

Effects of 2020 Census-Based Population Controls on 2020 Income, Poverty, Supplemental Poverty, and Health Insurance in the United States Estimates

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Introduction

To create estimates for the U.S. population from a sample, the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) applies weights to the sample based on independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic/non-Hispanic categories.² These independent estimates are based off the date of the most recent decennial census and measure population change from one year to the next using administrative data and other sources on births, deaths, and net migration. Population change is added to a base to produce estimates for the following year. The estimates are updated annually to include an additional year of data and to revise earlier years of the timeseries. Each decade, the base of the estimates is updated to reflect new census results.³ Weighting adjustments mitigate nonresponse bias based on age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and ensure that the weighted sample is representative of the U.S. population.

Updated population controls that use the 2020 Census will be employed to weight the 2022 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) as well as the estimates in the associated income, poverty, and health insurance coverage reports that will be released in September 2022. These data and reports will provide information on calendar year 2021. To show year-to-year changes across consistently weighted data, the 2020 estimates in these reports will be updated to use the 2020 Census-based population controls. As a result, the 2020 estimates may not match the estimates published in the September 2021 reports, which used 2010 Census-based population controls.

¹ The views expressed in this paper, including those related to statistical, methodological, technical, or operational issues, are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official positions or policies of the U.S. Census Bureau. The authors accept responsibility for all errors. More information on confidentiality protection, methodology, sampling and nonsampling error, and definitions within the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) is available at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>. The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product. Data Management System (DMS) number: D-0000010797, Disclosure Review Board (DRB) approval numbers: CBDRB-FY-22-355, CBDRB-FY22-357, and CBDRB-FY22-358.

² More information on CPS Survey design is available in Current Population Survey Design and Methodology Technical Paper 77 (<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/methodology/CPS-Tech-Paper-77.pdf>).

³ In recent decades, the decennial census has usually provided all the data necessary to produce the population base used in the population controls. However, changes in disclosure avoidance practices and delays in the 2020 Census necessitated changes to the data sources that produce the base population for the Vintage 2021 population estimates. The updated population controls use a Blended Base that draws on the 2020 Census, 2020 Demographic Analysis Estimates, and Vintage 2020 Postcensal Population Estimates. More information on this methodology can be found at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/pepest/technical-documentation/methodology/2020-2021/methods-statement-v2021.pdf>.

This paper demonstrates the effect of using the 2020 Census-based population controls on the 2020 data by presenting key income, poverty, Supplemental Poverty Measure, and health insurance estimates using both the 2010 and 2020 Census-based population controls.

Overall Effect on 2020 Estimates

Overall, using 2020-Census based population controls resulted in statistically significant but substantively minor differences in the 2020 estimates. For median income and earnings estimates presented in Tables 1 and 2, the differences between the estimates using the 2020 Census-based population controls and the estimates using the 2010 Census-based population controls were all less than 1.0 percent. For the official poverty measure (Tables 3 and 4) and the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) (Table 5), the differences were all 0.35 percentage points or less. For health insurance (Tables 6 and 7), the differences were all 0.50 percentage points or less.

Effects on Income and Earnings Estimates

Table 1 shows the effect of the 2020 population controls on the 2020 median household income estimates by selected demographic characteristics. With a few exceptions, the 2020 Census-based population controls resulted in higher 2020 median income estimates, though these increases were all less than 1.0 percent. Median household income was higher for all characteristics in Table 1 aside from family households maintained by men with no spouse present, and householders aged 15 to 24, 35 to 44, and 45 to 54. The estimates for these four groups were not statistically different from those using 2010 population controls.

Median earnings estimates are presented in Table 2. As with household income, all differences between estimates using the 2010 Census-based population controls and those using the 2020 Census-based population controls were under 1.0 percent, however, they vary in direction. Median earnings decreased for all workers (both sexes combined), all working men, and men who worked full-time, year-round. For all working women and women who worked full-time, year-round, median earnings increased when the 2020 population controls were applied.⁴ The change for all full-time, year-round workers was not significant. The decrease for full-time, year-round working men and increase for full-time, year-round working women corresponds with an increase from .830 to .831 in the female-to-male earnings ratio.

Effects on Official Poverty Estimates

Table 3 shows the effect of the 2020 Census-based population controls on the 2020 poverty estimates using the official poverty measure for individuals. Most of the estimates increased when the updated population controls were applied, but all these changes were less than 0.20 percentage points. Only three estimates show a statistically significant decrease (all less than 0.10 percentage points): poverty rates for those under 18 years old, all workers, and those working less than full-time, year-round. The differences for the remaining estimates were not statistically significant.

