States. It concludes by examining some implications of these shifts and briefly explores the undercount of children in the census.

## THE DATA USED IN THIS STUDY

The Census Bureau released the first detailed data from the 2020 census on August 12, 2021. These data — widely known as the Public Law (or P.L.) 94–171 or redistricting data files — provide a first look at the number of children counted in the 2020 census. By comparing data from the 2010 and 2020 censuses, we can assess demographic change over the second decade of the 21st century and perhaps gain a clearer understanding of what lies ahead.

More detailed data on children (for example, age groups within the child population) will be available in the 2020 Census Demographic and Housing Characteristics file, which is likely to be available in spring 2023.

The 2020 decennial census only collected data on a few key demographic characteristics (age, sex, race/Hispanic origin and relationship to the householder) along

with housing tenure. Socioeconomic topics — such as income, poverty, education and employment — formerly collected in the decennial census long form are now collected in the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS).<sup>6</sup>

This report draws on the 2020 census redistricting files, which reveal detailed racial and ethnic data for the total population and the population ages 18 and older. The child population, birth to age 17, can be derived by subtracting the number of people ages 18 and older from the total population.

The redistricting data files also provide information on detailed geographic units down to census blocks. While this report only addresses larger geographic units, the analyses presented here could easily be replicated for regions or counties.

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# OVERALL CHANGES IN THE CHILD POPULATION

## THE BIG PICTURE: CHANGES SINCE 1900

Demographically speaking, our nation is less of a child-centered society than it was 120 years ago. While the number of children under age 18 rose by 138% since 1900 — from 30.7 million in 1900 to 73.1 million in

2020 — the number of adults grew much faster, increasing 469% between 1900 and 2020 (see Table 1). The result is a country where children now represent a much smaller share of the total population.

TABLE 1

## Number and Percentage of Children in the U.S. Population (1900 to 2020)

Year	Total population (in thousands)	Population Under Age 18		Change Over Previous Decade	
		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1900	76,094	30,715	40.4%	N/A	N/A
1910	92,407	35,061	37.9%	4,346	14.1%
1920	106,461	39,622	37.2%	4,561	13.0%
1930	123,077	43,008	34.9%	3,386	8.5%
1940	132,122	40,359	30.5%	-2,649	-6.2%
1950	151,684	47,060	31.0%	6,701	16.6%
1960	180,671	64,525	35.7%	17,465	37.1%
1970	204,879	69,702	34.0%	5,177	8.0%
1980	226,546	63,755	28.1%	-5,947	-8.5%
1990	248,710	63,604	25.6%	-151	-0.2%
2000	281,422	72,294	25.7%	8,690	13.7%
2010	308,746	74,182	24.3%	1,887	2.6%
2020	331,449	73,106	22.1%	-1,075	-1.4%

Sources: 1900 to 2010 data: O'Hare, W.P. (2011, November). *The changing child population of the United States: Analysis of data from the 2010 census*. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Retrieved from [www.aecf.org/resources/the-changing-child-population-of-the-united-states](http://www.aecf.org/resources/the-changing-child-population-of-the-united-states); 2020 data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1 and P3.

Table 1 shows children accounted for 40.4% of the population in 1900 but only account for 22.1% in 2020. Much of the decline in the relative size of the population under age 18 occurred during the second half of the 20th century. In 1960, near the height of the “baby boom,” 35.7% of the population was under age 18. Just 60 years later, the children’s share of the U.S. population dropped by almost 14 percentage points. The 1960 census revealed that more than half (51%) of all households in the country contained at

least one child, compared to only 29% of households in 2020.<sup>7,8</sup>

This decline stems from several large demographic trends.<sup>9</sup> First, the movement toward smaller families over the 20th century meant fewer children were being born late in the century compared to early in the century. Second, the adult population grew more quickly than the child population due to increases in life expectancy, which allow more Americans to survive to older ages, and immigration, which largely involves adults.<sup>10</sup>



## 2010 TO 2020 TRENDS IN CHILD POPULATION

Growth in the total U.S. resident population slowed noticeably in recent decades. The total population grew by 7.4% between 2010 and 2020, compared to 9.7% between 2000 and 2010 and 13.2% between 1990 to 2000. Data for 2021 released by the Census Bureau shows that the country recorded the slowest annual growth rate on record between 2020 and 2021.<sup>11</sup>

The growth rate of the overall population, however, masks big differences between adults and children. While the number of children fell by 1.1 million (or 1.4%) over the past decade, the number of adults (ages 18 and older) grew by more than 23.8 million (or 10.1%).

The decrease in the number of children since 2010 stands in contrast to the 2.6% increase between 2000 and 2010 and is much different than the 13.7% increase seen between 1990

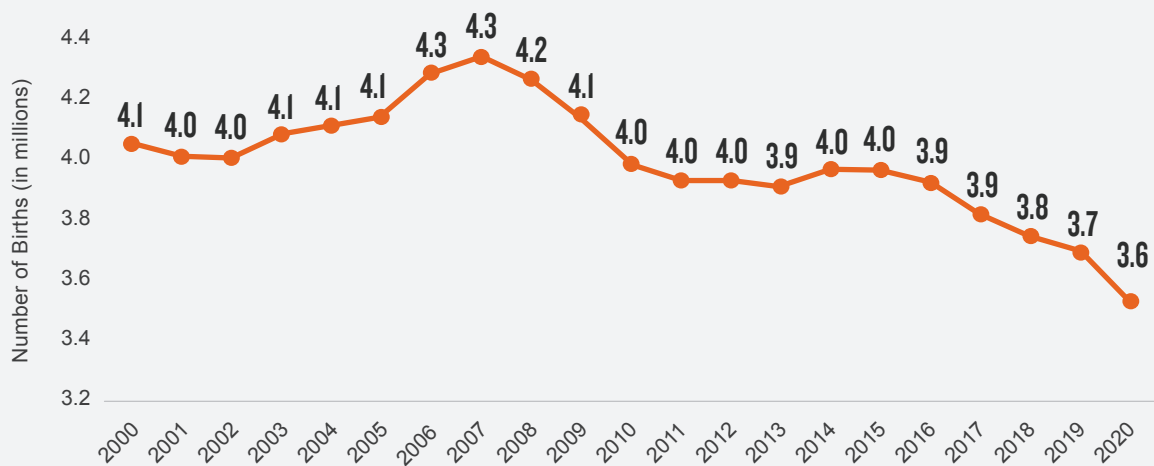
and 2000. However, recent changes in the number of children pale in comparison to the 37.1% increase during the baby-boom decade of the 1950s.

Demographic Analysis estimates, released by the Census Bureau in December 2020, found that births accounted for nearly 97% of the population birth to age 17 in 2020, compared to a little over 3% from net immigration. In recent decades, mortality had very little impact on changes in the child population because it has been relatively low.<sup>12</sup>

This report closely examines birth data, since births are the biggest driver of child population changes. Figure 1 shows that the number of births in the United States has fallen steadily since 2007. The large decline in births explains why the number of children counted in the 2020 census is much lower than the number counted in the 2010 census.

**FIGURE 1**

### Total Number of Births in the United States (2000 to 2020)



Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. (2022, April). *Total births in the United States* (Table). Retrieved from <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/6052-total-births?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/2-53/true/574,1729,37,871,870,573,869,36,868,867/any/12720>

Note: Data points with the same rounded number of births are in different positions because unrounded data were used in this figure.

**The total number of live births in the United States has fallen 16% since 2007, when a record 4.3 million children were born. In 2020, there were about 3.6 million births in the United States.<sup>13</sup>**

A recent analysis found that the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in about 50,000 fewer births than expected nine months later.<sup>14</sup> This suggests that recent downward trends in the number of births will continue and perhaps accelerate.

It is possible that the low birth rates over the past several years will increase and women will start having more children. However, this change seems unlikely.<sup>15</sup> It is more likely that the fertility rate in the United States will remain low, as in most countries in Europe. A low fertility rate elevates the importance of each child in a birth cohort and the role of immigration as a source of population and economic growth.

## CHANGES IN RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF THE CHILD POPULATION

The 2020 census documents growing racial and ethnic diversity in the United States.<sup>16</sup> This growth — which is more pronounced among children than adults<sup>17</sup> — has involved adding more children who identify as multiracial and who fit outside the category of non-Hispanic white.

This section examines the racial and ethnic composition of the child population in the 2020 census. It looks at what has changed between 2010 and 2020 and from 1980 to 2020. Box 1 on page 27 provides detailed information about how the census categorizes people by race and Hispanic origin.

In the 2020 census (consistent with past practice), racial categories and Hispanic origin status are separate questions, as shown in Figure 6 on page 29.

Table 2 provides data derived from one of the most commonly used sets of racial and Hispanic origin categories. These categories are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive. This means that each child fits into one and only one category. However, there are many different ways in which children can be categorized and tabulated by race and Hispanic origin. Tables in Appendix A provide data for other commonly used categories.

The racial and Hispanic origin categories shown in Table 2 correspond to each group alone with the exception of two or more races and are the ones used in the rest of this report. These categories are used because of their clarity, popular use and comparability to recent censuses and prior Casey reports.

