Counties with High Undercounts of Children in 2020 U.S. Census

Dr. William P. O'Hare

Executive Summary

The net undercount of children[1] in the U.S. Census is high and it has been growing in recent decades. The net undercount of children in the U.S. Census increased from 1.7 percent in 2010 to 2.1 percent in 2020 (O'Hare 2021b).[2] That amounts to a net undercount of 1,554,000 children in the 2020 Census based on the Census Bureau's Demographic Analysis estimates. The 2.1 percent net undercount of children in the 2020 Census contrasts to a 0.2 percent overcount for adults. This pattern is consistent with the 2010 Census when children had a net undercount and adults had a net overcount (O'Hare 2015).

While these national numbers are informative, the local level data from the Decennial Census are critical because the Decennial Census is one of the few sources of relatively comparable data for all communities in the nation. Subnational census coverage is important, in part, because state and county data are used in many of the formulas to allocate federal funding for 315 federal programs that distribute more than $1.5 trillion in federal funds each year (Reamer 2020). Furthermore, Reamer (2019) found about two-thirds of the formulas use substate geographic units which makes county data especially important.

[1] In this paper children refers to the population from birth to age 17.

[2] It is important to recognize that the count of young children (age birth to 4) is much higher than all children. The net undercount of young children in the 2020 Census was 5.4 percent.

Given the relatively high nationwide undercount rate for children, it would be useful to have a better understanding of the geographic distribution of problems in census coverage for children. An understanding of the geographic distribution of undercounted children might help pinpoint reasons why they have a high and increasing undercount in the Census and help us prepare for the 2030 Census. It may also help us gain a better understanding of which children are most vulnerable to being missed in the census. This information can help prepare better plans for counting children in the 2030 Census. For example, the current analysis will help targeting and outreach activities in the 2030 Census by both the Bureau and outside stakeholders.

This study employs a commonly used demographic benchmark to identify counties with high net undercounts of children in the 2020 Census. Specifically, the 2020 Decennial Census county-level counts of children (ages 0 to 17) are compared to corresponding figures from the Census Bureau's Vintage 2020 population estimates to ascertain census coverage for children. The Vintage 2020 population estimates are based on the 2010 Census results with births, deaths and net migration between 2010 and 2020 taken into account. The detailed methodology for calculating net undercounts is provided in the Appendix at the end of this paper.

This study focuses on counties with high net child undercounts as identified with two benchmarks. It includes estimates for net child undercount rates as well as the numeric size of the net child undercount in each county. The size of the undercount is

referred to as undercount number to distinguish it from the rates. Both the undercount rate and the undercount numbers are important.[3]

Counties with a net child undercount rate of 5 percent or more are deemed high net child undercount rate counties. Counties with net child undercounts of 500 or more children are deemed high net child undercount number counties. These benchmarks are somewhat judgmental, but they are reasonable (there is more information on the benchmarks in the Appendix).

By focusing only on counties with high net child undercounts, this approach eliminates most of the problems caused by small random errors from comparing the Vintage 2020 estimates to the Census. In addition, counties with high net child undercounts account for a large share of the national undercount. The aggregate net undercount for children in counties with undercounts of 500 or more undercounted children account is 656,788 children.

The results shown here indicate there is a lot of geographic variation in the census coverage of children in the 2020 Census among counties. In terms of net child coverage rates, the values range from a net child undercount of 54 percent to a net child overcount of 27 percent. In terms of coverage numbers, the data range from an undercount of 57,028 children to an overcount of 20,300 children.

For analysis, counties are sorted in to four groups. [4]

[3] It is worth noting the net undercount is not the same as the number of persons missed

in the Census. The net undercount includes people missed as well as people double counted. In 2010, the total number of children missed was about double the size of the net undercount, so this distinction is significant. See O'Hare (2019), for more information on this distinction.

[4] Lists of the counties in groups 1, 2 and 3 are provided in Tables A, B and C at the end of the report.

1= high net child undercount rate AND high net child undercount number
2= high net child undercount rate
3= high net child undercount number
4= neither high net child undercount number NOR high net child undercount rate

Categories 1, 2 and 3 in the Table above are problematic counties in terms of child undercounts and analyses of counties in those categories shows:

- There are 487 problematic counties in the 2020 Census (high undercount rate, high undercount number or both). These counties represent 15 percent (487/3,142) of all counties in the country. The top five states in terms of the number of problematic counties are Texas (117), North Carolina (36), Georgia (30), Oklahoma (27), and Mississippi (23). The top five states account for 48 percent of all such counties.

- There are 81 counties with a high net child undercount rate AND a high net child undercount number. These counties represent have 74 percent (60/81) of all counties with a high net child undercount rate and a high net child undercount number in the country. The top five states for this type of county are Texas (30), North Carolina (16), Oklahoma (7), Mississippi (5), and South Carolina (4)
- There are 225 counties with a high child undercount number (more than 500 children). Texas with 52 such counties, has the most, followed by North Carolina (25), Florida (18), California (15), Georgia (14). The top five states have 55 percent (124/225) of all counties with a high net child undercount number.

- There are 343 counties where there was a high child undercount rate (5 percent or more) The top six states are Texas (65), Georgia (16), Mississippi (16), Oklahoma (16), and South Dakota (12 each). These states have 40 percent (137/225) of all such counties in the nation.

- Counties with high net child undercount numbers and rates are clustered in the Southeast and Southwest portions of the country with a small cluster in the northern plains states.

