United Community Services of Johnson County

Female-Headed Households in Johnson County

Nearly 19,700 households, or 8.7% of all households, in Johnson County are headed by women, according to the most recent data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Of those households, 60% have at least one child under the age of 18.

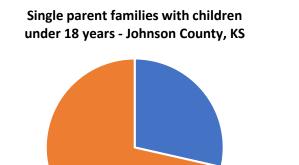
The poverty rate for Johnson County female-headed families is 24%, four times higher than the poverty rate for all families in Johnson County. Female-headed families where the householder is Black or Latino are more likely to be in poverty (23% and 52.4% respectively) compared to families where the householder is White (14.8%).

The median family income for female-headed households is approximately 72% of the income for

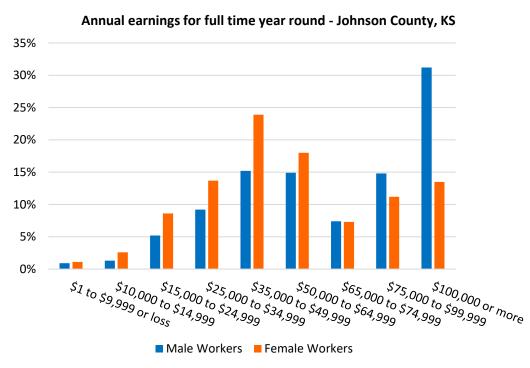
households is approximately 72% of the income for male-headed households, a trend that has been consistent over the past 5 years of available data. Recent data from the U.S. Census Bureau indicated that women residing in Johnson County have a significantly different economic experience

than men. In 2018, the majority of women working full-time year-round earned less money annually than their male counterparts. Median earnings for women working full-time year-round were \$50,015, compared to \$69,820 for men working full-time year-round.

Educational attainment did not reduce the disparity. Women with high school diplomas earned \$3,000 less than men without a high school diploma (\$25,969 compared to \$28,910). Women with graduate degrees earned nearly \$20,000 less than men with bachelor's degrees (\$59,480 for women with graduate degrees compared to \$78,718 for men with bachelor's degrees).



■ Male-headed households ■ Female-headed housholds



Inadequate income impacts a family's ability to provide for basic needs, as indicated by the high rates of participation in safety net program by female-headed households: 32% of all recipients of the SNAP programs (formerly known as "food stamps") in Johnson County live in a female-headed household. Income disparities may also impact housing choices for women: 55% of female-headed households live in rental housing, compared to 37% of male-headed households and 14% of all households.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates 2014-2018

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