Table 4 shows the effects of the 2020 Census-based population controls on poverty estimates for families. Many of the estimates did not change significantly. The remainder increased or decreased

⁴ The percent change in earnings for working women and full-time, year-round working women were not statistically different.

slightly. This includes reductions in the poverty rate for married couple families, related children under age 18 in primary families, people in female-headed families with no spouse present, and related children under 18 in female-headed families with no spouse present. Poverty rates increased for primary families; female-headed families with no spouse present; people in primary families; and unrelated individuals, overall and by gender.

Effects on Supplemental Poverty Estimates

Table 5 presents 2020 estimates using the 2010 Census-based population controls and the 2020 Census-based population controls for SPM estimates. Many of the differences between estimates using the 2020 Census-based population controls and the 2010 Census-based controls were not statistically significant. The 2020 Census-based population controls resulted in slight declines in the SPM rate for females, those who are 65 years old or older, and those with private insurance.⁵ The new population controls slightly raised the SPM rate for several groups (refer to Table 5).

Effects on Health Insurance Estimates

Table 6 shows the effect of the new population controls on the 2020 estimates for the number and percentage of people with each health insurance type. Using updated population controls, the percentage of people who were uninsured was higher by 0.05 percentage points. This result was driven by lower rates of public coverage (-0.33 percentage points) using the 2020-based controls. Although the updated population controls yielded a lower percentage of people with Medicare coverage (-0.50 percentage points), the percentage of people covered by Medicaid was higher (0.16 percentage points).⁶ Higher rates of employment-based coverage (0.16 percentage points) largely offset lower rates of direct purchase coverage (-0.11 percentage points), resulting in a 0.03 percentage point change in private coverage when the 2020 Census-based population controls are used.

Table 7 shows effects of the new population controls on the number and percentage of people who are uninsured by demographic characteristics. Although the uninsured rate among White individuals was higher using the updated controls, there were no statistically significant differences in the uninsured rate for other race or Hispanic origin groups.⁷ Uninsured rates were lower using the new controls among young adults aged 19 to 25 (-0.06 percentage points) and aged 26 to 34 (-0.08 percentage points). Using the new population controls resulted in higher uninsured rates among working age adults ages 35 to 64 (0.09 percentage points). Notably, the difference in the uninsured rate using both sets of controls was 0.20 percentage points or less for all characteristics.

⁵ The percentage point change in the SPM rate for females, those who are 65 years old or older, and those with private insurance are not statistically different from one another.

⁶ The change in the percentage of people covered by Medicaid was not statistically different from the change in the percentage of people with employment-based coverage.

⁷ The change in the percentage of White individuals without insurance was not statistically different from the change in the percentage of White, Non-Hispanic individuals without insurance.

Table 1.