- Texas is a particularly problematic state in terms of child undercounts both for rates and numbers. A study of why children were missed in such large numbers in Texas might help identify causes and solutions nationwide.

Identifying a set of counties where the undercount of children in the 2020 Census was the most problematic is important for at least two reasons. First, data analysts and researchers, particularly those with local knowledge, can use this set of counties to gain a better understanding of why children have such a high undercount rate in the Census. Second, in the absence of more updated information, these counties can be used for targeting outreach and resources in the 2030 Census to improve the count of children.

The data presented in this paper underscores the importance of substate measures of census quality. State level measures mask a lot of variation within states.

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1. Introduction

The undercount of children in the U.S. Census is high and it has been growing. The undercount of children increased from 1.7 percent in 2010 to 2.1 percent in 2020 (O'Hare 2021a). That amounts to a net undercount of 1,554,000 children in the 2020 Census based on the Census Bureau's Demographic Analysis estimates. The 2.1 percent undercount of children in the 2020 Census contrasts to a 0.2 percent overcount for adults. The net overcount of adults in the 2020 Census amounts to about 400,000 people based on the Census Bureau's Demographic Analysis. This pattern is consistent with the 2010 Census where children had a net undercount and adults had a net overcount (O'Hare 2015). The gap in census coverage in the 2020 Census contrast sharply to the 1990 Census where these two age groups had census coverage rates that were nearly identical.

Given the relatively high nationwide undercount rate for children, it would be useful to have a better understanding of the geographic distribution of problems in census coverage for children. An understanding of the geographic distribution of undercounted children might help pinpoint reasons why they have a high and increasing undercount in the Census and help us prepare for the 2030 Census.

The methodology employed here provides one of the few opportunities to generate substate accuracy data for the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau does not plan to produce substate or local measures of accuracy for children in the 2020 census using

either of the two main methods the Census Bureau uses to assess Census accuracy (Post-Enumeration Survey and Demographic Analysis).[4] This is unfortunate because many stakeholders are seeking substate measures of census quality (National Academy of Sciences 2022; American Statistical Association 2021; U.S. Census Bureau 2022c; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014; National Association of Latino Elected Official Education Fund 2022; Adlakha et al. 2003). The present analysis responds to the desire for more subnational census accuracy measures.

This study addresses the geographic variation in census coverage of children by examining the undercount estimates for children for all counties or county equivalents in the U.S. Subnational census coverage is important, in part, because state and county data are used to allocate federal funding in most of the 315 federal programs that distribute more than $1.5 trillion in federal funds each year (Reamer 2020). Reamers found about two-thirds of the formulas use substate geographic units which makes county data very important.

It is also important to study counties because state-wide numbers can mask big differences within a state. For example, one set of counties may have high undercounts, but that can be counter-balanced by another set of counties with high overcounts leading to low overall coverage error for the state. U.S. Census Bureau (2014) found nearly all the undercounts of young children (ages 0 to 4) in the 2010 Census in New York and Illinois were accounted for by the largest counties in those two states.

[4] The Census Bureau is planning an experimental DA series which will provide net coverage rates for children age 0 to 4 for states and counties. It is not clear when this data will become available.

Some studies from past censuses have focused on subnational accuracy assessment of the U.S. Census, but results are limited with respect to patterns revealed and provided little information on the undercount of children (Siegel et al. 1977; Robinson et al. 1993; Cohn 2011; Mayol-Garcia and Robinson 2011; O'Hare 2014 and 2017). The present analysis extends previous work by examining 2020 county-level census coverage rates for the population age 0 to 17.

According to the Census Bureau (Jensen and Johnson 2021, page 7), "Both the 2020 DA estimates and the Vintage 2020 population estimates can be used as demographic benchmarks for evaluating certain aspects of the 2020 Census results". The DA results available at this time are only available at the national level so that source of data cannot be used to study census coverage in counties.

In this study, Census counts are compared to Census Bureau Vintage 2020 population estimates to determine differences or errors.[5] This study is closely linked to a recent report from the Census Bureau by Jensen and Johnson (2021) which compared 2020 Census results and Vintage 2020 Population Estimates to assess the 2020 Census data quality for children at the county level. According to Jensen and Johnson (2021) "Increasingly, data users are comparing the population estimates to the results of the 2020 Census to try and understand the quality of the census results." This study adds to that stream of research.

[5] Vintage 2020 refers to the year referenced in the data, not the year the data was released.

The current study uses the same methodology as Jensen and Johnson (2021) with three major differences First, the Jensen and Johnson study focused on differences between the 2020 Census and the population estimates but they do not frame the differences as coverage error as I do. Second, the Jensen and Johnson study only looked at percent differences while this study examined percent and numeric differences. Third, the Jenson and Johnson study examined differences for all counties, but this study only focuses on counties with a high net child undercount.

It is worth noting that some of the differences found here may be important even if differences do not reflect true undercounts. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2021, page 2), “significant or unexpected differences can be useful for identifying areas for further investigation.” A difference between the Census count and the estimates may signal a problem with the underlying data.

In this study, the PEP estimates are viewed as more accurate than the Census counts for children based on a couple of factors. First, the PEP data for ages 0 to 9 are derived largely from birth and death records, and these records are widely recognized to be very accurate.

Second, the 2020 census counts have large undercounts for a substantial portion of the 0 to 17 age group. Given questions about the quality of the 2020 Census data, and the consistent undercount of children in the census, it is likely that the population estimates for children may be more accurate than the 2020 Census counts.