**TABLE 2**

## Child Population by Race and Hispanic Origin (2020)

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
<b>Total Population Under Age 18</b>	<b>73,106,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>34,579,074</b>	<b>47.3%</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>9,674,258</b>	<b>13.2%</b>
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>590,106</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>3,904,979</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>170,462</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Some Other Race</b>	<b>512,683</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>4,917,186</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<b>Hispanic (any race)</b>	<b>18,757,252</b>	<b>25.7%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4.

Note: The racial and Hispanic origin categories shown correspond to each group alone, with the exception of two or more races. The racial categories shown correspond to non-Hispanic children.

In the 2020 census, no single racial or Hispanic origin group is a majority (representing more than 50%) of the child population. This impacts the meaning of “minority” status.

Non-Hispanic white children accounted for 47.3% of all children, remaining the largest racial and ethnic population group among children (34.6 million). All children who are not in the non-Hispanic white category are considered children of color and collectively account for 38.5 million children and make up 52.7% of the children counted in the 2020 census.

Hispanic children, at 18.8 million, represented more than one-quarter (25.7%) of all children counted in the 2020 census and are the second largest racial and ethnic group after non-Hispanic white.

One shortcoming of the racial and Hispanic origin scheme used in Table 2 is that it does not capture people who identify with multiple racial groups. Limiting race selections to one option results in underestimating the size of some groups (categories are explained in Box 1 and data shown in Appendix A).

Among white children, the race alone population was 38.7 million compared to 48.9 million for race alone or in combination, which results in a 26% difference. But the difference for white children pales in comparison to some other groups. The difference between the counts for race alone and race alone or in combination was 170% for American Indian and Alaska Native children, 48% for Asian children and 29% for children of some other race.

## 1980 TO 2020 TRENDS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

As mentioned earlier, how people can identify themselves has changed significantly in the decennial census, starting with the 2000 census. Therefore, more detailed racial categories before 2000 and after 2000 are not strictly comparable.

In this section, we look at longer-term changes for children of color and non-Hispanic white children — two groups that have been defined relatively consistently since 1980.

Every decade since 1980, the number of children of color has grown more rapidly than the number of non-Hispanic white children.

Table 3 shows that the percentage of non-Hispanic white children fell from nearly three-quarters (74%) of the child population in 1980 to less than half (47%) in 2020. The total

number of non-Hispanic white children also decreased — going from 47.0 million to 34.6 million during this same time period.

Meanwhile, children of color grew more common within the total child population, going from 26% of all children in 1980 to 53% in 2020 (see Figure 2). Children of color are further divided into Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups. The percentage of Hispanic children increased from 9% of the child population in 1980 to 26% in 2020, while the share of non-Hispanic children of color grew from 17% in 1980 to 27% in 2020 (Table 3).

In terms of the number of children within these groups: From 1980 to 2020, Hispanic children increased by 13.1 million and non-Hispanic children of color increased by 8.7 million.

**TABLE 3**

### Percentage of Non-Hispanic White Children and Children of Color (1980 to 2020)

Race and Hispanic Origin	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
<b>Non-Hispanic White*</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>Children of Color**</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Hispanic (any race)</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>26%</b>

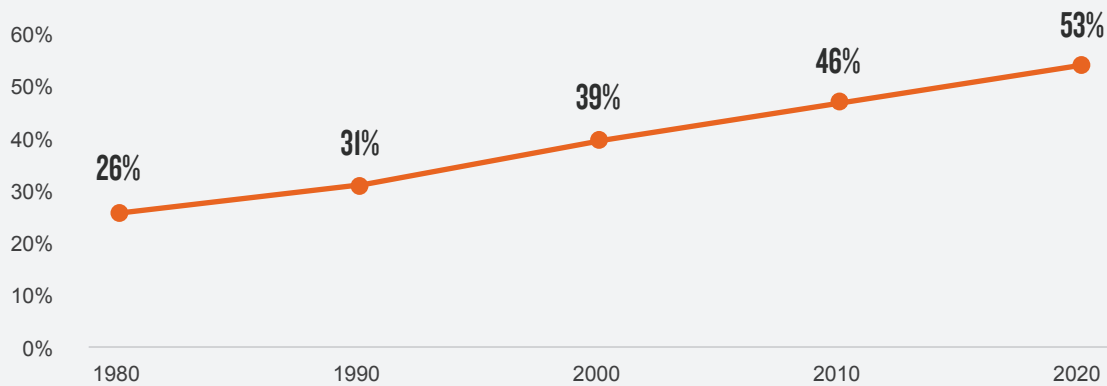
Sources: 1980 to 2000 data: O'Hare, W. P. (2001, June). *The child population: First data from the 2000 census*. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Retrieved from [www.aecf.org/resources/the-child-population-first-data-from-the-2000-census](http://www.aecf.org/resources/the-child-population-first-data-from-the-2000-census); 2010 data: U.S. Census Bureau (2011, March 24). *U.S. Census Bureau delivers final state census population totals for legislative redistricting* (News release) CB 11-CN.123; 2020 data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171)(Tables P1, P2, P3, and P4).

\*This category only includes those who marked white alone and no other racial category and were not Hispanic.

\*\*Children of color are those who marked something other than non-Hispanic white.

**FIGURE 2**

## Percentage of Children of Color Among Total Child Population (1980 to 2020)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171); 1980 to 2000 data: O'Hare, W. P. (2001, June). *The child population: First data from the 2000 census*. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Retrieved from [www.aecf.org/resources/the-child-population-first-data-from-the-2000-census](http://www.aecf.org/resources/the-child-population-first-data-from-the-2000-census)

## CHANGES FROM 2010 TO 2020 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN

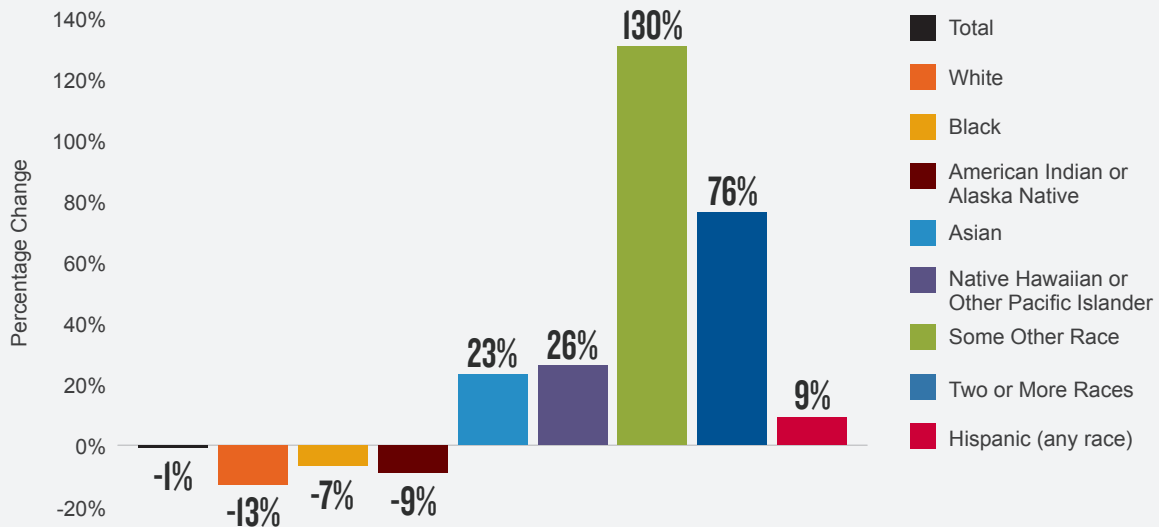
Children of color accounted for the increase in the child population between 2010 and 2020 (see Figure 3).

The number of children for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic Black and non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native fell between 2010 and 2020. In contrast, the number of Hispanic children increased by 9% — going from 17.1 million children in 2010 to 18.8 million in 2020.

Some of the biggest increases occurred in smaller groups. For example, the number of children defined as non-Hispanic some other race increased 130% — from 223,220 in 2010 to 512,683 in 2020. During this same time frame, the number of children defined as non-Hispanic two or more races increased 76% — from 2.8 million to 4.9 million.

**FIGURE 3**

## Change in Child Population by Race and Hispanic Origin (2010 to 2020)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171). Note: Only persons who marked just one race are included in these categories. Those who marked more than one race are in the “Two or More Races” category.

Note: The racial and Hispanic origin categories shown correspond to each group alone, with the exception of two or more races. The racial categories shown correspond to non-Hispanic children.