Income Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

(Income in 2020 dollars. Households as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020 2010 Census-based controls			2020 2020 Census-based controls			Percent change in real median income (2020 Census- based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)*	
	Number (thou- sands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thou- sands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)
		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)		
HOUSEHOLDS								
All households	129,931	67,521	782	129,244	68,010	880	*0.72	0.23
Type of Householder								
Family households	83,907	86,372	851	83,711	86,675	855	*0.35	0.04
Married-couple	61,454	101,517	850	61,288	101,827	851	*0.31	0.03
Female householder, no spouse present . .	15,490	49,214	1,444	15,461	49,254	1,447	*0.08	0.06
Male householder, no spouse present . . .	6,963	67,304	2,317	6,963	67,334	2,348	0.04	0.10
Nonfamily households	46,024	40,464	652	45,533	40,706	646	*0.60	0.07
Female householder	24,244	35,574	685	23,859	35,842	680	*0.75	0.10
Male householder	21,781	47,259	1,227	21,674	47,411	1,270	*0.32	0.14
Race² and Hispanic Origin of Householder								
White	101,582	71,231	736	100,931	71,633	737	*0.56	0.05
White, not Hispanic	85,336	74,912	936	84,712	75,392	850	*0.64	0.15
Black	17,358	45,870	1,268	17,319	46,025	1,268	*0.34	0.08
Asian	6,987	94,903	3,794	7,002	95,177	3,805	*0.29	0.15
Hispanic (any race)	18,349	55,321	1,183	18,340	55,427	1,159	*0.19	0.09
Age of Householder								
Under 65 years	94,243	76,800	737	94,593	76,867	736	*0.09	0.01
15 to 24 years	5,485	46,886	1,540	5,498	46,904	1,540	0.04	0.06
25 to 34 years	20,654	71,566	1,154	20,570	71,614	1,159	*0.07	0.03
35 to 44 years	22,105	85,694	1,712	22,304	85,709	1,708	0.02	0.03
45 to 54 years	21,663	90,359	1,958	21,803	90,411	1,934	0.06	0.06
55 to 64 years	24,336	74,270	2,105	24,417	74,398	2,079	*0.17	0.08
65 years and older	35,688	46,360	934	34,651	46,686	932	*0.70	0.11
Nativity of Householder								
Native-born	110,348	68,795	977	109,633	69,316	977	*0.76	0.07
Foreign-born	19,584	61,984	907	19,611	62,159	1,005	*0.28	0.26
Naturalized citizen	11,201	68,760	2,074	11,202	69,234	2,045	*0.69	0.24
Not a citizen	8,382	55,099	1,791	8,409	55,225	1,732	*0.23	0.19
Region								
Northeast	22,082	75,211	1,640	22,471	75,506	1,506	*0.39	0.27
Midwest	27,865	66,968	1,734	27,811	67,382	1,797	*0.62	0.16
South	50,385	61,243	821	49,759	61,484	821	*0.39	0.04
West	29,600	74,951	1,275	29,203	75,242	1,170	*0.39	0.19
Residence³								
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	111,999	70,956	666	111,460	71,293	663	*0.47	0.04
Inside principal cities	43,470	62,444	1,178	43,273	62,682	1,323	*0.38	0.31
Outside principal cities	68,528	76,022	874	68,188	76,447	872	*0.56	0.05
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	17,933	51,616	1,157	17,784	51,878	1,167	*0.51	0.11
Educational Attainment of Householder								
Total, aged 25 and older	124,446	69,228	918	123,746	69,756	872	*0.76	0.14
No high school diploma	10,052	29,547	1,063	9,961	29,741	1,049	*0.66	0.17
High school, no college	31,647	47,405	973	31,401	47,736	1,054	*0.70	0.21
Some college	33,646	63,653	1,364	33,434	64,083	1,363	*0.68	0.11
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,102	106,936	1,499	48,950	107,379	1,617	*0.41	0.16

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

¹ A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

² Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

³ Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table 2.

Earnings Summary Measures by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

(Earnings in 2020 dollars. People 15 years and older as of March of the following year with earnings. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020 2010 Census-based controls			2020 2020 Census-based controls			Percent change (2020 Census- based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)*	
	Number (thou- sands)	Median income (dollars)		Number (thou- sands)	Median income (dollars)		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)
		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Estimate	Margin of error ¹ (±)		
PEOPLE WITH EARNINGS								
All Workers	166,847	41,535	200	168,148	41,522	199	*-0.03	0.03
Men	87,599	49,389	919	88,645	49,151	930	*-0.48	0.18
Women	79,248	35,838	305	79,504	35,853	305	*0.04	0.02
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers	105,493	56,287	379	106,297	56,270	378	-0.03	0.04
Men	59,634	61,417	284	60,295	61,353	283	*-0.10	0.04
Women	45,859	50,982	277	46,002	51,005	277	*0.04	0.01
Female-to-male earnings ratio	X	0.830	0.0051	X	0.831	0.0051	*0.15	0.05

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

X Not applicable.

¹ A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table 3.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