Third, only the largest differences are examined here, and large differences are likely to reflect the correct direction if not the correct net undercount magnitude. This

approach discounts small random errors that might impact this methodological approach for all counties. It should also be noted that most of the counties with a net child undercount estimates of 5 percent or more have undercounts much higher than 5 percent. Of the 343 counties with a net child undercount of 5 percent or more, 35

(121/343) percent have net child undercounts of 10 percent or more. Of the 225 counties with a high net child undercount greater than 500, 49 percent (110/225) have net child undercounts of 1000.

Given the potential errors in the Census counts and the PEP estimates, a small difference between the PEP estimates and the Census count for a county does not necessarily reflect a true undercount or an overcount. In this study I focus on large errors which provides more assurance that they are real errors and in the right direction.

2. Background – Why Focus on Children?

Children deserve special attention in terms of census results because the undercount of children in the Census is not only high, but it has also been getting worse over recent decades. Figure 1 shows a divergence of coverage rates for children and adults after 1990. In the 1990 Census the coverage rate for adults and children were very similar (-1.6 percent for adults, and -1.8 percent for children). By 2020, a large gap had emerged. In the 2020 Census, adults have a net overcount of 0.25 percent compared to a net undercount rate of 2.1 percent for children.

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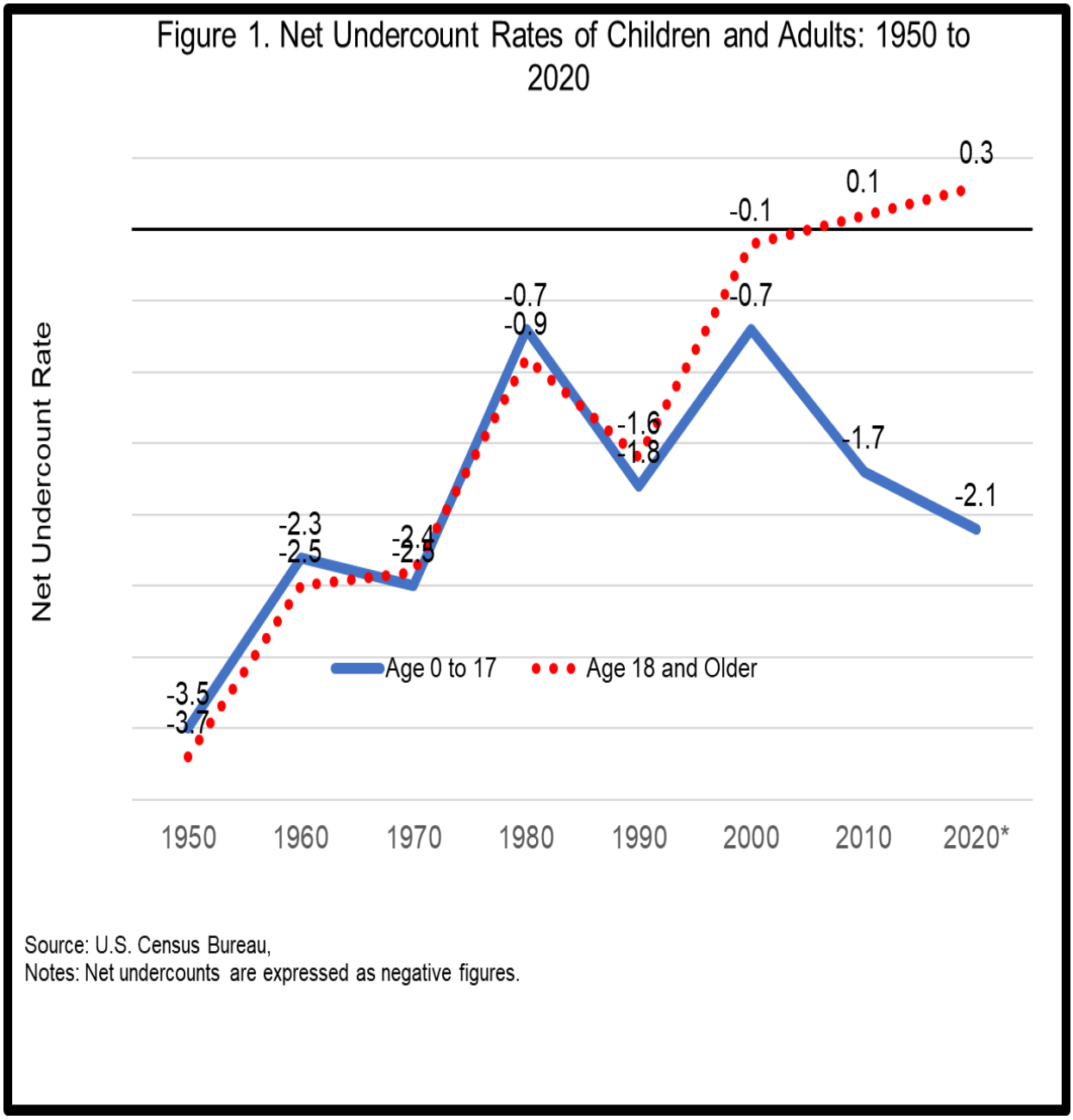


The undercount for all children is driven by the very high undercount rate for young children. In the 2020 Census the undercount for the population ages 0 to 4 was 5.4 percent, which was much higher than any other age group. O'Hare (2022) found the population age 0 to 9 accounts for 87 percent of the undercount for all children under age

18.

