Modernizing the Population Estimates Base: What We've Learned from Three Years of Updates

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WHO WE ARE

The Population Estimates Program (PEP) produces the official population estimates of population and housing units for the U.S. Census Bureau between decennial censuses. These estimates serve a wide array of purposes, including being used:

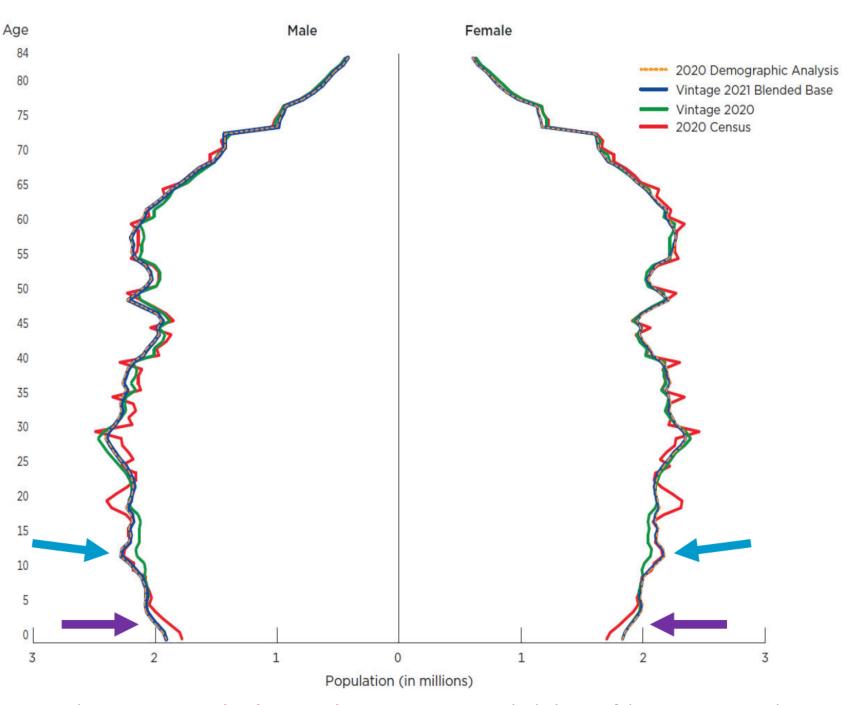
- To support planning and the distribution of trillions of dollars in federal funding at the national, state, and local levels.
- As controls for major surveys like the American Community Survey, Current Population Survey, and many others.
- As denominators for keys statistical rates and indicators (e.g., fertility rates, crime rates, growth rates, economic indicators, etc.).
- For research across academia and the public and private sectors.

IMPACT ON VINTAGE 2021

Introducing additional data sources into the estimates base:

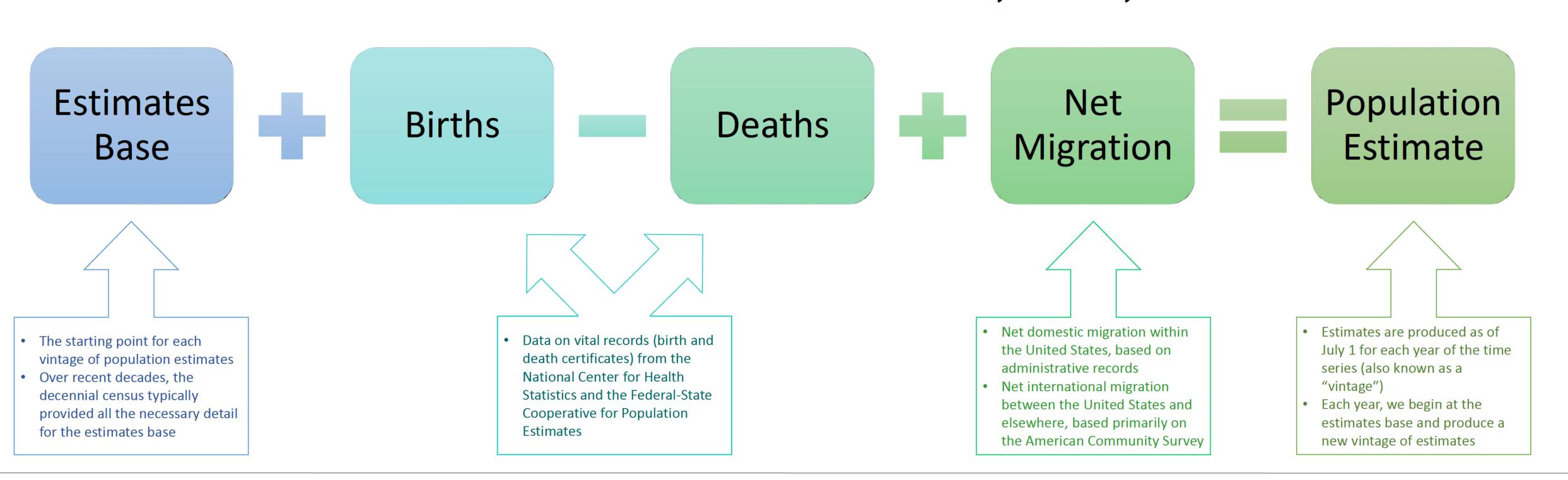
- Resulted in a smoother age/sex distribution than the 2020 Census counts.
- Had a mitigating effect on the persistent undercount of young children in the census, particularly 0 to 4-year-olds (undercounted in the 2020 Census) and 10 to 14-year-olds (undercounted in the 2010 Census and aged forward in the estimates methodology) – see arrows below!