Although these changes indicate increased diversity in the nation’s child population, some of the shifts between 2010 and 2020 may be due to changes in data collection and coding in the 2020 census.<sup>18</sup> The Census Bureau states:

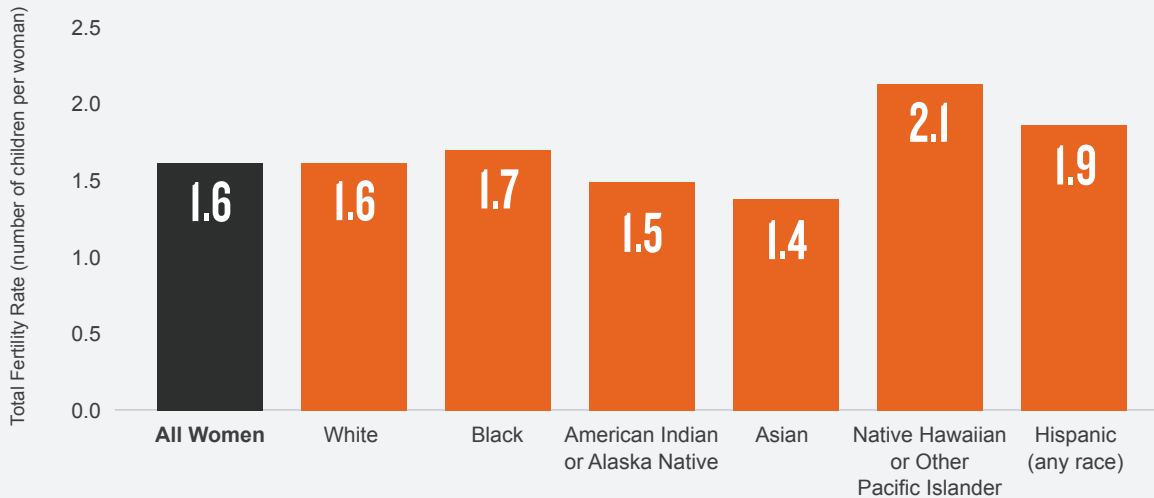
**It is important to note that these data comparisons between the 2020 census and the 2010 census race data should be made with caution, taking into account the improvements we [the Census Bureau] have made to the Hispanic origin and race questions and the ways we code what people tell us.<sup>19</sup>**

Figure 4 provides 2020 data on total fertility rates by race and Hispanic origin.<sup>20</sup> Five of the six groups shown have a total fertility

rate below 2.1 children per woman, which is considered low from a demographic standpoint.<sup>21</sup> There are two reasons for providing these data. First, the figures make it clear the factors leading to lower fertility levels are pervasive, because all groups are affected. Second, the data in Figure 4 dispel the myth that some groups are growing rapidly because women in those groups are having many babies. Women of color are not having high numbers of children per woman. However, the proportion of women who are of childbearing age (between 15 and 49 years old) is higher for women of color than it is for non-Hispanic white women. In 2020, for example, 52% of Hispanic women and just 41% of non-Hispanic white women reported being of childbearing age.<sup>22</sup>

**FIGURE 4**

## Total Fertility Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin of Mothers (2020)



Sources: National Center for Health Statistics. Births: Final data for 2020. *National Vital Statistics Report*, 70(17).

Note: The racial and Hispanic origin categories shown correspond to each group alone. The racial categories shown correspond to non-Hispanic children.

# CHANGE IN THE CHILD POPULATION BY LOCATION

## STATE POPULATION CHANGES

Changes in the child population between 2010 and 2020 were not spread evenly across the country. While some states experienced a dramatic increase in the number of children, many states saw their total child population decline.

This section examines state-level changes in the total child population and changes by race and Hispanic origin at the state level. The District of Columbia is included in the state-level analyses and U.S. totals. Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory, is included in the state rankings to provide key information on this subpopulation,

but it is not included in the U.S. totals for comparability to prior versions of this report.

State-by-state changes in the number of children between 2010 and 2020 are provided in Table 4. Among the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, 23 states and the District of Columbia (ranked 1–24) saw their total child population increase and 27 states and Puerto Rico (ranked 25–52) saw this same total decrease. Percentage wise, North Dakota (22%) and the District of Columbia (13%) reported the largest increases. Four states (Mississippi, Connecticut, Illinois and

New Hampshire) saw their child population count decline by at least 10% between 2010 and 2020.

During this same time frame, Puerto Rico saw the most dramatic percentage drop in children

at 38% (or a loss of 342,324 children). This is a direct result of historically low fertility and high emigration, exacerbated by the 2006 economic recession and the deadly 2017 hurricanes Irma and Maria.<sup>23</sup>

**TABLE 4**

## States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico Ranked by Percentage Change in Child Population (2010 to 2020)

Rank	State	Change	Rank	State	Change
1	North Dakota	22%	27	Arizona	-1%
2	District of Columbia	13%	28	Hawaii	-1%
3	Utah	9%	29	Arkansas	-2%
4	Idaho	8%	30	Alabama	-2%
5	South Dakota	7%	31	Kansas	-3%
6	Washington	6%	32	Louisiana	-3%
7	Texas	6%	33	New Jersey	-3%
8	Nebraska	6%	34	Missouri	-3%
9	Florida	5%	35	Massachusetts	-4%
10	Montana	5%	36	Alaska	-4%
11	Nevada	4%	37	Wisconsin	-4%
12	Colorado	3%	38	New York	-5%
13	Minnesota	3%	39	Ohio	-5%
14	South Carolina	2%	40	Pennsylvania	-5%
15	Oklahoma	2%	41	California	-6%
16	Tennessee	2%	42	Rhode Island	-6%
17	Virginia	2%	43	West Virginia	-7%
18	Iowa	2%	44	Michigan	-8%
19	Maryland	1%	45	New Mexico	-8%
20	Delaware	<.5%	46	Maine	-8%
21	North Carolina	<.5%	47	Vermont	-8%
22	Wyoming	<.5%	48	Mississippi	-10%
23	Oregon	<.5%	49	Connecticut	-10%
24	Georgia	<.5%	50	Illinois	-10%
25	Kentucky	<-.5%	51	New Hampshire	-11%
26	Indiana	-1%	52	Puerto Rico	-38%
				<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-1%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4; 2010 Puerto Rico data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census, Table DP1. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=puerto%20rico%20census%202010&tid=DECENNIALDPCD1152010.DP1>

Notes: U.S. total does not include Puerto Rico. Rankings based on unrounded percentages.



Table 5 shows all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico ranked on numeric gain in the child population between 2010 and 2020. The state with the biggest numeric gain was Texas (412,981), and the state that lost the most children was

California (583,922). Other than California, the states with the largest numeric loss (Illinois, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio) are clustered in what might be called the old Rust Belt (i.e., on a line from New York City to Chicago).

**TABLE 5**

## States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico Ranked by Numerical Change in Child Population (2010 to 2020)

Rank	State	Change	Rank	State	Change
1	Texas	412,981	27	Alaska	-7,990
2	Florida	196,864	28	Vermont	-10,638
3	Washington	99,238	29	Arkansas	-12,224
4	Utah	76,538	30	Rhode Island	-14,171
5	Colorado	38,529	31	Indiana	-15,349
6	Idaho	33,634	32	Kansas	-18,375
7	Minnesota	33,398	33	Arizona	-19,488
8	North Dakota	33,130	34	Maine	-22,259
9	Virginia	32,662	35	Alabama	-25,346
10	Tennessee	30,366	36	West Virginia	-26,634
11	Nevada	26,280	37	New Hampshire	-30,385
12	Nebraska	26,156	38	Louisiana	-30,806
13	South Carolina	23,491	39	New Mexico	-40,139
14	Oklahoma	18,989	40	Missouri	-46,135
15	South Dakota	14,615	41	Massachusetts	-52,729
16	District of Columbia	13,569	42	New Jersey	-57,530
17	Iowa	12,273	43	Wisconsin	-58,074
18	Montana	10,539	44	Mississippi	-71,875
19	Maryland	9,058	45	Connecticut	-80,298
20	North Carolina	2,654	46	Ohio	-138,865
21	Delaware	640	47	Pennsylvania	-143,003
22	Oregon	151	48	Michigan	-181,339
23	Wyoming	112	49	New York	-211,815
24	Georgia	82	50	Illinois	-316,140
25	Kentucky	-1,435	51	Puerto Rico	-342,324
26	Hawaii	-4,452	52	California	-583,922
				<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-1,075,467</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4; 2010 Puerto Rico data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census, Table DP1. Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=puerto%20rico%20census%202010&tid=DECENNIALDPCD1152010.DP1>

Notes: U.S. total does not include Puerto Rico.

Table 6 shows the distribution of children by race and Hispanic origin in each state according to 2020 census results. States are ranked according to the share that children of color represent within the larger child population.

In 2020, children of color made up the majority of the total child population in 20 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. These results have changed since 2010, when children of color were the majority in just 10 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

In 2020, three states (West Virginia, Maine and Vermont) reported that the vast majority of their child population — more than 80% of all children — were defined as non-Hispanic white.

Table 6 also shows that the majority of children in California, New Mexico and Puerto Rico were Hispanic, while the majority of children in the District of Columbia were non-Hispanic Black.