This distinction between children aged 0 to 9 and those ages 10 to 17 is important because the estimation methodology for the Vintage 2020 population estimates is different for these two age groups (see Appendix for more details). In short, estimates for ages 0 to 9 are likely to be more accurate than the census count for two reasons. First, the 2020 Census counts for this age group have high net undercounts. Second, the estimates for age 0 to 9 rest largely on birth certificate data which is very accurate.

Figure 2 provides undercount rates by single year of age for children in the 2020 Census.[7] The figure shows young children have substantially higher undercount rates than older children. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2022a, page 1), based on the Post-Enumeration Survey, "Young children (aged 0 to 4) were undercounted, while the estimated coverage error rates for older children (ages 5 to 9 and 10 to 17) were not statistically significant." This is consistent with the analysis of O'Hare (2022) showing an undercount of 5.4 percent for ages 0 to 4, 1.5 percent for ages 5 to 9, and 0.6 for ages 10 to 17 (see Figure 3).

[7] Readers may note age heaping at age 10 which is probably results of many proxy responses where people are guessing at ages of children.

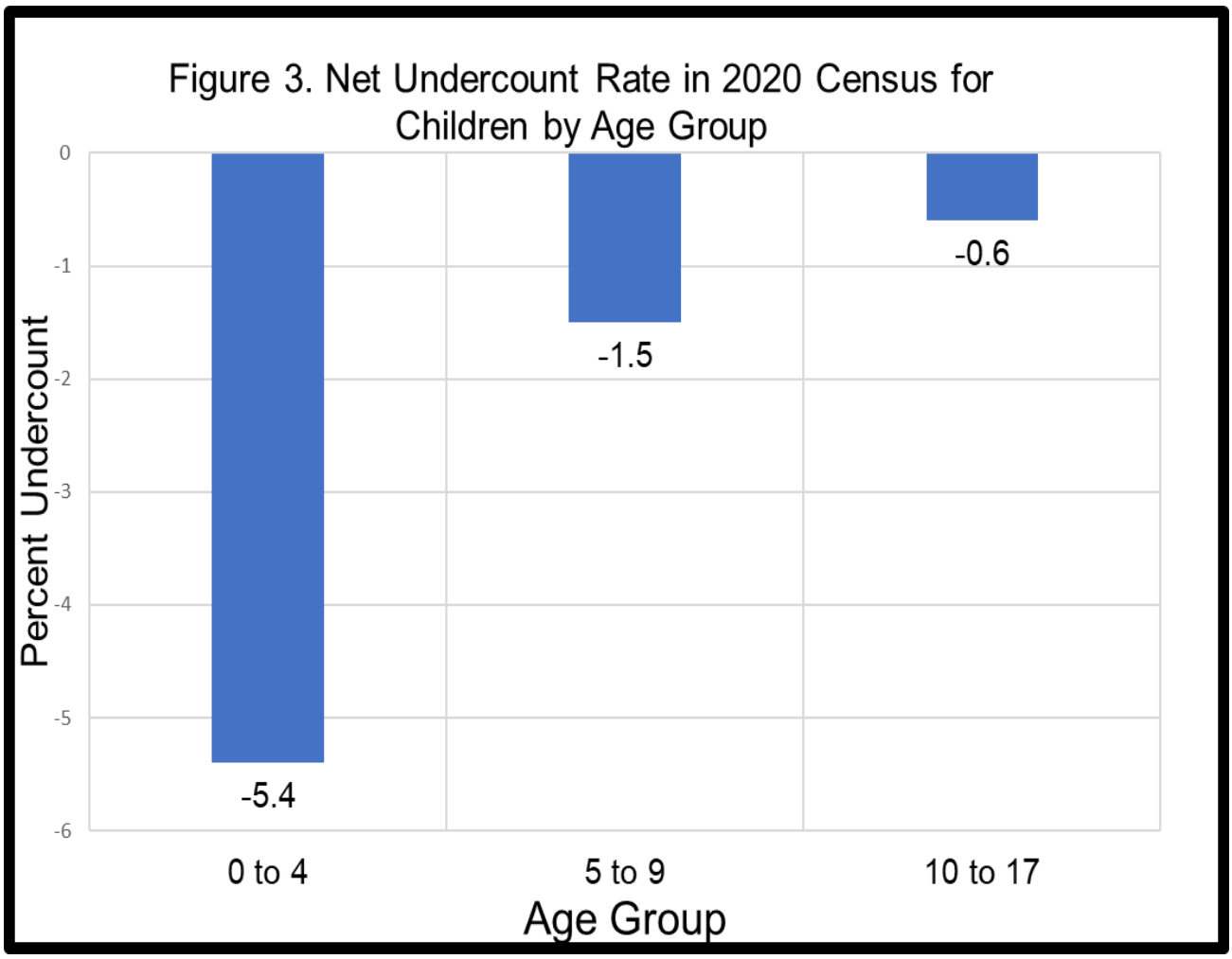


Figure 3. Net Undercount Rate in 2020 Census for Children by Age Group
Percent Undercount
0
-1
-2
-3
-4
-5
-6
-5.4
-1.5
-0.6
0 to 4
5 to 9
10 to 17
Age Group

Given the evidence presented here, one might wonder why I am not focused on the population age 0 to 4 rather than age 0 to 17. The 2020 Census county-level data for young children by will not be available until later in 2023 when the Demographic and Housing Characteristics file is released by the Census Bureau. Examination of net undercount for young children cannot be done until those data are released by the Census Bureau. It would be valuable for someone to examine that data when it is available.