(Population in thousands. Margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020										Change in poverty (2020 Census- based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)		
	2010 Census-based controls					2020 Census-based controls							
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent	
		Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)			
PEOPLE													
Total	325,713	37,247	886	11.4	0.3	327,570	37,548	899	11.5	0.3	*301	*0.03	
Race² and Hispanic Origin													
White	247,865	25,007	663	10.1	0.3	249,083	25,183	671	10.1	0.3	*176	*0.02	
White, not Hispanic	194,319	15,942	510	8.2	0.3	195,078	16,038	518	8.2	0.3	*96	*0.02	
Black	43,355	8,472	415	19.5	1.0	43,694	8,556	420	19.6	1.0	*84	*0.04	
Asian	20,155	1,629	173	8.1	0.8	20,352	1,645	176	8.1	0.9	*16	Z	
American Indian and Alaska Native	3,927	779	139	19.8	2.8	3,950	791	140	20.0	2.8	*12	*0.19	
Two or More Races	9,151	1,198	141	13.1	1.4	9,220	1,209	142	13.1	1.4	*11	0.02	
Hispanic (any race)	61,196	10,409	474	17.0	0.8	61,769	10,520	480	17.0	0.8	*111	*0.02	
Sex													
Male	159,699	16,334	460	10.2	0.3	161,565	16,621	473	10.3	0.3	*287	*0.06	
Female	166,014	20,912	537	12.6	0.3	166,006	20,926	538	12.6	0.3	*14	*0.01	
Age													
Under 18 years	72,295	11,607	411	16.1	0.6	73,541	11,789	418	16.0	0.6	*182	*-0.02	
18 to 64 years	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	199,753	20,907	537	10.5	0.3	*268	*0.02	
65 years and older	55,836	5,000	243	9.0	0.4	54,276	4,852	236	8.9	0.4	*-148	-0.02	
Nativity													
Native-born	280,926	31,230	781	11.1	0.3	282,408	31,485	792	11.1	0.3	*254	*0.03	
Foreign-born	44,787	6,016	314	13.4	0.7	45,162	6,063	318	13.4	0.7	*47	-0.01	
Naturalized citizen	22,664	2,078	153	9.2	0.6	22,800	2,087	154	9.2	0.6	*9	-0.02	
Not a citizen	22,123	3,939	260	17.8	1.1	22,362	3,977	264	17.8	1.1	*38	-0.02	
Region													
Northeast	54,786	5,555	340	10.1	0.6	56,355	5,734	351	10.2	0.6	*180	*0.04	
Midwest	67,461	6,812	371	10.1	0.6	68,046	6,906	378	10.1	0.6	*94	*0.05	
South	125,384	16,619	620	13.3	0.5	125,251	16,653	624	13.3	0.5	*35	*0.04	
West	78,081	8,261	409	10.6	0.5	77,919	8,254	409	10.6	0.5	-7	0.01	
Residence³													
Inside metropolitan statistical areas	283,456	31,297	852	11.0	0.3	285,163	31,559	860	11.1	0.3	*262	*0.03	
Inside principal cities	105,849	15,115	631	14.3	0.5	106,483	15,250	641	14.3	0.5	*136	*0.04	
Outside principal cities	177,606	16,182	614	9.1	0.3	178,680	16,308	621	9.1	0.3	*126	*0.02	
Outside metropolitan statistical areas	42,257	5,950	575	14.1	0.9	42,407	5,989	578	14.1	0.9	*39	*0.04	

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table 3.

People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls—Con.

(Population in thousands. Margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020										Change in poverty (2020 Census- based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	2010 Census-based controls					2020 Census-based controls						
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent
		Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)		
Work Experience												
Total, 18 to 64 years	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	199,753	20,907	537	10.5	0.3	*268	*0.02
All workers	152,246	7,593	266	5.0	0.2	153,659	7,645	267	5.0	0.2	*52	*-0.01
Worked full-time, year-round	99,404	1,609	121	1.6	0.1	100,275	1,618	122	1.6	0.1	*9	*0.00
Less than full-time, year-round	52,842	5,984	231	11.3	0.4	53,383	6,026	232	11.3	0.4	*42	*-0.04
Did not work at least 1 week	45,336	13,047	392	28.8	0.7	46,094	13,263	403	28.8	0.7	*216	Z
Disability Status⁴												
Total, 18 to 64 years	197,582	20,640	524	10.4	0.3	199,753	20,907	537	10.5	0.3	*268	*0.02
With a disability	14,559	3,643	183	25.0	1.1	14,856	3,715	188	25.0	1.1	*73	-0.01
With no disability	181,934	16,966	465	9.3	0.3	183,808	17,161	474	9.3	0.3	*195	0.01
Educational Attainment												
Total, age 25 and older	224,580	21,443	540	9.5	0.2	224,958	21,535	547	9.6	0.2	*92	*0.02
No high school diploma	20,054	4,953	219	24.7	1.0	20,155	4,983	219	24.7	1.0	*30	*0.02
High school, no college	62,547	8,273	290	13.2	0.4	62,815	8,337	295	13.3	0.4	*64	*0.05
Some college	56,942	4,781	210	8.4	0.4	56,904	4,784	209	8.4	0.4	3	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	85,037	3,436	214	4.0	0.2	85,083	3,431	214	4.0	0.2	-5	-0.01

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Rounds to zero.

