The **2005-2009 and 2011-2018** **Population Estimates** are from the Census Bureau and include the calculated number of people living in an area as of July 1. The estimated population is calculated from a components of change model that incorporates information on natural change (births, deaths) and net migration (net internal migration, net international migration) that has occurred in an area since a Census 2000 reference date for 2004-2009 estimates and Census 2010 for 2011-2018 estimates. The source for each year of data is noted below:

The **2010 through 2017 Estimates of Median Household Income** are from the U.S. Census Bureau’s' *Small Area Income Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)* files for the respectiveyears. The estimates are used annually for the administration of federal programs and the allocation of federal funds to local jurisdictions. Through modeling and using auxiliary data sources, the SAIPE program enhances survey estimates, reducing margins of error, especially for small geographic areas. Data sources for SAIPE include the American Community Survey, the Decennial Census, federal income tax records, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) records, Bureau of Economic Analysis personal income estimates, Supplemental Security Income recipients and population estimates.

*Note*:

1. Household income includes income of the householder and all other people 15 years and older in the household, whether or not they are related to the householder
2. Median is the point that divides the household income distributions into halves, one-half with income above the median and the other with income below the median. The median is based on the income distribution of all households, including those with no income.
3. Beginning with the estimates for 2005, data from the American Community Survey (ACS) are used in the estimation procedure; all prior year estimates used data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC). This change was made for two main reasons. In 2006, the Census Bureau changed the basis of its official direct state poverty estimates from CPS ASEC data to ACS data. Since SAIPE focuses on estimates at state and lower levels of geography, changing to ACS as the basis for SAIPE is consistent with this change made for the official direct survey estimates. In addition, the much larger sample size in the ACS (about 3,000,000 addresses nationally) than in the CPS ASEC (about 100,000 addresses nationally) conveys some significant advantages for small area estimation. In general, the larger ACS sample sizes lead to substantially lower variances of the direct survey estimates and to mostly lower variances for the resulting model-based estimates. For more information, the Census website [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) should be referenced.
4. Beginning with the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, which are used for SAIPE modeling, there is one change relative to the 2005 ACS estimates used for the 2005 SAIPE modeling. In 2005 and prior years, poverty status in the ACS was determined only for individuals living in households. Residents of group quarters, such as nursing homes, dormitories, shelters and other joint living quarters were not surveyed. In the 2006 and later ACS, some group quarter residents are included in the poverty universe, which is the term used for individuals for whom poverty status is determined. The group quarter residents included in the poverty universe are non-institutional group quarters residents, apart from college dormitories and military housing. These quarters include shelters, halfway houses, emergency housing facilities, and other structures not classified elsewhere.
5. Beginning with the 2008 source file, data are reported for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105) and Skagway Municipality, AK (02230).
6. Beginning with the 2009 source file, data are reported for Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK (02198), Petersburg Census Area, AK (02195) and Wrangell City and Borough, AK (02275).

The **2010 through 2017 Estimates of Persons in Poverty; Estimate of Persons Age 0-17 in Poverty; and Estimate of Children 5-17 in Families in Poverty** data are from the Census Bureau’s' *Small Area Income Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)* files for the respectiveyears. In addition, Percent Persons in Poverty, Percent Persons Age 0-17 in Poverty and Percent Persons Age 5-17 in Families in Poverty data are available for 2010-2017. One implied decimal place is carried for each of these percent fields. The SAIPE program provides annual estimates of income and poverty statistics for all school districts, counties and states. The estimates are used annually for the administration of federal programs and the allocation of federal funds to local jurisdictions. Through modeling and using auxiliary data sources, the SAIPE program enhances survey estimates, reducing margins of error, especially for small geographic areas. Data sources for SAIPE include the American Community Survey, the Decennial Census, federal income tax records, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) records, Bureau of Economic Analysis personal income estimates, Supplemental Security Income recipients and population estimates.