3. Results

As stated previously, high net child undercount rate counties are those with an estimated net child undercount rate of 5 percent or more, and high net child undercount number counties are those with an estimated net child undercount of 500 or more children. There are 343 counties with a child net undercount rate of 5 percent or more and 225 counties with a net child undercount number of 500 or more children. Some counties are in both categories.

I put all counties into one of the four categories shown in Table 1. I call any county with a high net child undercount rate or a high net child undercount number a "problematic" county. The analysis focuses on these counties.

Table 1. Number of Counties Based on High Net Child Undercounts

	Number of Counties	Percent of All Counties*
Counties with a high net child undercount rate	343	11
Counties with a high net child undercount number	225	7
Counties with a high net child undercount rate AND a high net child undercount number	81	3

Counties with neither high net child undercount number NOR high net child undercount rate	2,655	85
Total	3,142	
* details do not sum to 100% because some counties are counted in more than one row		

Table 1 shows there were 343 counties with a high child net undercount rate and 225 counties with a high child undercount net number. There were 81 counties that had both a high net child undercount rate and a high net child undercount number.

As Table 1 shows, the vast majority of counties (85 percent) did not have a high net child undercount rate nor a high net child undercount number. It should be noted that there may be high child undercount neighborhoods within counties that did not meet the benchmarks used here.

Putting the first three categories in Table 1 together reveals 487 counties are problematic in terms of either a high net child undercount rate, a high net child undercount number, or both.

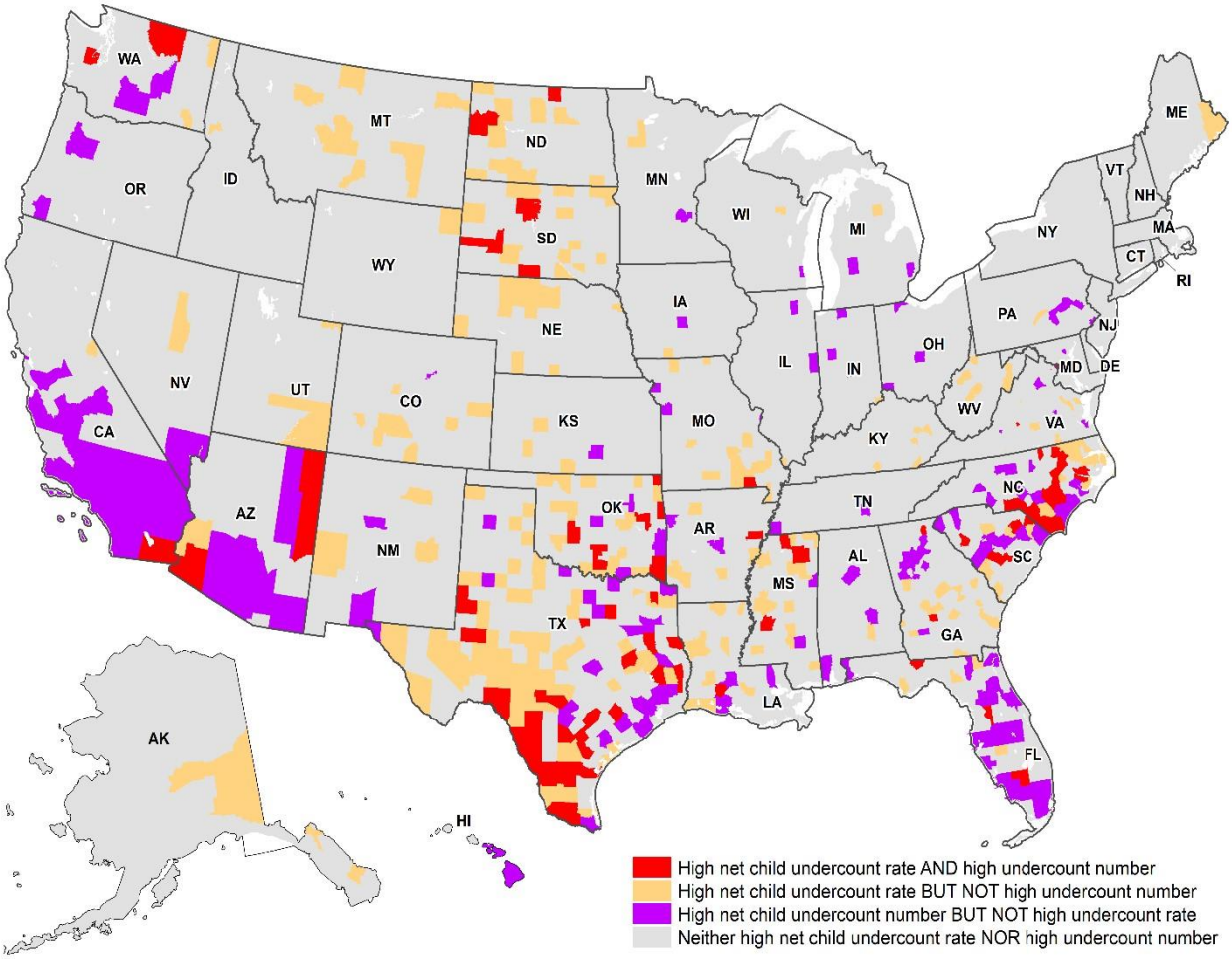
Map 1 shows the geographic distribution of counties in the categories shown in Table 1. High child undercount counties are clustered in the Southeast and Southwest portions of the country. Within the South, the states with large numbers of problematic counties are in the Deep South rather than instates closer to the North such as Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky.