¹ A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

² Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race alone or in combination concept). This table shows estimates for the race alone population and the Two or More Races population. The primary use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau presents data on race in a variety of ways. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

³ Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

⁴ The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the U.S. armed forces.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table 4.

Families and People in Poverty by Type of Family: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

(Population in thousands. Margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020										Change in poverty (2020 Census- based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)		
	2010 Census-based controls					2020 Census-based controls							
	Total	Below poverty				Total	Below poverty				Number	Percent	
		Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)		Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)			
FAMILIES													
Primary Families²	83,918	7,294	227	8.7	0.3	83,723	7,284	227	8.7	0.3	*-11	*0.01	
Married-couple	61,463	2,866	139	4.7	0.2	61,297	2,853	139	4.7	0.2	*-12	*-0.01	
Female householder, no spouse present	15,491	3,633	156	23.4	0.9	15,462	3,634	156	23.5	0.9	1	*0.05	
Male householder, no spouse present	6,964	796	72	11.4	1.0	6,964	797	72	11.4	1.0	1	0.01	
Unrelated Subfamilies³	431	143	30	33.3	5.3	434	144	30	33.2	5.4	1	-0.06	
PEOPLE													
People in Families													
In primary families ²	262,398	24,982	778	9.5	0.3	264,437	25,232	787	9.5	0.3	*250	*0.02	
Related children under age 18	71,527	11,265	399	15.7	0.6	72,755	11,439	406	15.7	0.6	*174	*-0.03	
Related children under age 6	22,742	3,937	189	17.3	0.8	22,635	3,917	188	17.3	0.8	*-20	-0.01	
In married-couple families	194,009	10,224	505	5.3	0.3	194,889	10,270	510	5.3	0.3	*46	Z	
Related children under age 18	48,517	3,662	248	7.5	0.5	49,331	3,721	253	7.5	0.5	*59	-0.01	
Related children under age 6	15,788	1,249	125	7.9	0.8	15,717	1,244	124	7.9	0.8	*-4	0.01	
In families with a female householder, no spouse present	48,141	12,307	510	25.6	1.0	48,984	12,469	516	25.5	1.0	*162	*-0.11	
Related children under age 18	17,304	6,586	297	38.1	1.5	17,621	6,683	302	37.9	1.5	*97	*-0.13	
Related children under age 6	5,095	2,355	150	46.2	2.3	5,069	2,341	150	46.2	2.3	*-14	-0.05	
In families with a male householder, no spouse present	20,248	2,451	241	12.1	1.2	20,564	2,493	246	12.1	1.2	*41	0.01	
Related children under age 18	5,706	1,018	128	17.8	2.1	5,803	1,036	130	17.9	2.1	*18	0.02	
Related children under age 6	1,859	333	66	17.9	3.3	1,849	331	66	17.9	3.3	*-2	0.01	
In unrelated subfamilies ³	1,023	349	73	34.1	5.6	1,036	353	74	34.1	5.6	*4	-0.04	
Children under age 18	509	194	43	38.2	6.6	519	197	44	38.0	6.6	*3	-0.12	
People Not in Families													
Unrelated individuals	62,293	11,916	314	19.1	0.5	62,097	11,963	315	19.3	0.5	*47	*0.14	
Male	30,409	5,172	211	17.0	0.7	30,604	5,277	214	17.2	0.7	*105	*0.24	
Female	31,884	6,743	231	21.2	0.7	31,493	6,686	229	21.2	0.7	*-58	*0.08	

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Rounds to zero.

¹ A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

² A primary family is a group of two or more people, one of whom is the householder, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together. All such people (including related sub-family members) are considered as members of one family.

³ An unrelated subfamily is defined as a married couple with or without children or a single parent with one or more own, never-married, children under the age of 18 living in a household and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table 5.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