*Note:*

1. Poverty status is determined by comparing total annual family before-tax income to a table of federal poverty thresholds that vary based on family size, number of related children, and age of householder. If a family’s income is less than the dollar value of the appropriate threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. For people not living in families, poverty status is determined by comparing the individual’s total income to their threshold.
2. Related children aged 5 to 17 in families denotes children who are related to householder by birth, marriage or adoption. Foster children are not included in families.
3. Comparison of the number in poverty for a given period between 2017 and earlier years is not generally recommended. Such comparisons should be done with caution, due to the new decennial 2017 baseline incorporated in the more recent estimates.
4. Beginning with the estimates for 2005, data from the American Community Survey (ACS) are used in the estimation procedure; all prior year estimates used data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplements (ASEC). This change was made for two main reasons. In 2006, the Census Bureau changed the basis of its official direct state poverty estimates from CPS ASEC data to ACS data. Since SAIPE focuses on estimates at state and lower levels of geography, changing to ACS as the basis for SAIPE is consistent with this change made for the official direct survey estimates. In addition, the much larger sample size in the ACS (about 3,000,000 addresses nationally) than in the CPS ASEC (about 100,000 addresses nationally) conveys some significant advantages for small area estimation. In general, the larger ACS sample sizes lead to substantially lower variances of the direct survey estimates and to mostly lower variances for the resulting model-based estimates. For more information, the Census website [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) should be referenced.
5. Beginning with the 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, which are used for SAIPE modeling, there is one change relative to the 2005 ACS estimates used for the 2005 SAIPE modeling. In 2005 and prior years, poverty status in the ACS was determined only for individuals living in households. Residents of group quarters, such as nursing homes, dormitories, shelters and other joint living quarters were not surveyed. In the 2006 and later ACS, some group quarter residents are included in the poverty universe, which is the term used for individuals for whom poverty status is determined. The group quarter residents included in the poverty universe are non-institutional group quarters residents, apart from college dormitories and military housing. These quarters include shelters, halfway houses, emergency housing facilities, and other structures not classified elsewhere.
6. Beginning with the 2008 source file, data are reported for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105) and Skagway Municipality, AK (02230).
7. Beginning with the 2009 source file, data are reported for Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK (02198), Petersburg Census Area, AK (02195) and Wrangell City and Borough, AK (02275).

### F-12) Medicaid Eligibles

**2005 and 2010 through 2012 Medicaid eligibles by gender, by age, and by eligibility status** are from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services’ 2005 and 2010 through 2012 Medicaid Analytic eXtract (MAX) Person-Summary Files. States report Medicaid data to the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) which is used to create the MAX Person-Summary File. The file contains a record for each Medicaid eligible for the respective calendar year.

Some records are missing eligibility data. For example, in 2012, of the 75,216,048 records on the file, approximately 4.7% (3,514,872) have been excluded due to missing or unknown eligibility data. These excluded records have no data for the "Basis of Eligibility" categories included on the AHRF (Child, Adult, Aged, Blind/Disabled). The remaining 71,701,176 records have been processed for inclusion on AHRF. For more information regarding the Medicaid MAX data files and data anomalies, the CMS website https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Computer-Data-and-Systems/MedicaidDataSourcesGenInfo/MAXGeneralInformation.html should be referenced.

*Note:*

1. Data have been screened to protect the privacy of eligibles. Therefore, all cells with values less than 11 are represented as blanks.
2. Every record includes a code for "the state Medicaid agency submitting the data." Every record also includes a code for the eligible’s county of residence. For 241,458 records with valid eligibility status, the county code on the source file indicated that the eligible resided out-of-state (‘000’) or that county information was unknown or had an error (‘999’). These eligibles could not be included in any specific county on the AHRF.
3. For some records, gender is unknown so for some counties, the sum of male and female may not equal the total number of eligibles.
4. For some records, age is unknown, so for some counties, the sum of the three presented age groups may not equal the total number of eligibles.
5. Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Rhode Island were not reported on the 2012 source file.
6. Colorado was not reported on the 2011.
7. Some FIPS codes on the original file were corrected based on documentation, known recodes, and performing zip-to-FIPS matches. These corrections resulted in the following corrections:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Codes requiring changes** |  | **Changed to County** | **Changed to FIPS** |
| ("Urban Clark", NV) | 32703 | Clark, NV | 32003 |
| ("Rural Clark", NV) | 32803 | Clark, NV | 32003 |
| ("Urban Washoe", NV) | 32731 | Washoe, NV | 32031 |
| ("Rural Washoe", NV) | 32831 | Washoe, NV | 32031 |
|  | 05138 | Union, AR | 05139 |
|  | 12025 | Miami-Dade, FL | 12086 |
|  | 29193 | Ste. Genevieve, MO | 29186 |
| (Clifton Forge, VA) | 51560 | Alleghany, VA | 51005 |
|  | 20117 | McPherson, KS | 20113 |
|  | 20113 | Marion, KS | 20115 |
|  | 20115 | Marshall, KS | 20117 |
|  | 30057 | McCone, MT | 30055 |
|  | 30055 | Madison, MT | 30057 |
|  | 54053 | McDowell, WV | 54047 |
|  | 54047 | Marion, WV | 54049 |
|  | 54049 | Marshall, WV | 54051 |
|  | 54051 | Mason, WV | 54053 |