**TABLE 6**

## Percentage of Child Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico Ranked by Children of Color (2020)

Rank	Location	Total	White	Children of Color	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic (any race)
1	Puerto Rico	100%	1%	99%	<.5%	<.5%	<.5%	<.5%	<.5%	<.5%	99%
2	Hawaii	100%	13%	87%	1%	<.5%	24%	15%	<.5%	31%	15%
3	New Mexico	100%	23%	77%	2%	11%	1%	<.5%	1%	4%	59%
4	California	100%	23%	77%	5%	<.5%	12%	<.5%	1%	6%	52%
5	District of Columbia	100%	24%	76%	51%	<.5%	2%	<.5%	1%	7%	15%
6	Texas	100%	29%	71%	12%	<.5%	5%	<.5%	<.5%	4%	49%
7	Nevada	100%	32%	68%	11%	1%	6%	1%	1%	9%	41%
8	Arizona	100%	37%	63%	5%	5%	3%	<.5%	1%	6%	44%
9	Maryland	100%	38%	62%	30%	<.5%	6%	<.5%	1%	8%	17%
10	Florida	100%	39%	61%	19%	<.5%	3%	<.5%	1%	6%	32%
11	Georgia	100%	41%	59%	33%	<.5%	4%	<.5%	1%	6%	15%
12	New Jersey	100%	42%	58%	13%	<.5%	10%	<.5%	1%	5%	28%
13	Delaware	100%	44%	56%	25%	<.5%	4%	<.5%	1%	8%	18%
14	New York	100%	45%	55%	14%	<.5%	9%	<.5%	1%	6%	25%
15	Alaska	100%	45%	55%	2%	19%	5%	2%	1%	16%	9%
16	Oklahoma	100%	47%	53%	7%	10%	2%	<.5%	<.5%	15%	19%
17	Louisiana	100%	47%	53%	35%	1%	2%	<.5%	<.5%	5%	9%
18	Mississippi	100%	47%	53%	41%	1%	1%	<.5%	<.5%	4%	5%
19	Illinois	100%	48%	52%	15%	<.5%	5%	<.5%	<.5%	6%	25%
20	Virginia	100%	49%	51%	19%	<.5%	7%	<.5%	1%	9%	16%
21	North Carolina	100%	49%	51%	21%	1%	4%	<.5%	1%	7%	17%
22	Connecticut	100%	50%	50%	11%	<.5%	5%	<.5%	1%	7%	26%
23	Washington	100%	51%	49%	4%	1%	8%	<.5%	1%	11%	22%
24	South Carolina	100%	52%	48%	28%	<.5%	2%	<.5%	1%	7%	11%
25	Colorado	100%	53%	47%	4%	1%	3%	<.5%	1%	7%	32%
26	Rhode Island	100%	53%	47%	6%	<.5%	3%	<.5%	1%	8%	27%
27	Alabama	100%	55%	45%	28%	<.5%	1%	<.5%	<.5%	6%	9%
28	Massachusetts	100%	56%	44%	8%	<.5%	7%	<.5%	2%	8%	19%
29	Arkansas	100%	59%	41%	17%	1%	2%	1%	<.5%	7%	14%
30	Oregon	100%	59%	41%	2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	10%	23%
31	Tennessee	100%	62%	38%	18%	<.5%	2%	<.5%	1%	6%	11%
32	Kansas	100%	62%	38%	6%	1%	3%	<.5%	<.5%	8%	20%
33	Pennsylvania	100%	63%	37%	12%	<.5%	4%	<.5%	1%	7%	13%
34	Michigan	100%	63%	37%	16%	1%	3%	<.5%	1%	8%	9%
35	Minnesota	100%	64%	36%	10%	1%	6%	<.5%	<.5%	8%	10%
36	Nebraska	100%	65%	35%	6%	1%	3%	<.5%	<.5%	6%	18%
37	Indiana	100%	66%	34%	11%	<.5%	3%	<.5%	1%	7%	13%
38	Ohio	100%	67%	33%	15%	<.5%	3%	<.5%	1%	8%	7%
39	Wisconsin	100%	67%	33%	8%	1%	4%	<.5%	<.5%	7%	13%
40	Missouri	100%	68%	32%	13%	<.5%	2%	<.5%	1%	8%	8%
41	South Dakota	100%	69%	31%	3%	13%	2%	<.5%	<.5%	7%	7%
42	Utah	100%	70%	30%	1%	1%	2%	1%	<.5%	6%	19%
43	Idaho	100%	71%	29%	1%	1%	1%	<.5%	1%	6%	19%
44	North Dakota	100%	73%	27%	5%	7%	2%	<.5%	<.5%	7%	6%
45	Wyoming	100%	74%	26%	1%	3%	1%	<.5%	<.5%	6%	15%
46	Iowa	100%	74%	26%	6%	<.5%	2%	<.5%	<.5%	6%	11%
47	Montana	100%	74%	26%	1%	9%	1%	<.5%	<.5%	8%	7%
48	Kentucky	100%	74%	26%	9%	<.5%	2%	<.5%	1%	7%	7%
49	New Hampshire	100%	80%	20%	2%	<.5%	3%	<.5%	1%	7%	8%
50	Vermont	100%	84%	16%	2%	<.5%	2%	<.5%	1%	8%	4%
51	Maine	100%	84%	16%	3%	1%	1%	<.5%	<.5%	7%	4%
52	West Virginia	100%	85%	15%	4%	<.5%	1%	<.5%	<.5%	7%	3%
	<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>&lt;.5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>26%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4.

Notes: U.S. total does not include Puerto Rico. Rankings based on unrounded percentages. The racial and Hispanic origin categories shown correspond to each group alone, with the exception of two or more races. The racial categories shown correspond to non-Hispanic children.

Many racial and Hispanic origin groups are highly concentrated in just a few states. One way to show this concentration is by reporting what percentage of the population resides in the top five states for each racial and Hispanic origin child group. (This grouping includes children residing in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.)

For every racial and Hispanic origin group, more than a quarter of the population was in just five states (as shown in Table 7). For example, the top five states with non-Hispanic

white children comprised 27% of the total non-Hispanic white child population. For other groups, the percentage in the top five states was much higher, reflecting higher levels of geographic concentration.

In 2020, 58% of Hispanic children were in just five states. This figure was 55% for non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native children, 48% of non-Hispanic Asian and 66% for Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander children.

**TABLE 7**

### **Percentage of the Child Population Living in the Top Five States (including District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) for Each Racial and Hispanic Origin Group (2020)**

<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Total Population Under Age 18</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Children of Color</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Some Other Race</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Hispanic (any race)</b>	<b>58%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4.

Notes: This table shows the percentage of the child population residing in the top five states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) ranked by the share of children of color for each racial and Hispanic origin group. The racial and Hispanic origin categories shown correspond to each group alone, with the exception of two or more races. The racial categories shown correspond to non-Hispanic children.

Table 8 provides detailed data about the top three states with specific changes in the number and percentage of children in each racial and Hispanic origin category. The number of non-Hispanic white children increased in only three states between 2010 and 2020.

During this same time frame, increases in children of color were widespread. The number of children of color increased in 46

states (including the District of Columbia), and non-Hispanic Asian children grew in 48 states (including the District of Columbia). Non-Hispanic some other race children grew in all states (including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia), while the number of non-Hispanic two or more races children increased in all states (including Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia) with one exception: Hawaii.

**TABLE 8**

## State Changes (including District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) in Child Population by Race and Hispanic Origin (2010 to 2020)

Race and Hispanic Origin	States Where Child Population Increased Between 2010 and 2020*	States With the Largest Increase in Numbers	States With the Largest Increase in Percentage Terms	States With Smallest Increase or Biggest Loss in Numbers	States With Smallest Increase or Biggest Loss in Percentage Terms
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	Texas (412,981) Florida (196,864) Washington (99,238)	North Dakota (22%) District of Columbia (13%) Utah (9%)	California (-583,922) Puerto Rico (-342,324) Illinois (-316,140)	Puerto Rico (-38%) New Hampshire (-11%) Illinois (-10%)
<b>White</b>	<b>3</b>	North Dakota (10,686) District of Columbia (9,473) Utah (9,204)	District of Columbia (54%) North Dakota (9%) Utah (1%)	California (-504,705) New York (-368,561) Pennsylvania (-313,969)	Puerto Rico (-36%) Connecticut (-27%) Rhode Island (-22%)
<b>All Children of Color</b>	<b>46</b>	Texas (589,038) Florida (399,346) Washington (199,422)	North Dakota (81%) Vermont (69%) Maine (52%)	Puerto Rico (-340,650) California (-79,217) Mississippi (-21,460)	Puerto Rico (-38%) Mississippi (-6%) New Mexico (-3%)
<b>Black</b>	<b>18</b>	Texas (58,912) Minnesota (41,044) Nevada (17,079)	North Dakota (233%) South Dakota (68%) Idaho (50%)	New York (-105,940) California (-98,619) Illinois (-96,516)	Puerto Rico (-42%) Alaska (-28%) California (-19%)
<b>Asian</b>	<b>48</b>	Texas (124,482) California (106,514) New York (78,562)	North Dakota (119%) South Dakota (68%) Indiana (67%)	Hawaii (-5,431) Alaska (-417) Maine (-326)	Puerto Rico (-23%) Maine (-9%) Hawaii (-7%)
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>6</b>	Montana (922) Alaska (648) North Dakota (455)	District of Columbia (20%) Montana (4%) North Dakota (4%)	Oklahoma (-8,598) Arizona (-7,762) North Carolina (-5,983)	Puerto Rico (-43%) Hawaii (-36%) New Hampshire (-35%)
<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>44</b>	Washington (6,710) Hawaii (6,308) Arkansas (3,692)	Iowa (250%) North Dakota (218%) Arkansas (158%)	California (-3,189) Massachusetts (-62) New Jersey (-42)	Massachusetts (-22%) New Jersey (-11%) California (-10%)
<b>Some Other Race</b>	<b>52</b>	California (35,027) New York (34,654) Florida (24,003)	Montana (506%) Wyoming (313%) North Dakota (295%)	Puerto Rico (151) South Dakota (362) North Dakota (425)	Rhode Island (19%) Massachusetts (50%) Puerto Rico (56%)
<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>51</b>	Texas (163,753) California (144,714) Florida (129,800)	District of Columbia (151%) North Dakota (141%) Arkansas (140%)	Hawaii (-4,736) Puerto Rico (54) Wyoming (4,591)	Hawaii (-5%) Puerto Rico (17%) Alaska (29%)
<b>Hispanic (any race)</b>	<b>47</b>	Florida (259,931) Texas (216,621) New Jersey (105,575)	North Dakota (119%) Louisiana (82%) South Dakota (62%)	Puerto Rico (-340,373) California (-259,862) New Mexico (-18,030)	Puerto Rico (-38%) New Mexico (-6%) California (-5%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4.