(Population in thousands. Margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020								Change in SPM poverty (2020 Census-based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	2010 Census-based controls				2020 Census-based controls					
	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Percent
All people	29,805	766	9.1	0.2	30,041	777	9.2	0.2	*236	*0.02
Sex										
Male	13,837	418	8.6	0.3	14,098	427	8.7	0.3	*261	*0.06
Female	15,968	438	9.6	0.3	15,943	441	9.6	0.3	*-25	*-0.01
Age										
Under 18 years	7,079	325	9.7	0.4	7,196	331	9.7	0.4	*117	-0.01
18 to 64 years	17,433	521	8.8	0.3	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	*278	*0.04
65 years and older	5,293	246	9.5	0.4	5,135	239	9.5	0.4	*-158	*-0.02
Type of Unit										
Married couple	9,728	457	5.0	0.2	9,759	460	5.0	0.2	*31	-0.01
Cohabiting partners	2,466	233	8.5	0.8	2,481	234	8.6	0.8	*14	0.02
Female reference person	7,668	429	18.2	1.0	7,793	438	18.2	1.0	*125	-0.04
Male reference person	1,818	204	11.7	1.2	1,850	207	11.7	1.2	*32	-0.01
Unrelated individuals	8,125	265	17.5	0.5	8,159	264	17.7	0.5	*34	*0.15
Race² and Hispanic Origin										
White	20,156	587	8.1	0.2	20,291	594	8.1	0.2	*135	0.01
White, not Hispanic	12,646	481	6.5	0.2	12,699	488	6.5	0.3	*53	Z
Black	6,369	348	14.6	0.8	6,435	353	14.7	0.8	*66	*0.04
Asian	1,770	200	8.8	1.0	1,788	204	8.8	1.0	*18	Z
American Indian and Alaska Native ..	603	112	15.3	2.7	613	113	15.5	2.7	*11	*0.18
Two or More Races	824	120	9.0	1.3	830	121	9.0	1.3	*6	Z
Hispanic (any race)	8,570	436	14.0	0.7	8,672	443	14.0	0.7	*103	*0.04
Nativity										
Native-born	23,657	678	8.4	0.2	23,828	686	8.4	0.2	*171	*0.02
Foreign-born	6,148	296	13.7	0.6	6,213	299	13.8	0.6	*65	0.03
Naturalized citizen	2,335	163	10.3	0.7	2,351	165	10.3	0.7	*16	0.01
Not a citizen	3,813	243	17.2	1.0	3,862	247	17.3	1.0	*49	*0.04
Educational Attainment										
Total, age 25 and older	18,866	505	8.4	0.2	18,959	511	8.4	0.2	*93	*0.03
No high school diploma	4,068	202	20.3	0.9	4,098	202	20.3	0.9	*30	0.05
High school, no college	6,929	280	11.1	0.4	6,989	286	11.1	0.4	*60	*0.05
Some college	4,177	207	7.3	0.3	4,181	206	7.3	0.3	4	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,692	212	4.3	0.2	3,691	213	4.3	0.2	Z	Z
Tenure										
Owner/mortgage	5,283	344	3.9	0.2	5,340	350	3.9	0.2	*57	0.01
Owner/no mortgage/rent free	7,313	390	8.2	0.4	7,323	393	8.2	0.4	11	0.01
Renter	17,210	634	17.1	0.6	17,378	640	17.1	0.6	*168	*0.04
Residence³										
Inside metropolitan statistical areas ..	26,286	719	9.3	0.2	26,498	729	9.3	0.2	*212	*0.02
Inside principal cities	12,573	553	11.9	0.5	12,688	562	11.9	0.5	*115	*0.04
Outside principal cities	13,712	464	7.7	0.3	13,809	472	7.7	0.3	*97	0.01
Outside metropolitan statistical areas ..	3,519	376	8.3	0.7	3,544	380	8.3	0.7	*24	0.03
Region										
Northeast	4,686	337	8.5	0.6	4,835	348	8.6	0.6	*150	*0.03
Midwest	4,498	299	6.7	0.4	4,562	305	6.7	0.4	*64	*0.04
South	12,704	550	10.1	0.4	12,726	553	10.1	0.4	22	*0.03
West	7,918	415	10.1	0.5	7,918	414	10.1	0.5	Z	*0.02

Footnotes available at end of table.

Table 5.

Number and Percentage of People in Poverty Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls—Con.

(Population in thousands. Margin of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar21.pdf>>)