1. All records for New York City in the source file were assigned the FIPS code ‘36061’, which corresponds to the county of New York, NY. A zip code-to-FIPS conversion was used to assign approximately 98% of these records to one of the five counties that make up New York City. The remaining 2% of records could not be assigned to one of the five New York City counties, so their FIPS code remained ‘36061’. In addition, some records in the source file had been assigned the county code for Bronx, NY (‘36005’) when they should have been reported to Broome, NY (‘36007’). All records in the source file with ‘36005’ were changed to ‘36007’ for consistency.
2. All records assigned for Wrangell-Petersburg Census Area, AK (02280), Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan Census Area, AK (02201), Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02232) were reassigned using a zip code-to-FIPS conversion. The above counties were dissolved in 2007 and 2008 years.
3. Eligibility status is defined as follows:

– **Child** – "Child (Not Child of Unemployed Adult, not Foster Care Child), eligible under Section 1931 of the Act"; "Child of Unemployed Adult, eligible under Section 1931 of the Act"; "Child, MN (Formerly AFDC Child, MN)"; "Child, Poverty (Includes Medicaid Expansion SCHIP Children)"; "Other Child"; "Foster Care Child"; "Child, Section 1115 Demonstration Expansion"

– **Adult** – "Adult (Not based on unemployment status), eligible under Section 1931 of the Act"; "Unemployed Adult, eligible under Section 1931 of the Act"; "Adult, MN (Formerly AFDC Adult, MN)"; "Adult, Poverty"; ‘Individual Covered under the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention Act of 2000, Poverty"; "Other Adult"; "Adult, Section 1115 Demonstration Expansion"

– A**ged**–"Aged, Cash"; "Aged, MN"; "Aged, Poverty"; "Other Aged"; "Aged, Section 1115 Demonstration Expansion". This category also includes eligibles in source file whose basis of eligibility is Blind/Disabled but who are age 65 or older as suggested by CMS.

– **Blind/Disabled**–"Blind/Disabled, Cash";"Blind/Disabled, MN";"Blind/Disabled, Poverty";"Other Blind/Disabled";"Blind/Disabled, Section 1115 Demonstration Expansion". Does not include individuals belonging to one of the above Blind/Disabled categories who could be identified as age 65 or older -- they have been reassigned to Aged

– **Dual Eligibility**–Eligibles are identified as dually eligible for Medicaid and Medicare if their Medicaid record could be linked to a record in the Medicare database (EDB).

**The 2010 through 2016 Food Stamp Recipient/SNAP Estimates** are from the County Level Food Stamp Recipient File from the U.S. Census Bureau. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the new name for the federal Food Stamp Program, as of October 1, 2008.

*Note:*

1. Number of people participating in the food state program was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service (USDA/FNS) where available. For states not reported by USDA/FNS, counts are obtained directly from individual state offices.
2. In most states, counts of participants were used for the month of July in the estimation process. However, in a few cases states were able to provide data only for other reference periods.
3. The Food Stamp/SNAP Program is a low-income assistance program that is uniform in its eligibility requirements and benefit levels across states (except Alaska and Hawaii). While the definitions of income, household composition and the resource income cutoffs are different from those used in the official measure of poverty, a household’s eligibility for the program is determined by a standard that is tied to the poverty level.
4. Beginning with the 2008 source file, data are reported for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105) and Skagway Municipality, AK (02230).
5. Beginning with the 2009 source file, data are reported for Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK (02198), Petersburg Census Area, AK (02195) and Wrangell City and Borough, AK (02275).