Note: The racial and Hispanic origin categories shown correspond to each group alone, with the exception of two or more races. The racial categories shown correspond to non-Hispanic children.

\*Includes the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico where applicable.

## CHANGES IN LARGE CITIES

While the state-level numbers presented in the previous section are useful, the decennial census is important mostly because of its comparable data for every community in the country. State changes can mask important differences at the substate level.

This section provides a brief examination of data for the 100 cities with the largest child populations in 2020.<sup>24</sup> A list of these cities is available in Appendix C, which includes the city name, state, city rank and total child population.

Collectively, the number of children living in the 100 largest cities by child population decreased from 14.2 million in 2010 to 13.9 million in 2020 (a drop of 311,300 children or 2.2%). These figures are consistent with the

decrease in the number of children nationwide between 2010 and 2020.

Of the 100 largest cities, 55 cities experienced an increase in the number of children between 2010 and 2020. Table 9 shows the 10 cities with the largest increase in the child population, both numerically and percentage wise.

Fort Worth, Texas, gained the largest number of children between 2010 and 2020 (29,379), followed by Oklahoma City, Okla. (21,911), and Frisco City, Texas (20,332). Three cities in Texas (Fort Worth, Frisco and McKinney) ranked in the top 10 in terms of numerical and percentage growth. This is unsurprising, given the state's large increase in children from 2010 to 2020.

**TABLE 9**

### Large Cities With Highest Increase in Child Population: Number and Percentage (2010 to 2020)

CITIES RANKED BY <b>NUMERICAL INCREASE</b>				Changes 2010 to 2020		CITIES RANKED BY <b>PERCENTAGE INCREASE</b>				Changes 2010 to 2020	
Rank	Location	Number	Percent	Rank	Location	Number	Percent	Rank	Location	Number	Percent
1	Fort Worth, Texas	29,379	13%	1	Frisco, Texas	20,332	52%	1	Fort Worth, Texas	29,379	13%
2	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	21,911	15%	2	Irvine, California	18,858	41%	2	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	21,911	15%
3	Frisco, Texas	20,332	52%	3	McKinney, Texas	12,791	31%	3	Seattle, Washington	13,328	14%
4	Irvine, California	18,858	41%	4	Orlando, Florida	12,552	24%	4	McKinney, Texas	12,791	31%
5	Omaha, Nebraska	16,638	16%	5	Santa Clarita, California	7,537	16%	5	Washington, District of Columbia	13,569	13%
6	Columbus, Ohio	15,806	9%	6	Omaha, Nebraska	16,638	16%	6	Seattle, Washington	13,328	14%
7	Charlotte, North Carolina	14,235	8%	7	Gilbert, Arizona	10,301	15%	7	Fort Worth, Texas	29,379	13%
8	Washington, District of Columbia	13,569	13%	8	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	21,911	15%	8	Fort Worth, Texas	29,379	13%
9	Seattle, Washington	13,328	14%	9	Seattle, Washington	13,328	14%	9	Fort Worth, Texas	29,379	13%
10	McKinney, Texas	12,791	31%	10	Fort Worth, Texas	29,379	13%	10	Fort Worth, Texas	29,379	13%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P3 and P4 at the "Place" geographic level.

Among the 100 largest cities by child population, 45 cities experienced a decrease between 2010 and 2020. Table 10 identifies 10 cities that reported the largest decreases, both numerically and percentage wise, in their child population between 2010 and 2020.

Los Angeles, Calif., lost the largest number of children (123,033), followed by Chicago, Ill. (76,457), and Louisville, Ky. (52,596). In terms of both numerical and percentage declines, four of the top 10 cities are in California.

**TABLE 10**

## Large Cities With Highest Decrease in Child Population: Number and Percentage (2010 to 2020)

**CITIES RANKED BY NUMERICAL DECREASE**

Changes 2010 to 2020

Rank	Location	Number	Percent
1	Los Angeles, California	-123,033	-14%
2	Chicago, Illinois	-76,457	-12%
3	Louisville, Kentucky*	-52,596	-37%
4	Detroit, Michigan	-31,354	-16%
5	New York, New York	-27,969	-2%
6	El Paso, Texas	-22,957	-12%
7	Santa Ana, California	-22,624	-23%
8	San Jose, California	-20,915	-9%
9	Long Beach, California	-20,018	-17%
10	Baltimore, Maryland	-19,552	-15%

**CITIES RANKED BY PERCENTAGE DECREASE**

Changes 2010 to 2020

Rank	Location	Number	Percent
1	Louisville, Kentucky*	-52,596	-37%
2	Santa Ana, California	-22,624	-23%
3	St. Louis, Missouri	-13,508	-20%
4	Cleveland, Ohio	-17,678	-18%
5	Long Beach, California	-20,018	-17%
6	Detroit, Michigan	-31,354	-16%
7	Anaheim, California	-13,517	-15%
8	Baltimore, Maryland	-19,552	-15%
9	Los Angeles, California	-123,033	-14%
10	Chicago, Illinois	-76,457	-12%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P3 and P4 at the "Place" geographic level.

\*The official city name is Louisville/Jefferson County metro government (balance), Kentucky.

# SELECTED IMPLICATIONS

The demographic changes outlined in this report hold many opportunities and challenges for policymakers. A few of the implications of the demographic trends and patterns are explored below.

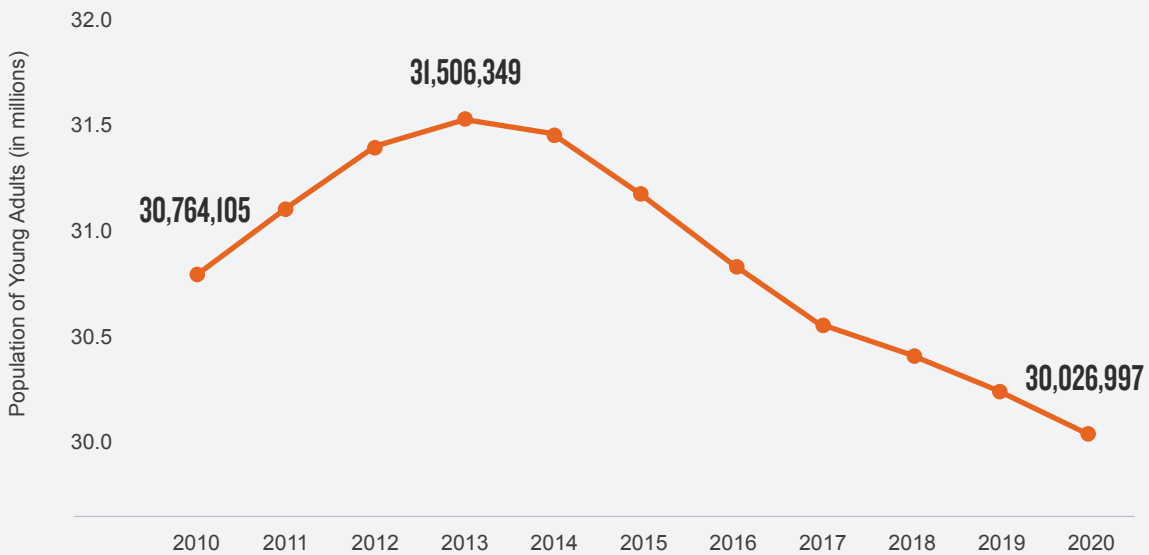
One of the key findings from the 2020 census is a decline in the number of children between 2010 and 2020, which is related to the falling number of births each year since 2007. This trend has implications for the nation's labor force. With smaller birth cohorts, the number of people entering the labor market about 18 years later is likely to be lower. Figure 5 shows

changes in the number of people ages 18 to 24 (the peak time for entering the labor force) from 2010 to 2020. The number of people in the 18- to 24-year-old population has been falling since 2013.

The need for more workers has been a major topic in mass media in much of 2021 and 2022, but little has been said about how the decline in entry-level demographic cohorts may have contributed to a workforce shortage. Drops in yearly births since 2007 suggest that the number of entry-level workers will continue to fall.

**FIGURE 5**

## Population of Young Adults Ages 18 to 24 (2010 to 2020)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2020 Population Estimates.