There is also a cluster of high net child undercount counties in the northern plains (the Dakotas, Montana, and Nebraska). In the northern plains many of these counties may contain Indian reservations and Census Bureau data indicates people living on Indian

Reservations have exceptionally high net undercounts. There are very few high child undercount rate counties in the Northeast, Midwest, or Rocky Mountain states.

Absent more updated information, the information in this study can be used to start targeting outreach and promotion in the 2030 Census in efforts to improve the count of children.

MAP 1 Counties Coded by High Net Child Undercount Rates and Number



Analysis of All Problematic Counties

Counties with a high net child undercount rate, a high net child undercount number or both can be considered problematic counties from the perspective of census coverage. There were 487 problematic counties in the 2020 Census. Looking at the geographic

distribution of all 487 problematic counties provides an overview before looking at each category separately.

Table 2 shows the states ranked by the number of problematic counties.[6] The top five states are Texas (117), North Carolina (36), Georgia (30), Oklahoma (27) and Mississippi (23). Collectively these five states account for almost half (48 percent) (233/487) of all problematic counties in the nation.

On the other hand, there were seven states with no problematic counties (Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and six states with only one problematic county (District of Columbia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Wyoming). These states are clustered largely in the Northeast part of the country.

These regional patterns are consistent with the Census Bureau's coverage measurement for states. The Census Bureau (2022c) four six states with net undercounts for the total population and they are mostly int the South. The Census Bureau found eight states with net overcounts. And they are mostly in the North.

Table 2. States Ranked by the Number of Problematic Counties In Terms of High Child Undercounts in the 2020 Census

Rank	State	Number of Problematic Counties in the State
1	Texas	117
2	North Carolina	36
3	Georgia	30
4	Oklahoma	27
5	Mississippi	23
6	Florida	22

[6] In this paper the District of Columbia is treated as a state and a county.

7	Virginia	19
8	South Carolina	18
9	California	16
9	Missouri	16
11	South Dakota	15
12	Louisiana	12
12	North Dakota	12
14	Nebraska	11
15	Arkansas	9
16	Arizona	8
16	Colorado	8
16	Montana	8
19	West Virginia	7
20	Washington	6
21	Alaska	5
21	Kentucky	5
21	New Mexico	5
21	Pennsylvania	5
25	Alabama	4
25	Indiana	4
25	Kansas	4
25	Minnesota	4
29	Illinois	3
29	Michigan	3
29	Ohio	3
29	Oregon	3
29	Utah	3
34	Hawaii	2
34	Iowa	2
34	Nevada	2
34	Tennessee	2
34	Wisconsin	2
39	District of Columbia	1
39	Idaho	1
39	Maine	1
39	Maryland	1
39	Massachusetts	1
39	Wyoming	1
	Total	487

Analysis of Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rates AND High Child Net Undercount Numbers

Table 1 shows there were 81 counties that had both a high net child undercount rate **and** a high net child undercount number. These are the counties that were most problematic in terms of child coverage in the 2020 Census.

Table 3 shows states ranked by the number of counties with high child undercount rates AND high net child undercount numbers. These counties are highly concentrated in just a few states. Only 18 states had one or more of these counties and 6 or those states only had one such county.

Table 3. States Ranked by Number of Counties with a High Net Child Undercount Rate AND a High Net Child Undercount Number in 2020 Census		
Rank	State	Number of Counties
1	Texas	30
2	North Carolina	14
3	Oklahoma	7
4	Mississippi	5
5	South Carolina	4
6	Florida	3
6	South Dakota	3
8	Arizona	2
8	Georgia	2
8	North Dakota	2
8	Virginia	2
8	Washington	2
11	Arkansas	1
11	California	1
11	District of Columbia	1
11	Louisiana	1
11	Missouri	1
	National Total	81

Texas, with 30 counties, is the state with the most counties in this category. More than 37 percent of all counties in the nation with a net high net child undercount rate and a high net child undercount number are in Texas. North Carolina is second with 14 such counties. The top five states are Texas (30), North Carolina (14), Oklahoma (7),

Mississippi (5), and South Carolina (4) have 74 percent (60/81) of all counties with a high net child undercount rate and a high net child undercount number in the country.

One might argue that states with a large number of counties are more likely to have a larger number of counties that are high child undercount rate counties, just because they have a lot of counties. . To control for state differences in the number of counties, I examined the percent of counties in a state that were problematic. The number of counties in a state appears to have little impact on the geographic distribution of problematic counties.

Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rate

Table 1 shows there are 343 counties with a high net child undercount rate. Table 4 shows the states ranked by the number of such counties. Texas has the most such counties with 95 followed by North Carolina (25), Oklahoma (23), Mississippi (21) and Georgia (18).

The top five states have 53 percent (182/343) of all counties in the nation with a high net child undercount rate.

Table 4. States Ranked by Number of Counties with a High Net Child Undercount Rate

Rank	Row Labels	Number of Counties in
1	Texas	95
2	North Carolina	25
3	Oklahoma	23
4	Mississippi	21
5	Georgia	18

6	South Dakota	15
7	Missouri	13
7	Virginia	13
9	North Dakota	12
10	Nebraska	11
11	South Carolina	10
12	Louisiana	9
13	Montana	8
14	Arkansas	7
14	Colorado	7
14	Florida	7
14	West Virginia	7
18	Alaska	5
18	Kentucky	5
20	Washington	4
21	Arizona	3
21	Kansas	3
21	New Mexico	3
21	Utah	3
25	California	2
25	Minnesota	2
27	Alabama	1
27	District of Columbia	1
27	Idaho	1
27	Illinois	1
27	Indiana	1
27	Iowa	1
27	Maine	1
27	Michigan	1
27	Nevada	1
27	Pennsylvania	1
27	Wisconsin	1
27	Wyoming	1
	Total	343

Counties with a High Net Child Undercount Number

Table 1 shows there are 225 counties with a high net child undercount number. Table 5 shows the states ranked by the number of counties with a high net child undercount number.

