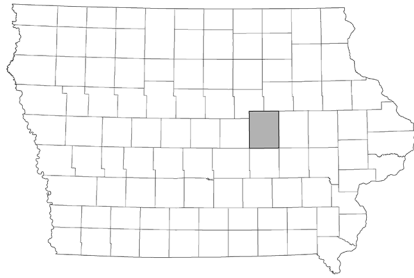


Data for Decision Makers



Vining, Iowa City Profile

report created: 12/17/2024

Population profile

The 2020 population for Vining is 54. Between 2010 and 2020 the population increased by 8.0%. The City of Vining is in Tama County. Tama County saw a 3.6% population decrease between 2010 and 2020. Vining's population is predominantly White.

Total Population¹

City	2000	2010	2020
Vining	70	50	54
Male Total	35	26	27
Female Total	35	24	27
Tama County Total	18,103	17,767	17,135
State of Iowa Total	2,926,324	3,046,355	3,190,369

[†]City is located in multiple counties, total population is provided.

Percentage of Population by Race/Hispanic Origin¹

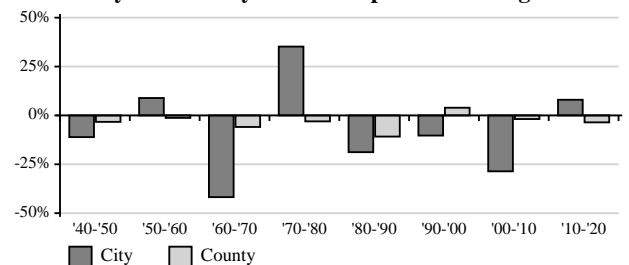
Race Groups	City		County	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
One race only	100.0%	94.4%	97.5%	93.8%
White	90.0%	94.4%	86.5%	79.7%
White alone, not Hispanic	90.0%	92.6%	83.7%	77.5%
Black or African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.0%	0.0%	7.5%	8.3%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	4.5%
Two or more races	0.0%	5.6%	2.5%	6.2%
Hispanic origin ^a	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%	10.5%

^a Hispanics can be of any race.

Neighboring Cities - Percent Population Change

	'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'20
Belle Plaine	1.6%	-12.0%	-8.1%
Chelsea	-14.6%	-7.0%	-14.2%
Clutier	4.6%	-7.0%	0.0%
Elberon	20.7%	-20.0%	-6.1%
Keystone	21.0%	-9.5%	-3.7%
Vining	-10.3%	-28.6%	8.0%
Tama County	3.9%	1.9%	-3.6%
State of Iowa	5.4%	4.1%	4.7%

City and County Percent Population Change¹



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Socioeconomic Profile

Vining, Iowa

The City of Vining, compared to Tama County, had a lower percentage of young people (17 or younger) and a higher percentage of older people (65 and older) in 2020. New household relationship categories were reported for 2020 that are not comparable with 2010.³

Households by Family or Nonfamily Type^{1,3}

	City		County	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
Total households	24	28	6,947	6,784
Family households ^{a,b}	66.7%	53.2%	69.4%	67.3%
Married couple family ^b	54.2%	43.2%	56.5%	51.3%
Other family ^c	12.5%	32.1%	12.9%	16.0%
Nonfamily households ^d	33.3%	46.8%	30.6%	32.7%

^aHouseholder and at least one other person related to the householder. ^bFor 2020 includes same-sex couples. ^cNo spouse present, but at least one relative present. ^dIn 2010 included same-sex couples whether married or not (if no relatives present).

Housing Characteristics¹

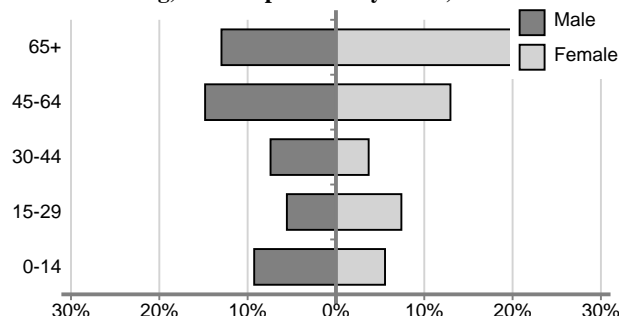
	City		County	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
Total Units	30	28	7,766	7,575
Vacant	20.0%	0.0%	10.5%	10.4%
Occupied	80.0%	100.0%	89.5%	89.6%
Occupied Units	24	28	6,947	6,784
Owner Occupied	95.8%	78.6%	78.9%	76.8%
Renter Occupied	4.2%	21.4%	21.1%	23.2%

Percentage of Population by Age¹

	City		County	
Age Groups	2010	2020	2010	2020
17 or younger	18.0%	16.7%	25.6%	24.2%
18 - 44	24.0%	22.5%	28.7%	28.9%
45 - 64	42.0%	27.9%	27.3%	26.1%
65 or older	16.0%	33.3%	18.4%	20.7%
Median ⁴ Age (years)	50.5	54.0	41.8	42.0
Age Dependency ^{a, 5}	51.5	99.2	78.6	81.6
Old-Age	24.2	66.1	32.9	37.6
Child	27.3	33.1	45.7	44.0

^aAge Dependency Ratio

Vining, Iowa Population Pyramid,^a 2020¹



^aEach bar represents the percentage that each age-sex group comprises of the total population.

For very small communities and small population subgroups, fewer data are reported in the *Data for Decision Makers* than what are included for larger cities. By law, the Census Bureau is required to protect the confidentiality of respondents' personal information. The Bureau has used various methods for Disclosure Avoidance (privacy protection) since the 1930 Census. For the 2020 Census, the Bureau implemented a different, statistically based method called Differential Privacy (DP). The DP methodology, while providing privacy protection, has resulted in more uncertainty for reported data for very small communities. Although omitted in some of the *Data for Decision Makers* profiles for very small communities, the fully reported data are available from the Census Bureau's data retrieval site data.census.gov/advanced. See [2020 Census Disclosure Avoidance Handbook](#) for more information.

Notes and Source Information:

¹ U.S. Census Bureau; Decennial Censuses 1940 - 2020

² U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey 2018-2022

³ For the 2020 Decennial Census, households are divided into subcategories by two different methods. One method (family or nonfamily) is based on the presence or absence of family relationships among the household members and the householder. Using family relationships (birth, marriage, or adoption) has been the usual way to classify households, and the data using this method has good comparability between 2010 and 2020. In 2020, the Census Bureau introduced an additional method to divide households into subcategories. This second method (couple or noncouple) is based on the presence or absence of a couple relationship for the householder. The relationship can be as a married spouse or as an unmarried partner and can be of the opposite or same sex. The 2020 data reported for the second method (except for married couples) does not have good comparability with data from 2010. For smaller towns, the couple or noncouple data are omitted in this profile.

⁴ Median is the middle value of a distribution.

⁵ The age dependency ratio compares, by age, those typically not in the labor force with those who typically are in the labor force. Old Age dependency is persons 65+ per 100 persons age 18-64. Child dependency is persons under age 18 per 100 persons age 18-64. The total age dependency ratio is persons under age 18 plus persons 65 or older per 100 persons age 18-64.

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