When there are large birth cohorts, the economy can usually find the workers it needs, even if some people in the birth cohort do not end up with the skills sought by employers. But with falling birth cohorts, it is important to invest in all children to ensure that the nation has enough skilled workers to keep the economy going strong. It is necessary to maximize the likelihood of each child becoming a viable worker, and much of this investment happens in the context of education, which is a key determinant of employability.

Children of color have grown most rapidly over the past decade, but some subgroups have not fared well regarding educational outcomes.<sup>25</sup> In its *2017 Race for Results* policy report, the Annie E. Casey Foundation documented the most

important differences and concluded: “The data offer an important snapshot of disparity in opportunity and barriers that exist for different groups of children.”<sup>26</sup>

Fourth-grade reading scores have become a key marker of educational advancement. Their importance is summarized by noting that prior to fourth grade, children learn to read. But after fourth grade, they read to learn.

Hispanic children exemplify some of the points made above. Hispanics have grown more than any other racial or ethnic group since 2000. Yet, in 2022, 80% of Hispanic children had below proficient reading scores by the fourth grade — a much higher percentage than their white, Asian and Pacific Islander counterparts, as shown in Table 11.<sup>27</sup>

**TABLE 11**

### Percentage of Fourth-Graders Not Proficient in Reading by Race and Hispanic Origin (2022)

Race and Hispanic Origin	Percent
White	59%
Black	84%
American Indian or Alaska Native	82%
Asian or Pacific Islander	45%
Two or More Races	63%
Hispanic (any race)	80%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, 2022.

Note: The racial categories shown correspond to non-Hispanic children.

Another implication of the slower pace of child population growth may be felt in the education sector. While the child population fell by 1.1 million over the past decade, the number of children enrolled in nursery school through high school fell from 58,244,000 in 2010 to 55,548,000 in 2020.<sup>28,29</sup>

The slower growth of the school-age population between 2010 and 2020 might offer educators more opportunities for implementing education reforms. With fewer children added to the population over the past decade, compared to the previous decade, there is likely to be less demand to use educational resources to build new schools, hire new teachers and purchase new equipment.

Yet, a decline in the number of students could be a mixed blessing. Fewer children may mean more educational dollars per child or less attention to education. The implications of a disproportionately non-Hispanic white adult population and a growing child population that is disproportionately children of color are not clear.

One trend has changed from 2010 and 2020 compared to 2000 and 2010. Of the five

states where the child population increased the most between 2000 and 2010, none ranked in the top half of the state KIDS COUNT rankings on child well-being.<sup>30</sup> In other words, the child population grew at high rates in states with worse child outcomes.

But this story changed from 2010 and 2020. The five states that experienced the largest increase in the number of children since 2010 (Texas, Florida, Washington, Utah and Colorado, see Table 5) had mixed outcomes for children based on an index of child well-being presented in the *2022 KIDS COUNT Data Book*.<sup>31</sup> These states ranked between 4th and 45th (Texas—45th, Florida—35th, Colorado—16th, Washington—15th and Utah—4th) on child well-being.

Child population growth also varied substantially in some of the states where child outcomes were the best. The top five states in terms of child well-being based on the *2022 KIDS COUNT Data Book* were Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Utah and Vermont. Overall, there appears to be no clear trend between states gaining or losing children and their child well-being measures.

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## SUMMARY

What is clear from the analyses covered in this report is that the U.S. child population is decreasing in size, increasing in diversity and changing substantially at the state and city levels. Some of these changes offer challenges, but they also provide opportunities.

The statement that children are the future may sound trite, but it is accurate. How today's children grow into the parents, workers and civic leaders of tomorrow is vital to the nation's success. Equally irrefutable: Children of color have never been more important to our country's future.

## BOX 1

### Understanding Racial and Hispanic Origin Categories Used in the Census

There are four important points to make regarding the measurement of race and Hispanic origin in U.S. census data. First, it should be noted that race and Hispanic origin are based on self-identification — they are not assigned by the Census Bureau.<sup>32</sup>

Second, in the 2020 census (consistent with past practice), racial and Hispanic origin status are separate questions (see Figure 6 for the exact questions). Therefore, all respondents — Hispanic and non-Hispanic — are instructed to select one or more racial categories. The Census Bureau, following the guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), considers Hispanic origin an ethnicity that is made up of two categories: Hispanic and not Hispanic. The Hispanic category includes people who may self-identify as Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican or another origin from Latin America, the Caribbean or Spain. On the census questionnaire, Hispanic origin status is asked before the question on race.

Third, respondents can mark as many racial categories as they feel apply. Since 1997, the federal government has allowed respondents to select more than one racial category in the census.<sup>33</sup> Prior to 1997, people could only select one race. The 2000 census was the first to allow respondents to select more than one race. The census question on race shown in Figure 6 allows people to select among the following categories:

- white;
- Black or African American;
- American Indian or Alaska Native;
- Asian;
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and
- some other race.

These categories are broadly associated with world regions of origin. The Census Bureau acknowledges that these racial categories “generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and [are] not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically.”<sup>34</sup>

Fourth, it is important to understand that the OMB is the government agency that sets standards for collecting and reporting data by race and Hispanic origin. The Census Bureau simply follows the regulations provided by that office.

As the diversity of the U.S. population has increased, collecting, tabulating and reporting data by race has become more complex. Accordingly, current categories are not strictly comparable with data from earlier censuses.<sup>35</sup> Adding categories complicates the work of analyzing racial data, but it also allows for a more accurate and precise picture of the nation's population. It is worth noting that racial and ethnic categories in the census have constantly changed since the first census in 1790.

There are two main ways race is classified in census data. One way of tabulating racial data is using race alone, which means people in each separate racial category only marked one race. People who marked more than one race are grouped in the category two or more races. The other way to show racial data is using race alone or in combination, which means that people show up in each racial category they marked. The main difference from race alone is those who picked multiple races are counted in each race they reported. For example, someone who only selected Black would be included in the Black alone category as well as the Black alone or in combination category. Someone who selected Black and white would not be in the Black alone category but would be in both the Black alone or in combination category and the white alone or in combination category.

Categorizing people in the race alone or in combination style is the most inclusive definition of a racial group. But it also results in counting some people more than once, which makes calculating percentages awkward. Commonly, racial categories also are shown by Hispanic origin.

There are four major ways to show the counts for each racial group:

1. Race Alone by Hispanic Origin
2. Race Alone or in Combination by Hispanic Origin
3. Race Alone (Regardless of Hispanic Origin)
4. Race Alone or in Combination (Regardless of Hispanic Origin)

Counts for these four classification methods in the 2020 census are available in Appendix A. Data are not always available for each set of categories listed above. For example, in the 2015–2019 American Community Survey tract-level data, race by age information is only available by race alone, whereas the census 2020 redistricting data are provided for very detailed combinations of race and Hispanic origin.

Following the 2010 census, the Census Bureau invested considerable time testing ways to get better data for race and Hispanic origin. This effort included a lot of feedback from stakeholder groups.

In fall 2017, the Census Bureau sent OMB a memo outlining new and better ways to collect data on race and Hispanic origin. It suggested two main changes. First, the Hispanic origin category should be offered along with the racial choices. This is known as the single-question format as opposed to the two-question format shown in Figure 6. Second, it proposed adding a category for people from the Middle East and North Africa, also known as MENA.

Unfortunately, OMB did not act on the Census Bureau’s recommendations. Thus, the Census Bureau had to use the old racial and Hispanic origin questions — the two-question format — in the 2020 census as well as the end-to-end test conducted in Rhode Island in spring 2018.

Data users are hopeful that the new administration will revisit the Census Bureau’s suggested changes regarding how to measure race and Hispanic origin in the next census.

**FIGURE 6**  
**Questions Used to Measure Race and Hispanic Origin in the 2020 Census**

**2020 Census Hispanic Origin Question**

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 6 about Hispanic origin and Question 7 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

**6. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?**

No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.*

**2020 Census Race Question**

**7. What is this person's race?**  
*Mark  one or more boxes AND print origins.*

White – *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.*

Black or African Am. – *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.*

American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.*

<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian
<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean	<input type="checkbox"/> Samoan
<input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese	<input type="checkbox"/> Chamorro
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian – <i>Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander – <i>Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.</i>	

Some other race – *Print race or origin.*

Source: Marks, R., & Rios-Vargas, M. (2021, August 3). *Improvements to the 2020 census race and Hispanic origin question designs, data processing, and coding procedures* (Blog post). Retrieved from [www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/08/improvements-to-2020-census-race-hispanic-origin-question-designs.html](https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/08/improvements-to-2020-census-race-hispanic-origin-question-designs.html)

## BOX 2

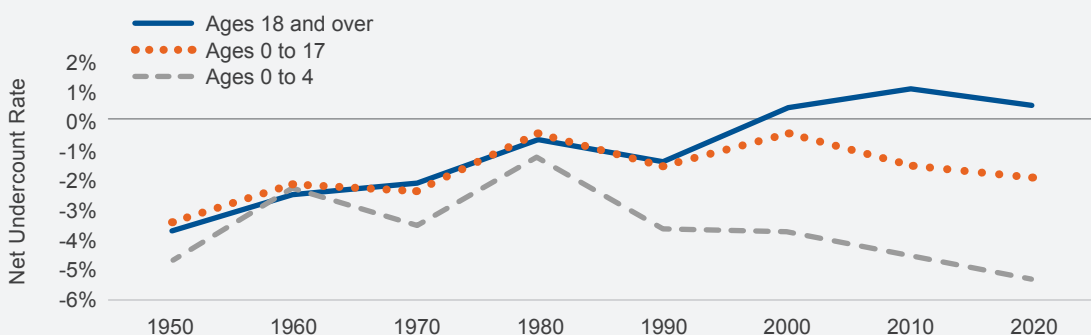
### The Undercount of Children in the Census

Despite the Census Bureau's best efforts to count everyone only once and in the right place at every decennial census, children historically have been missed (i.e., not counted) more than other age groups.

