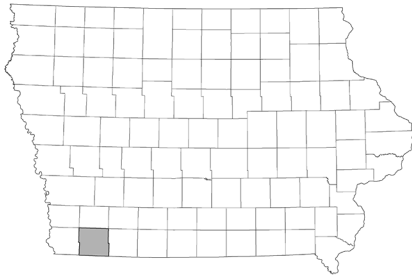


Data for Decision Makers



College Springs, Iowa City Profile

report created: 12/17/2024

Population profile

The 2020 population for College Springs is 172. Between 2010 and 2020 the population decreased by 19.6%. The City of College Springs is in Page County. Page County saw a 4.5% population decrease between 2010 and 2020. College Springs's population is predominantly White.

Total Population¹

City	2000	2010	2020
College Springs	246	214	172
Male Total	125	103	88
Female Total	121	111	84
Page County Total	16,976	15,932	15,211
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

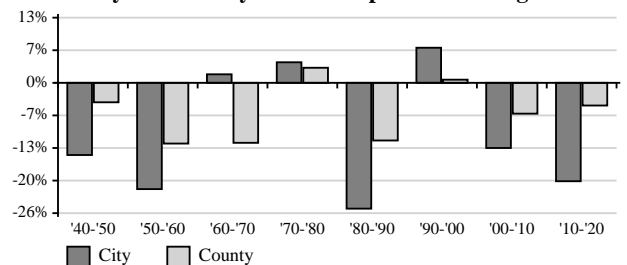
Race Groups	City		County	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
One race only	97.2%	96.5%	98.6%	95.7%
White	96.7%	94.8%	94.4%	91.1%
White alone, not Hispanic	96.7%	93.6%	92.7%	90.0%
Black or African American	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.4%
Asian	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%
Two or more races	2.8%	3.5%	1.4%	4.3%
Hispanic origin ^a	0.0%	2.3%	2.7%	3.1%

^a Hispanics can be of any race.

Neighboring Cities - Percent Population Change

	'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'20
Blanchard	-9.0%	-37.7%	-23.7%
Braddyville	-19.6%	-9.7%	-7.5%
Coin	-9.4%	-23.4%	-8.8%
Shambaugh	-1.1%	1.6%	-16.8%
Yorktown	-18.0%	3.7%	-29.4%
College Springs	7.0%	-13.0%	-19.6%
Page County	0.6%	6.1%	-4.5%
State of Iowa	5.4%	4.1%	4.7%

City and County Percent Population Change¹



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Socioeconomic Profile

College Springs, Iowa

The City of College Springs, compared to Page County, had a higher 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	83	78	6,393	6,212
Family households ^{a,b}	72.3%	55.9%	64.2%	60.9%
Married couple family ^b	55.4%	36.8%	51.1%	47.0%
Other family ^c	16.9%	16.7%	13.1%	13.9%
Male householder ^c	6.0%	5.1%	4.1%	5.0%
Female householder ^c	10.8%	11.5%	9.0%	8.9%
Nonfamily households ^d	27.7%	44.1%	35.8%	39.1%
Male living alone	10.8%	15.4%	13.0%	16.3%
Female living alone	10.8%	11.5%	18.8%	18.1%

^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

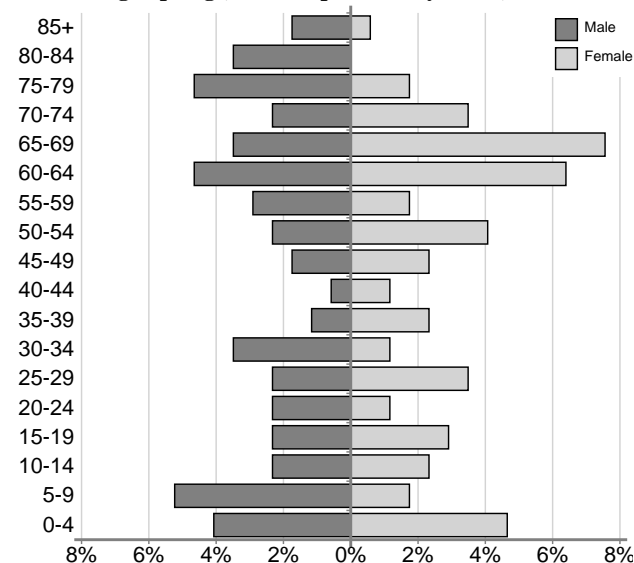
	City		County	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
Total Units	90	80	7,181	6,983
Vacant	7.8%	2.5%	11.0%	11.0%
Occupied	92.2%	97.5%	89.0%	89.0%
Occupied Units	83	78	6,393	6,212
Owner Occupied	90.4%	91.0%	71.8%	69.2%
Renter Occupied	9.6%	9.0%	28.2%	30.8%

Percentage of Population by Age¹

Age Groups	City		County	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
17 or younger	24.3%	24.4%	22.0%	21.0%
18 - 44	30.3%	20.4%	29.5%	30.7%
45 - 64	29.4%	26.2%	28.6%	25.0%
65 or older	15.9%	29.1%	19.9%	23.2%
Median ⁴ Age (years)	40.0	51.0	43.7	43.3
Age Dependency ^{a, 5}	67.2	114.8	72.1	79.4
Old-Age	26.6	62.4	34.3	41.7
Child	40.6	52.4	37.9	37.7

^aAge Dependency Ratio

College Springs, Iowa Population Pyramid,^a 2020¹



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

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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