Again, Texas with 52 such counties has the most, followed by North Carolina (25), Florida (18), California (15), and Georgia (14). The top five states have 55 percent (124/225) of all counties with a high net child undercount number.

Table 5. States Ranked by Number of High Net Child Undercount Number	
State	Number of Counties
Texas	52
North Carolina	25
Florida	18
California	15
Georgia	14
South Carolina	12
Oklahoma	11
Virginia	8
Arizona	7
Mississippi	7
Louisiana	4
Missouri	4
Pennsylvania	4
Washington	4
Alabama	3
Arkansas	3
Indiana	3
Ohio	3
Oregon	3
South Dakota	3
Hawaii	2
Illinois	2
Michigan	2
Minnesota	2
New Mexico	2
North Dakota	2
Tennessee	2
Colorado	1
District of Columbia	1
Iowa	1

Kansas	1
Maryland	1
Massachusetts	1
Nevada	1
Wisconsin	1
Total	225

4. Summary and Conclusions

The data examined here indicates that the undercount rate for the population age 0 to 17 in the 2020 Census varies substantially across counties. Some states had many problematic counties while other states had none.

While 85 percent of counties (2,655 out of 3,142) did not have a high net child undercount rate or number, there were 342 counties with a high (5% or more) net child undercount rate, 225 counties with a high child undercount number and 81 counties with both a high net child undercount rate and number. Collectively there were 487 problematic counties with one or more dimensions of child undercounts.

The 343 counties with a high child undercount rate are clustered in the South (Southeast and Southwest) as well as in a few states in the northern plains. Texas has the most such counties with 95 followed by North Carolina (25), Oklahoma (23) Mississippi (21) and Georgia (18). The top five states have 53 percent (182/343) of all counties in the nation with a high net child undercount rate.

There are 225 counties with a high net child undercount number. Texas with 52 such counties, has the most, followed by North Carolina (25), Florida (18), California (15), Georgia (14). Other than California, the top states are in the South. The top five states have 55 percent (124/225) of all counties with a high net child undercount number.

Nearly 75 percent (60/81) of the high net child undercount rate **and** high net child undercount number counties are located in just five states (Texas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Georgia). There are 13 states with only one or no high child undercount rate counties. Even among other states with many high net child undercount rate and number counties, Texas sticks out as particularly problematic.

The data provided in this report underscore the value of substate metrics of the quality of the 2020 Census. State level measures often mask large differences among counties.

This information about where the undercounts of children are the highest should help the U.S. Census Bureau and Census stakeholders prepare for the 2030 Decennial Census. The data presented in this study will help the Census Bureau pinpoint the types of places that deserve special attention in the 2030 Census with respect to the count of children.

Identification of problematic counties with respect to the undercount of children can be used by researchers to examine the characteristics that distinguish the counties with high net child undercounts from other counties. Identification of those characteristics may help us understand why children are missed at a high rate in the Census.

There are several possible next steps with this stream of research.

- This study focuses on counties, but one could focus on the number of children in different types of problematic counties rather than the number of counties in different categories.

- One could look at the socio-demographic correlates (race, poverty, education etc.) of the counties with high net undercounts. This might help identify the characteristics of children most at risk of being undercounted in the Census. Beyond the socio-demographic characteristics, it may be fruitful to look at things such as Census operational measures and/or access to internet.
- One could use the same method and compare the results from 2010 to those from 2020. This would help identify consistently undercounted counties.
- When the data is made available for the number of children age 0 to 4 in the 2020 Census, this study can be replicated for that age group.

Appendix - Data Sources and Methodology

It is widely agreed that the best demographic data to assess the national net undercount for children, particularly young children, is the Census Bureau's Demographic Analysis file or DA. The DA data shows a net undercount of 2.1 percent of all children and 5.4 percent for young children (ages 0 to 4).

But the Demographic Analysis data available at this time does not provide state or county data. Consequently, state and county net undercount figures for children require use of a different file.

According to Jensen and Johnson 2021 "Increasingly, data users are comparing the population estimates to the results of the 2020 Census to try and understand the quality of the census results." This study adds to that stream of research.

There are two main Census Bureau files used in this study. One from the 2020 Census and one from the Census Bureau's Vintage 2020 Population Estimates. The Vintage 2020 Population Estimates will be referred to as PEP (Population Estimate Program) in this paper. The data from the 2020 Census is referred to as Census data.

2020 Census Data

The census data for the population age 0 to 17, were taken from redistricting data file released by the Census Bureau in August 2021. Technically this file is referred to as the Public Law (PL) 94-171 file. It should be noted that data for the population ages 0 to 17 is not provided directly by this file. The file provides data for the total population (all ages) and for the population ages 18 or older. One must subtract the population age 18 and over from the total to derive the population age 0 to 17.