When people are missed, this is often referred to as an undercount. Given the past undercount of young children in the census, it is important to recognize that the data examined in this report do not contain adjustments for any children missed in the censuses analyzed. Census undercounts of children are reviewed below. Data from the Census Bureau's Demographic Analysis show that the 2020 census continued the trend of undercounting children. The net undercount for all children was 2.1%. The net undercount for young children (birth to age 4) was 5.4%, which was the highest rate witnessed for this age group since 1950.

The high net undercount for young children in the 2020 census was not an isolated incident. Net undercount rates for all children (birth to age 17), young children (birth to age 4) and adults (ages 18 and older) in the U.S. decennial censuses from 1950 to 2020 are shown in Figure 7. The net undercount rate for young children has grown steadily since 1980, and the gap between the percentage of adults and young children undercounted for these years also has grown. This indicates that the high net undercount of young children is not only a large problem but, unfortunately, a growing problem.

**FIGURE 7**  
**Net Undercount of Young Children, All Children and Adults (1950 to 2020)**



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171); U.S. Census Bureau. (2014). *Historical examination of net coverage error for children in the U.S. decennial census: 1950 to 2010* (Study series, survey methodology, #2014-03). Washington, DC: Center for Survey Measurement, Research and Methodology Directorate.

Note: Net undercounts are expressed as negative figures.

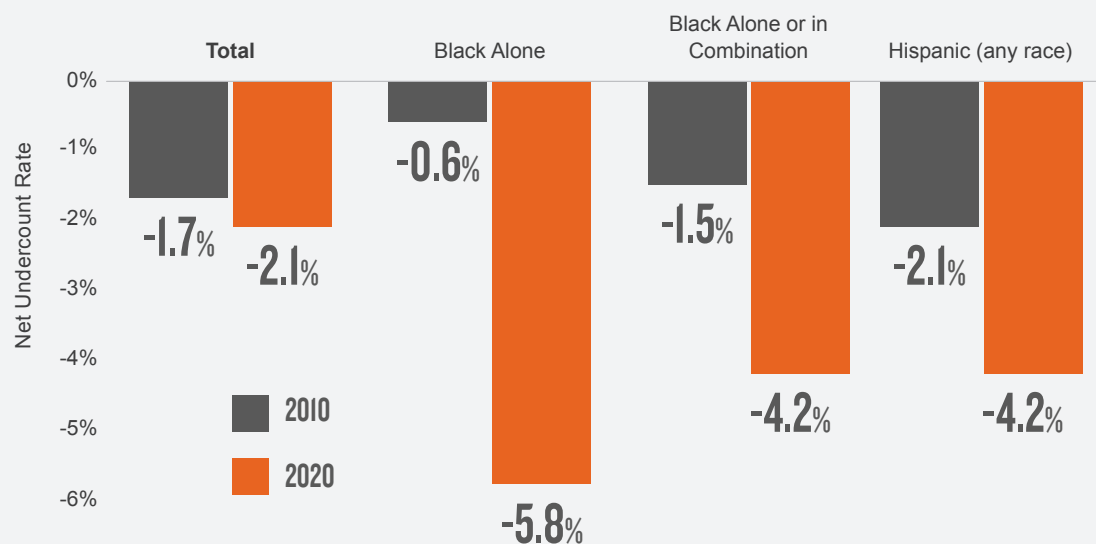
Several factors had a negative effect on the data quality of the 2020 census, including a global pandemic, low survey response rates, increased mistrust with the government and attempted politicization of the census.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the net undercount rate for all children (birth to age 17) was 2.1% in the 2020 census, compared to 1.7% for 2010. Figure 8 also shows the net undercount of Black and Hispanic children ranged between 4% to 6% in 2020 — more than double their corresponding undercount rates in 2010.

In each census since 1950, the net undercount for young children was much higher than the net undercount for all children. Consequently — and despite efforts from the Census Bureau and the child advocacy community — the net undercount of young children continues to worsen. And the preliminary analysis of Black and Hispanic children mentioned above foreshadows what the net undercount for young children of color will be.<sup>36</sup>

**FIGURE 8**

### Large Increase in Net Undercount Rates for Black and Hispanic Children, Birth to Age 17 (2010 and 2020)



Sources: O'Hare, W. P. (2021). *The high net undercount of Black and Hispanic children in the 2020 census*. Retrieved from <https://countalkkids.org/resources/new-report-preliminary-data-on-the-coverage-of-children-in-the-2020-census>.

Note: Net undercounts are expressed as negative figures.

For more information on racial categories by race alone and race alone or in combination, see Box 1 and Appendix A.

The high net undercount of young children has important implications, for example, on equitable distribution of federal funds. Andrew Reamer, a research professor at George Washington University, identified 315 federal programs that use census-derived data to distribute funds to states and localities.<sup>37</sup> In fiscal year 2017, these programs gave out more than \$1.5 trillion. Communities that are inaccurately counted do not get their fair share of these funds.

In addition to informing the distribution of federal dollars, census-derived data are used to inform the distribution of state funds.<sup>38</sup> Inaccurate data may lead private foundations and nonprofits to make mistaken decisions about where to focus resources and cause members of the private sector to miss business opportunities.



## Appendix A

# COUNTING CHILDREN BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN IN THE 2020 CENSUS

There are many different ways to tabulate and report data by race and Hispanic origin. This appendix provides two tables that show commonly used approaches, which were explained in Box 1 on page 28.

Table A1 shows the number and percentage of children counted in the 2020 census by race and Hispanic origin using the race alone

definition. Table A2 shows the number and percentage of children by race and Hispanic origin using the race alone or in combination definition. We provide the detailed data in Tables A1 and A2 to underscore the many ways that racial and Hispanic origin data collected in the 2020 census can be tabulated. Collectively, these tables amplify the high level of diversity in the U.S. child population.

**TABLE A1**

## Child Population by Race Alone and Hispanic Origin (2020)

Hispanic Origin	Total		Not Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino (any race)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Child Population</b>	<b>73,106,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>54,348,748</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>18,757,252</b>	<b>25.7%</b>

Totals by Race	Total		Not Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino (any race)	
	Number	Percent of Total Child Population	Number	Percent of Total Child Population	Number	Percent of Total Child Population
<b>Total Child Population</b>	<b>73,106,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>				
<b>White</b>	<b>38,729,663</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>34,579,074</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>4,150,589</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>10,161,465</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>9,674,258</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>487,207</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native</b>	<b>1,008,765</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>590,106</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>418,659</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>4,006,436</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>3,904,979</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>101,457</b>	<b>&lt;.5%</b>
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>195,122</b>	<b>&lt;.5%</b>	<b>170,462</b>	<b>&lt;.5%</b>	<b>24,660</b>	<b>&lt;.5%</b>
<b>Some Other Race</b>	<b>7,992,239</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>512,683</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>7,479,556</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>11,012,310</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>4,917,186</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>6,095,124</b>	<b>8.3%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4.

Note: The racial and Hispanic origin categories shown correspond to each group alone, with the exception of two or more races.

**TABLE A2**

**Child Population by Race Alone or in Combination and Hispanic Origin (2020)**

Hispanic Origin	Total		Not Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino (any race)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total Child Population</b>	<b>73,106,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>54,348,748</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>18,757,252</b>	<b>25.7%</b>

Totals by Race Alone or in Combination	Total		Not Hispanic or Latino		Hispanic or Latino (any race)	
	Number	Percent of Total Child Population	Number	Percent of Total Child Population	Number	Percent of Total Child Population
<b>Total Child Population</b>	<b>73,106,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>				
<b>White</b>	<b>48,903,421</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	<b>39,111,716</b>	<b>53.5%</b>	<b>9,791,705</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>12,844,571</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>11,710,428</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>1,134,143</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native</b>	<b>2,683,422</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>1,744,554</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>938,868</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>5,862,386</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>5,445,326</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>417,060</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>516,468</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>409,691</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>106,777</b>	<b>&lt;.5%</b>
<b>Some Other Race</b>	<b>14,224,594</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>1,263,140</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>12,961,454</b>	<b>17.7%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4.

Note: Respondents who reported more than one race are counted in each racial category.