**2010 Census Urban and Rural Housing Units** are from the *2010 Census of Population and Housing: Summary File 1 (SF1) Urban/Rural Update, U.S. Census Bureau*. For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau classified as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). An urbanized area consists of densely developed territory that contains 50,000 or more people. An urban cluster consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units outside of UAs and UCs. Percent Urban Housing Units has one implied decimal point. For more information regarding definitions, user updates, confidence intervals, and standard errors, the Census website [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) should be referenced.

*Note:*

1. Data are carried for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105), Skagway Municipality, AK (02230), Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK (02198), Petersburg Census Area, AK (02195) and Wrangell City and Borough, AK (02275).
2. Data are included on the AHRF for Puerto Rico.
3. Data on the AHRF for Guam are from the *2010 Census of Population and Housing, Guam Summary File*, U.S. Census Bureau using the Bureau’s American FactFinder.
4. Data included on the AHRF for the U.S. Virgin Islands are from the *2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Virgin Islands Summary File*, U.S. Census Bureau using the Bureau’s American FactFinder.

**2011 through 2013 Veteran Population Estimates** are from the Veteran Population Projection Model 2011 (VetPop2011) file, Department of Veterans Affairs. VetPop2011 is an actuarial projection model developed by the Office of the Actuary for Veteran population projections. Unlike prior generations, VetPop2011 is a bottom-up model which projects future Veteran population at the county level as a starting point. The VetPop2011 actuarial model uses both Veteran record-level data and survey data from a wide variety of sources including VA, Department of Defense, U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, Department of Treasury’s Internal Revenue Service, and the Social Security Administration. The data are as of September 30 of the respective year.

*Note:*

1. The term “Veterans” includes those who served on the active duty military, Coast Guard, uniformed Public Health Service, and the uniformed National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, reservists called to active duty, and those disabled while on active duty training. “Veterans” excludes current service members (i.e., active duty personnel who have not yet separated), those dishonorable discharged, those whose active duty was training only, and those who have previously separated but are on active duty as of the estimation date. For more information go to: <http://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/comp2/D-USC-38.html>.
2. The Veterans Administration used a different methodology for providing more detailed gender breakdowns therefore; male and female population will not always equal total population.
3. Data are included on the AHRF for Guam. Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands data were at the summary level and therefore not carried on the AHRF.

**The 2010 through 2017 Estimates of Persons with and without Health Insurance, and Percent without Health Insurance by age and gender** data are from the U.S. Census Bureau’s’ *Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)* file. In addition, **2012 through 2017 Estimates of Persons with and without Health Insurance, and Percent without Health Insurance by age and income-to-poverty ratio are carried.**  All percent fields are carried with one implied decimal place. The SAHIE program produces model-based estimates of health insurance coverage for demographic and income groups within counties and states. Beginning in 2008, estimates are based on the American Community Survey (ACS) while previous SAHIE estimates were based on the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC). Since these two surveys ask different questions related to health insurance, 2008 and later SAHIE estimates should not be compared to SAHIE estimates for previous years. Insured was defined from the CPS ASEC as being covered SOME TIME during the past calendar year. The ACS health insurance question asks “Is this person CURRENTLY covered by [specifically stated] health insurance or health insurance coverage plans?” For further detailed information about methodology, the Census website [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) should be referenced.

The SAHIE model utilizes Medicaid enrollment data, among other auxiliary data sources. Major policy changes affected Medicaid in 2014 under The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA). ACA provisions mandated changes in Medicaid policy and expanded enrollment in many states. In order to capture any changes in the Medicaid enrollment data during the period, the 2014 SAHIE incorporates more up-to-date Medicaid data. In prior data releases, SAHIE used the two-year lagged Medicaid data from the Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) provided by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). In prior years, research supported the two-year lag because Medicaid enrollment was relatively stable. However, with the implementation of the new ACA provisions in 2014, Medicaid enrollment was expected to change substantially across states. For more detailed information on changes to SAHIE’s use of Medicaid data, refer to <https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2016/demo/powers-bowers-basel-szelepka-fcsm.html>. These data method improvements which were applied beginning with 2014 SAHIE, were also used to update the 2013 SAHIE, for comparable purposes. The updated 2013 SAHIE was released simultaneously with the new 2014 SAHIE data in May 2016. The 2013 SAHIE data were replaced on the 2015-2016 version of the AHRF with this updated 2013 SAHIE data. Therefore, 2013 and later data should not be compared with estimates from previous years.