Vintage 2021 Blended Base, Base Inputs, and 2020 Census Data by Sex for Ages 0-84: April 1, 2020



Note: These **2020 Census data by age and sex** represent a special tabulation of the 2020 Census with confidentiality protections applied using the 2020 Census Disclosure Avoidance System. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Decennial Census; 2020 Demographic Analysis; Vintage 2020 and 2021 Population Estimates.

THE COHORT-COMPONENT METHOD FOR THE NATION, STATES, AND COUNTIES



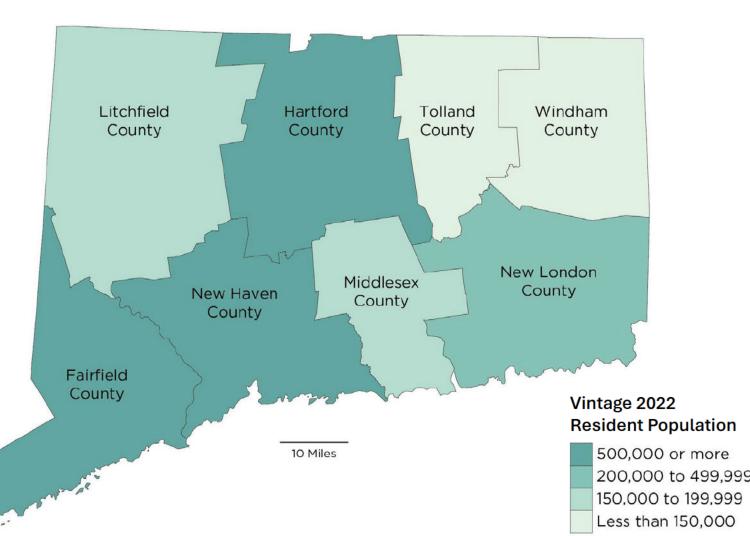
BASE POPULATION UPDATES BY VINTAGE AND DATA SOURCE: 2020 TO 2023

Vintage	Geographic Updates	CQR	PCGQR	Most Recent Census (Nation, States, and Counties)				2020 Demographic Analysis (National)					Vintage 2020 (Nation, States, and Counties)								
				Pop. by Universe (HH/GQ)	Total Pop.	Age	Sex	Race	Hispanic Origin	Pop. by Universe (HH/GQ)		Age	Sex	Race	Hispanic Origin	Pop. by Universe (HH/GQ)	Total Pop.	Age	Sex	Race	Hispanic Origin
2020	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х												
2021	Subcounty & HU only				X							0 - 85+	X			X		X	X	X	X
2022	X	X		X	X							0 - 100+	X			X		X	X	Χ	X
2023	X	X	X	X	Χ				X			Х	Х			Х		Х	Χ	Χ	Χ

Note: Count Question Resolution (CQR) and the Post-Census Group Quarters Review (PCGQR) were both official operations that allowed governmental units to seek review of their 2020 Census counts. Updates resulting from these programs are incorporated into the estimates base. HH = household population. GQ = group quarters population. HU = housing units.

IMPACT ON VINTAGE 2022

April 1, 2020 Population Estimates for Connecticut



by County

Using subcounty GQ and HH data from the 2020 Census enabled us to:

- Capture geographic boundary changes, such as in Connecticut (see maps)
- Incorporate GQ change from April 2020 to July 2022

We also enhanced our method of processing GQ data and thus increased the GQ population to better approximate 2020 Census GQ population count of approximately 8.2 million, as seen below.

Population Estimates and Differences by Vintage and Universe:

April 1, 2020

	Population Universe								
	Resident	Household	Group Quarters						
Vintage 2021	331,449,281	323,688,422	7,760,859						
Vintage 2022	331,449,520	323,210,615	8,238,905						
Numeric Difference	239	-447,807	478,046						
Percent Difference	0.0%	-0.1%	6.2%						
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2022 and 2021 Population Estimates.									