## Appendix B

# Change in Number of Children by State, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico (1990 to 2020)

State	Total Population Under Age 18				Percentage Change		
	1990	2000	2010	2020	1990 to 2010	2000 to 2010	2010 to 2020
Alabama	1,058,788	1,123,422	1,132,459	1,107,113	6%	1%	-2%
Alaska	172,344	190,717	187,378	179,388	11%	-2%	-4%
Arizona	981,119	1,366,947	1,629,014	1,609,526	39%	19%	-1%
Arkansas	621,131	680,369	711,475	699,251	10%	5%	-2%
California	7,750,725	9,249,829	9,295,040	8,711,118	19%	<.5%	-6%
Colorado	861,266	1,100,795	1,225,609	1,264,138	28%	11%	3%
Connecticut	749,581	841,688	817,015	736,717	12%	-3%	-10%
Delaware	163,341	194,587	205,765	206,405	19%	6%	<.5%
District of Columbia	117,092	114,992	100,815	114,384	-2%	-12%	13%
Florida	2,866,237	3,646,340	4,002,091	4,198,955	27%	10%	5%
Georgia	1,727,303	2,169,234	2,491,552	2,491,634	26%	15%	<.5%
Hawaii	280,126	295,767	303,818	299,366	6%	3%	-1%
Idaho	308,405	369,030	429,072	462,706	20%	16%	8%
Illinois	2,946,366	3,245,451	3,129,179	2,813,039	10%	-4%	-10%
Indiana	1,455,964	1,574,396	1,608,298	1,592,949	8%	2%	-1%
Iowa	718,880	733,638	727,993	740,266	2%	-1%	2%
Kansas	661,614	712,993	726,939	708,564	8%	2%	-3%
Kentucky	954,094	994,818	1,023,371	1,021,936	4%	3%	<.5%
Louisiana	1,227,269	1,219,799	1,118,015	1,087,209	-1%	-8%	-3%
Maine	309,002	301,238	274,533	252,274	-3%	-9%	-8%
Maryland	1,162,241	1,356,172	1,352,964	1,362,022	17%	<.5%	1%
Massachusetts	1,353,075	1,500,064	1,418,923	1,366,194	11%	-5%	-4%
Michigan	2,458,765	2,595,767	2,344,068	2,162,729	6%	-10%	-8%
Minnesota	1,166,783	1,286,894	1,284,063	1,317,461	10%	<.5%	3%
Mississippi	746,761	775,187	755,555	683,680	4%	-3%	-10%
Missouri	1,314,826	1,427,692	1,425,436	1,379,301	9%	<.5%	-3%
Montana	222,104	230,062	223,563	234,102	4%	-3%	5%
Nebraska	429,012	450,242	459,221	485,377	5%	2%	6%
Nevada	296,948	511,799	665,008	691,288	72%	30%	4%
New Hampshire	278,755	309,562	287,234	256,849	11%	-7%	-11%
New Jersey	1,799,462	2,087,558	2,065,214	2,007,684	16%	-1%	-3%
New Mexico	446,741	508,574	518,672	478,533	14%	2%	-8%
New York	4,259,549	4,690,107	4,324,929	4,113,114	10%	-8%	-5%
North Carolina	1,606,149	1,964,047	2,281,635	2,284,289	22%	16%	<.5%
North Dakota	175,385	160,849	149,871	183,001	-8%	-7%	22%
Ohio	2,799,744	2,888,339	2,730,751	2,591,886	3%	-5%	-5%
Oklahoma	837,007	892,360	929,666	948,655	7%	4%	2%
Oregon	724,130	846,526	866,453	866,604	17%	2%	<.5%
Pennsylvania	2,794,810	2,922,221	2,792,155	2,649,152	5%	-4%	-5%
Puerto Rico	1,153,886	1,092,101	903,295	560,971	-5%	-17%	-38%
Rhode Island	225,690	247,822	223,956	209,785	10%	-10%	-6%
South Carolina	920,207	1,009,641	1,080,474	1,103,965	10%	7%	2%
South Dakota	198,462	202,649	202,797	217,412	2%	<.5%	7%
Tennessee	1,216,604	1,398,521	1,496,001	1,526,367	15%	7%	2%
Texas	4,835,839	5,886,759	6,865,824	7,278,805	22%	17%	6%
Utah	627,444	718,698	871,027	947,565	15%	21%	9%
Vermont	143,083	147,523	129,233	118,595	3%	-12%	-8%
Virginia	1,504,738	1,738,262	1,853,677	1,886,339	16%	7%	2%
Washington	1,261,387	1,513,843	1,581,354	1,680,592	20%	4%	6%
West Virginia	443,577	402,393	387,418	360,784	-9%	-4%	-7%
Wisconsin	1,288,982	1,368,756	1,339,492	1,281,418	6%	-2%	-4%
Wyoming	135,525	128,873	135,402	135,514	-5%	5%	<.5%
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>63,604,432</b>	<b>72,293,812</b>	<b>74,181,467</b>	<b>73,106,000</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-1%</b>

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census; 2020 data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4; 2010 Puerto Rico data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, Table DP1. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/3VTbNBi>; 2000 Puerto Rico data: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census, Table DP1. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/3z67Cbl>; 1990 Puerto Rico data: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Decennial Census, Table 1. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/3z74Oel>

Note: U.S. total does not include Puerto Rico.

## Appendix C

### 100 Largest Cities by Child Population (2020)

Total Child Population of 100 Largest Cities:  
13,889,938

Rank	City Name	Total Child Population in 2020	Rank	City Name	Total Child Population in 2020
1	New York, New York	1,740,142	51	Minneapolis, Minnesota	80,713
2	Los Angeles, California	751,492	52	Cleveland, Ohio	79,979
3	Chicago, Illinois	545,173	53	Anaheim, California	78,400
4	Houston, Texas	544,476	54	New Orleans, Louisiana	77,801
5	Phoenix, Arizona	400,481	55	Tampa, Florida	77,758
6	San Antonio, Texas	340,077	56	Gilbert, Arizona	77,231
7	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	325,435	57	Santa Ana, California	77,054
8	Dallas, Texas	304,674	58	Laredo, Texas	76,861
9	San Diego, California	261,863	59	Newark, New Jersey	76,423
10	Fort Worth, Texas	247,022	60	Corpus Christi, Texas	74,617
11	San Jose, California	213,763	61	St. Paul, Minnesota	74,284
12	Indianapolis, Indiana	212,828	62	Riverside, California	73,378
13	Jacksonville, Florida	206,706	63	Miami, Florida	73,041
14	Charlotte, North Carolina	198,886	64	North Las Vegas, Nevada	70,210
15	Columbus, Ohio	198,225	65	Anchorage (municipality), Alaska	68,332
16	Austin, Texas	186,421	66	Lexington-Fayette (urban county), Kentucky	68,074
17	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	169,314	67	Chula Vista, California	67,592
18	El Paso, Texas	166,037	68	Chandler, Arizona	67,016
19	Detroit, Michigan	158,993	69	Fort Wayne, Indiana	65,482
20	Memphis, Tennessee	151,576	70	Lincoln, Nebraska	65,455
21	Fresno, California	150,328	71	Henderson, Nevada	65,429
22	Las Vegas, Nevada	149,068	72	Orlando, Florida	64,849
23	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	144,462	73	Irvine, California	64,533
24	Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee	137,569	74	Buffalo, New York	64,299
25	Denver, Colorado	134,460	75	Cincinnati, Ohio	64,252
26	Omaha, Nebraska	119,309	76	Plano, Texas	64,187
27	Albuquerque, New Mexico	118,994	77	Irving, Texas	63,849
28	Mesa, Arizona	118,642	78	Greensboro, North Carolina	63,454
29	Sacramento, California	116,841	79	Glendale, Arizona	62,728
30	Bakersfield, California	115,949	80	San Bernardino, California	62,499
31	Washington, District of Columbia	114,384	81	Garland, Texas	61,292
32	Kansas City, Missouri	114,264	82	Toledo, Ohio	61,287
33	Baltimore, Maryland	114,008	83	Chesapeake, Virginia	60,134
34	San Francisco, California	113,227	84	Frisco, Texas	59,293
35	Portland, Oregon	111,229	85	Lubbock, Texas	59,064
36	Tucson, Arizona	109,427	86	Urban Honolulu CDP, Hawaii	58,959
37	Colorado Springs, Colorado	107,210	87	Durham, North Carolina	57,633
38	Seattle, Washington	106,841	88	Moreno Valley, California	57,051
39	Boston, Massachusetts	101,811	89	Sunrise Manor CDP, Nevada	56,993
40	Virginia Beach, Virginia	101,384	90	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	56,834
41	Arlington, Texas	97,216	91	Jersey City, New Jersey	56,704
42	Wichita, Kansas	97,057	92	Fontana, California	56,615
43	Tulsa, Oklahoma	96,724	93	McKinney, Texas	54,697
44	Raleigh, North Carolina	96,487	94	Modesto, California	54,637
45	Long Beach, California	95,125	95	St. Louis, Missouri	54,031
46	Aurora, Colorado	95,113	96	Fremont, California	54,013
47	Louisville, Kentucky*	88,296	97	Brownsville, Texas	53,808
48	Stockton, California	87,797	98	Santa Clarita, California	53,717
49	Atlanta, Georgia	85,449	99	Reno, Nevada	53,563
50	Oakland, California	84,252	100	Grand Prairie, Texas	53,326

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), Tables P1, P2, P3 and P4 at the "Place" geographic level.

\*The official city name is Louisville/Jefferson County metro government (balance), Kentucky.

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