Characteristic	2020								Change in SPM poverty (2020 Census-based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	2010 Census-based controls				2020 Census-based controls					
	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Percent
Health Insurance Coverage										
With private insurance	8,976	376	4.1	0.2	9,007	379	4.1	0.2	*30	*-0.01
With public, no private insurance.	15,290	558	18.8	0.6	15,434	565	19.0	0.6	*144	*0.13
Not insured	5,538	319	19.4	1.0	5,601	323	19.4	1.0	*62	Z
Work Experience										
Total, 18 to 64 years.	17,433	521	8.8	0.3	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	*278	*0.04
All workers	7,056	275	4.6	0.2	7,131	278	4.6	0.2	*75	0.01
Worked full-time, year-round	1,864	118	1.9	0.1	1,880	120	1.9	0.1	*16	Z
Less than full-time, year-round.	5,192	234	9.8	0.4	5,251	237	9.8	0.4	*59	0.01
Did not work at least 1 week	10,377	369	22.9	0.7	10,579	381	23.0	0.7	*202	0.06
Disability Status⁴										
Total, 18 to 64 years.	17,433	521	8.8	0.3	17,710	533	8.9	0.3	*278	*0.04
With a disability.	2,562	161	17.6	1.0	2,635	167	17.7	1.0	*73	0.14
With no disability.	14,842	469	8.2	0.3	15,046	477	8.2	0.3	*204	*0.03

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Rounds to zero.

¹ A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

² Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race alone or in combination concept). This table shows estimates for the race alone population and the Two or More Races population. The primary use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau presents data on race in a variety of ways. Estimates for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders are not shown separately due to sample size.

³ Information on metropolitan statistical areas and principal cities is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro/about/glossary.html>.

⁴ The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the U.S. armed forces.

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table 6.

Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

(Numbers in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Coverage type	2020				2020				Change (2020 Census-based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	2010 Census-based controls				2020 Census-based controls				Number	Percent
	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)		
Total	325,638	153	X	X	327,521	152	X	X	*1,883	X
Any health plan	297,680	638	91.4	0.2	299,230	651	91.4	0.2	*1,550	*-0.05
Any private plan ^{2,3}	216,532	1,166	66.5	0.4	217,896	1,168	66.5	0.4	*1,365	*0.03
Employment-based ²	177,175	1,070	54.4	0.3	178,737	1,076	54.6	0.3	*1,561	*0.16
Direct-purchase ²	34,041	653	10.5	0.2	33,869	649	10.3	0.2	*-172	*-0.11
Marketplace coverage ² ..	10,804	439	3.3	0.1	10,924	443	3.3	0.1	*120	*0.02
TRICARE ²	9,183	579	2.8	0.2	9,165	580	2.8	0.2	*-18	*-0.02
Any public plan ^{2,4}	113,337	923	34.8	0.3	112,925	924	34.5	0.3	*-412	*-0.33
Medicare ²	59,844	393	18.4	0.1	58,541	349	17.9	0.1	*-1,304	*-0.50
Medicaid ²	57,921	893	17.8	0.3	58,778	909	17.9	0.3	*857	*0.16
VA and CHAMPVA ^{2,5}	2,979	175	0.9	0.1	2,967	175	0.9	0.1	-12	*-0.01
Uninsured⁶	27,957	612	8.6	0.2	28,291	626	8.6	0.2	*333	*0.05

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

X Not applicable.

¹ A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

² The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance during the year.

³ Private health insurance includes coverage provided through an employer or union, coverage purchased directly, or TRICARE.

⁴ Public health insurance coverage includes Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), and care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

⁵ Includes CHAMPVA, as well as care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the military.

⁶ In the CPS ASEC, individuals are considered to be uninsured if they do not have health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Table 7.

Percentage of People Uninsured by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls

(Numbers in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Characteristic	2020 2010 Census-based controls					2020 2020 Census-based controls					Change (2020 Census-based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	Total	Uninsured ¹				Total	Uninsured ¹				Number	Percent
		Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)		Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)		
2020 Total	325,638	27,957	612	8.6	0.2	327,521	28,291	626	8.6	0.2	*333	*0.05
Race³ and Hispanic Origin												
White	247,763	20,631	512	8.3	0.2	249,000	20,902	523	8.4	0.2	*272	*0.07
White, not Hispanic	194,230	10,419	386	5.4	0.2	195,002	10,601	393	5.4	0.2	*182	*0.07
Black	43,427	4,523	244	10.4	0.6	43,770	4,557	247	10.4	0.6	*34	Z
Asian	20,125	1,180	115	5.9	0.6	20,322	1,197	117	5.9	0.6	*16	0.02
Hispanic (any race)	61,160	11,192	411	18.3	0.7	61,739	11,292	416	18.3	0.7	*100	-0.01
Age												
Under 65 years	269,802	27,395	616	10.2	0.2	273,245	27,735	631	10.2	0.2	*340	Z
Under 19 years ⁴	76,156	4,291	224	5.6	0.3	77,553	4,361	228	5.6	0.3	*70	*-0.01
19 to 64 years	193,646	23,103	520	11.9	0.3	195,692	23,373	532	11.9	0.3	*270	0.01
19 to 25 years ⁵	29,269	4,210	188	14.4	0.6	29,302	4,197	188	14.3	0.6	*-13	*-0.06
26 to 34 years	40,916	5,809	236	14.2	0.6	40,614	5,734	234	14.1	0.6	*-75	*-0.08
35 to 64 years	123,461	13,084	368	10.6	0.3	125,776	13,442	381	10.7	0.3	*359	*0.09
65 years and older	55,836	563	69	1.0	0.1	54,276	556	69	1.0	0.1	*-7	*0.02
Income-to-Poverty Ratio												
Total, poverty universe ⁶	325,156	27,926	612	8.6	0.2	327,032	28,259	626	8.6	0.2	*333	*0.05
Below 100 percent of poverty	37,156	6,396	353	17.2	0.8	37,461	6,460	359	17.2	0.8	*64	0.03
Below 138 percent of poverty	56,337	9,076	383	16.1	0.6	56,740	9,176	390	16.2	0.6	*100	*0.06
Between 100 and 399 percent of poverty	144,380	16,673	492	11.5	0.3	145,094	16,879	503	11.6	0.3	*206	*0.09
At or above 400 percent of poverty	143,620	4,858	243	3.4	0.2	144,478	4,920	247	3.4	0.2	*63	*0.02
State Medicaid Expansion Status⁷												
Lived in Medicaid expansion state	211,948	13,632	427	6.4	0.2	214,030	13,869	432	6.5	0.2	*237	*0.05
Did not live in Medicaid expansion state	113,690	14,325	425	12.6	0.4	113,491	14,422	431	12.7	0.4	*97	*0.11
Total, 15 to 64 years old	210,421	24,236	544	11.5	0.3	213,017	24,539	557	11.5	0.3	*303	Z
Disability Status⁸												
With disability	15,134	1,356	118	9.0	0.7	15,450	1,380	118	8.9	0.7	*24	-0.03
With no disability	194,199	22,880	520	11.8	0.3	196,478	23,159	531	11.8	0.3	*279	0.01

Footnotes provided at end of table.

Table 7.

Percentage of People Uninsured by Selected Characteristics: 2020 Estimates Using 2010 Census-Based Population Controls and 2020 Census-Based Population Controls—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Margins of error in thousands or percentage points as appropriate. Population as of March of the following year. Information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar22.pdf>)

Characteristic	2020 2010 Census-based controls					2020 2020 Census-based controls					Change (2020 Census-based controls less 2010 Census-based controls)	
	Total	Uninsured ¹				Total	Uninsured ¹				Number	Percent
		Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)		Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)		
Work Experience												
All workers	154,502	17,041	433	11.0	0.3	155,989	17,219	440	11.0	0.3	*178	0.01
Worked full-time, year-round	99,588	8,410	277	8.4	0.3	100,466	8,504	280	8.5	0.3	*94	*0.02
Worked less than full-time, year-round . . .	54,913	8,631	302	15.7	0.5	55,523	8,715	305	15.7	0.5	*84	-0.02
Did not work at least 1 week.	55,920	7,195	270	12.9	0.4	57,028	7,320	277	12.8	0.4	*125	-0.03

* An asterisk preceding an estimate indicates change is statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.

Z Rounds to zero.

¹ Individuals are considered to be uninsured if they do not have health insurance coverage for the entire calendar year.

² A margin of error (MOE) is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the MOE in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. This number, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, forms the 90 percent confidence interval. MOEs shown in this table are based on standard errors calculated using replicate weights.

³ Federal surveys give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group, such as Asian, may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone). The use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Data for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, and those reporting two or more races are not shown separately.

⁴ Children under the age of 19 are eligible for Medicaid/CHIP.

⁵ This age group is of special interest because of the Affordable Care Act's dependent coverage provision. Individuals aged 19 to 25 may be eligible to be a dependent on a parent's health insurance plan.

⁶ The poverty universe excludes unrelated individuals under the age of 15 such as foster children.

⁷ Expansion states on or before January 1, 2020, include AK, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, HI, IA, ID, IL, IN, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MT, ND, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, UT, VA, VT, WA, and WV. For more information, refer to <www.medicaid.gov/state-overviews/index.html>.

⁸ The sum of those with and without a disability does not equal the total because disability status is not defined for individuals in the U.S. armed forces.

Note: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance during the year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).