April 1, 2020 Population Estimates for Connecticut by Planning Region



UPDATING THE BASE

Instead of relying strictly on the results of the latest decennial census, the "blended base" approach integrates April 1, 2020 data from three separate sources:

- Vintage 2020 population estimates
- 2020 Demographic Analysis estimates
- 2020 Census

This change was first implemented for the Vintage 2021 estimates series when the 2020 Census detail we needed to serve as the estimates base was not available in time to produce estimates for counties and higher levels of geography. This delay was the result of the notable and unexpected circumstances which impacted 2020 Census operations, including the COVID-19 pandemic, in conjunction with changes attributable to the modernized disclosure avoidance framework.

IMPACT ON VINTAGE 2023

Processing improvements included:

- A more effective method for estimating the GQ population
- An approach to avoid applying demographically implausible GQ distributions from Vintage 2020 if donor populations were too small

These caused broad changes to the GQ population.

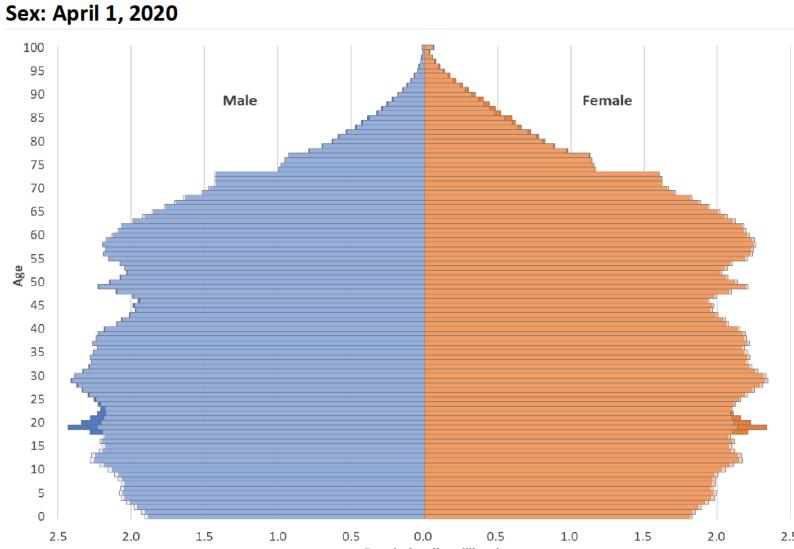
Degree of Population Change for Counties between Vintage 2022 and Vintage 2023 by Universe: April 1, 2020

Absolute Change in Resident Change in Household Change in Group

		_		_			•				
Percent	P	opulation	า	P	opulation	1	Quarters Population				
Difference	Gain	Loss	None	Gain	Loss	None	Gain	Loss	None		
5.00% or more	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	43	0		
2.50 to 4.99%	1	0	0	0	0	0	82	84	0		
1.00 to 2.49%	2	0	0	1	0	0	220	196	0		
0.00 to 0.99%	1,408	1,437	295	1,320	1,394	429	927	960	511		
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2023 and 2022 Population Estimates.											

Incorporating county-level Hispanic origin resident population totals from the 2020 Census decreased the population among older ages and increased the population among younger ages.

Estimates of Resident Population in Vintage 2022 and Vintage 2023 by Age and



□ Vintage 2023 ■ Vintage 2022 □ Vintage 2023 ■ Vintage 2 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Vintage 2023 and 2022 Population Estimates.

LESSONS LEARNED & FUTURE RESEARCH

A "gold standard" can evolve.

By systematically building an estimates base from multiple data sources, it becomes possible to target specific populations or patterns for improvement based on known demographic trends—to objectively redefine the gold standard and use each research cycle to strive for it.

Once the base population becomes adaptive, the resulting possibilities are numerous.

Introducing additional sources into the estimates base means the scope of eligible changes must be defined and managed. Even though the blended base method is adaptable, adjustments must be deliberate and justified.

The blended base approach is complex.

Integrating multiple sources of data requires assessing the strengths of each to isolate the detail to use in the blended base. The order and manner in which the alternative sources are introduced affects the outcome and can introduce implausible patterns.

Future research factors in these lessons, previous findings, and stakeholder input. Priorities include a closer look at:

- The impact of imputations
- Potential causes for the increase in heaping in the 2020 Census
- The results of the 2020 Census by sex
- 2020 Census data by race, including diversity metrics
- Alternative data sources to potentially inform adjustments for coverage issues
- Group quarters population by demographic characteristics



This presentation is released to inform interested parties of ongoing research and to encourage discussion of work in progress. Any opinions and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not reflect the views of the U.S. Census Bureau. The U.S. Census Bureau has reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. (CBDRB-FY24-0085, CBDRB-FY23-0063, CBDRB-FY22-0054, CB-FY22-DSEP-001)