*Note:*

1. Programs model health insurance coverage by combining survey data with population estimates and administrative records. Estimates are based on the American Community Survey (ACS), demographic population estimates, aggregated federal tax returns, Supplemental Nutrition Program (SNAP) (formerly, Food Stamps Program) Participation records, the County Business Patterns data set, Medicaid and Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) participation records, and the Decennial Census.
2. Income-to-poverty ratio (IPR) is the family income divided by the appropriate Federal poverty threshold. Income-to-poverty ratio categories on the AHRF are 0-138%, 0-200% and 0-400% of the poverty threshold. A lower ratio indicates lower income. Less than or equal to 138 percent of poverty indicates people in families with total money less than or equal to 138 percent of the federal poverty threshold applicable to that family. The same reasoning holds for the additional IPRs listed. Poverty thresholds are the dollar amounts used by the U.S. Census Bureau to determine poverty status.
3. The CPS ASEC asks about health insurance coverage “at any time” during the previous year. People who had health insurance coverage for only part of the year are considered to be insured. Note that coverage solely by Indian Health Services (HIS) does not county as health insurance; i.e., people who were only covered by HIS in the previous year are counted as uninsured.
4. The source data does not include Kalawao County, HI (15005) due to insufficient data. Kalawao will be carried as missing on the AHRF.
5. Data are reported for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105) and Skagaway Municipality, AK (02230).
6. Data are reported for Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK (02198), Petersburg Census Area, AK (02195) and Wrangell City and Borough, AK (02275).

The **2010 through 2018 Labor Force** data are from the *Local Area Unemployment Statistics File*, for each respective year, obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are for persons 16 years and older, and include the following: Civilian Labor Force, Number Employed, Number Unemployed and Unemployment Rate. The current Population Survey (CPS) estimates are a key input to the Local Area Unemployment Statistics. The **2010 through 2018 Unemployment Rate** is carried as a percentage with one implied decimal place.

*Note:*

1. Civilian labor force includes all persons 16 years and older in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed.
2. Employed are persons 16 years and older who, during the reference week, did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family; or were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, labor-management dispute, job training, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or seeking other jobs. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.
3. Unemployed are all persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4 week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.
4. Unemployment rate is the ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force [(unemployed/labor force) times 100].
5. The Bureau of Labor Statistics redesigned the 2015 Local Area Unemployment Statistics. For more information see <http://www.bls.gov/lau/2015redesignqa.htm#Q01>.
6. Data are included on the AHRF for Puerto Rico.
7. No data for Kalawao, HI (15005) are reported on the source file.
8. Beginning with the 2010 source file, data are reported for Hoonah-Angoon Census Area, AK (02105) and Skagway Municipality, AK (02230).
9. Beginning with the 2011 source file, data are reported for Prince of Wales-Hyder Census Area, AK (02198), Petersburg Census Area, AK (02195) and Wrangell City and Borough, AK (02275).

**2011-2018 Air Quality data** are from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Air Data Air Quality Index Report. Air Quality Index (AQI) is an indicator of overall air quality, because it takes into account all of the criteria air pollutants measured within a geographic area. Although AQI includes all available pollutant measurements, many areas have monitoring stations for some, but not all, of the pollutants. For additional information see

<https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data>

*Note:*

1. **Number of Days Air Quality is Measured** is the number of days in the year having an Air Quality Index value. This is the number of days on which measurements from any monitoring site in the county were reported to the Air Quality System (AQS) database.
2. **Number of Days Measured with Air Quality Good** is the number of days in the year having an AQI value 0 through 50.
3. **Percent Good Air Quality Days** is calculated as the Number of Days Measured with Air Quality Good \* 100 / Number of Days Air Quality Measured. Percent Good Air Quality Days has two implied decimal places.
4. Data are not reported for approximately two thirds of the counties.
5. Data are reported for some counties in Puerto Rico in 2011 through 2018 and the US Virgin Islands in 2011 through 2013, and 2015 through 2017.

**2008 through 2011 Average Daily Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5) (monitor and modeled)** is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Wonder online database**.**  This measure represents the average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county. The average daily Percent Days with PM 2.5 has two implied decimal places.See <http://wonder.cdc.gov/nasa-pm.html> for additional information.

*Note*: Data are not reported for Alaska and Hawaii.