Vintage 2020 Population Estimates

In February 2022, the Census Bureau released a data file which allows researchers to compare the Vintage 2020 Population Estimates Program (PEP) for April 1, 2020 with the corresponding data from the 2020 Census count for ages 0 to 17 (U.S. Census Bureau 2022b). Vintage 2020 refers to the year of the estimates, not the year in which the estimates were published.

This file contains yearly estimates for 2010 through 2020, but only the estimates from April 1, 2020, are used in this study and only the figures for the population age 0 to 17 are used here. The PEP data released in February 2022 is not available by race. In addition, the race categories used in PEP are not consistent with the race categories used in the Decennial Census. The PEP vintage 2020 estimates incorporate the results of special censuses and successful local challenges during the previous decade.

Data from the Vintage 2020 Census Population Estimates for April 1, 2020 for the population ages 0 to 17 are available at

https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/research/evaluation-estimates/2020-evaluation-estimates/2010s-countydetail.html .

Methodology

The Census Bureau's Vintage 2020 State and County Population Estimates are based on a cohort-component demographic accounting equation that uses number of births, deaths, and migration. The cohort-component method is one that is commonly

used by demographers. The favorable view of this estimation methodology is related to the simplicity of the method and the quality of the key data, that is, births and deaths.

The county population estimates are derived using the formula in Equation 1.

$$P1 = P0 + B – D + NDM + NIM \quad (1)$$

Where:

P1 = Population at the end of the year

P0 = population at the beginning of the year

B = Births during the year

D = deaths during the year

NDM = net domestic migration during the year

NIM = net international migration during the year.

Formula (1) is used every year from 2010 to 2020 to produce estimates for 2020.

For most age groups, the PEP Vintage 2020 estimates are based on “aging” the population from the 2010 Census. Therefore, for the population age 10 and over in 2020, the Vintage 2020 Population Estimates include the net census coverage errors for the population age 0 to 9 from the 2010 Census.

The population ages 0 to 9 in 2020, which is slightly more than half ($9/17^{th}$) the estimated population ages 0 to 17, are not based on 2010 Census data and therefore do not contain 2010 Census coverages errors.

The PEP Vintage 2020 estimates for the population ages 0 to 9, are based exclusively on births, deaths, and net migration. Births are by far the largest source of data for this age group. Overall, nearly all (98 percent) of the estimated population from the national DA estimates for those age 0 to 9 in 2020 comes from birth data. See the Table below.

Table Components of 2020 Demographic Analysis Estimates for the Population Ages 0 to 9			
Numbers in 1000s			
Births	Deaths	Net Immigration	Total Population
39,066	263	1,086	39,888
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 DA Middles Series			

The heavy dependence on birth certificate data and the high quality of birth certificate data provides a strong foundation for county population estimates for the population age 0 to 17. The birth and death data used in the Census Bureau's estimates come from the U.S. National Center on Health Statistics (NCHS) and these records are widely viewed as being accurate and complete (Devine et al. 2010).

In this study, county-level census coverage for children is derived by subtracting Vintage 2020 estimates from the Census counts to derive differences. This is the same method used by Jensen and Johnson (2021). A negative number implies a census undercount, and a positive number implies a census overcount in this study. The differences are converted to percentages, or rates, by dividing by the PEP estimates and multiplying by 100. The net coverage error in the 2020 Census is derived by formula (2) below.

Net Coverage Error = 100 x [(Census Count - PEP Estimate)/PEP Estimate] (2)

This methodology for examining census coverage at the state and local level has been used by several analysts in the past including several demographers at the Census Bureau (O'Hare 2014c; Siegel et al 1977; Robinson et al 1993; Adlakha et al. 2003; Mayol-Garcia and Robinson 2011; U.S. Census Bureau 2014; Cohn 2011, Jensen et al. 2018, King et al. 2018, O'Hare 2017).

Two thresholds were used in this study to identify high net child undercount counties: counties with a net child undercount rate of 5 percent or more, and counties with a net undercount of at least 500 children.

The five percent threshold for calling a county a high child undercount rate county (or overcount) is a bit judgmental , but I submit it is quite rigorous. The 5 percent benchmark is more than twice the nation undercount rate for the population age 0 to 17 which was 2.1 percent. In the Census Bureau release in March 2022, which provided census coverage measures at the national level, only three groups (Hispanics, young children, and American Indian and Alaskan Natives living on Indian reservations) had undercount rates of 5 percent or more. The five-percent threshold was used by Jensen and Johnson (2021) in their study of differences between the PEP estimates and the Census for the population ages 0 to 17.

The benchmark for a high net child undercount number is 500. This is judgmental, but I think it is quite rigorous. Only 225 counties of the 3,142 (7 percent) had a net child undercount of 500 children or more.

The 2020 Census faced unprecedented challenges in collecting data, which elevates concerns about the accuracy of data from that source. According to one report from the Census Bureau (U.S. Census Bureau 2021, slide 8), "there are questions about

the quality of the 2020 Census results." The Census Bureau's (2022a) analysis of the accuracy of the 2020 Census shows many vulnerable groups had higher net undercounts in 2020 than in 2010, including all children, young children, Hispanics, Blacks and American Indians and Alaskan Native living in reservations.

In this study, the PEP estimates are viewed as more accurate than the Census counts for children based on a couple of factors. First, the PEP data for ages 0 to 9 are derived largely from birth and death records, and these are widely recognized to be very accurate.

Second, when compared to the PEP estimates, the 2020 census counts have large undercounts for a substantial portion of the 0 to 17 age group. Given questions about the quality of the 2020 Census data, and the consistent undercount of children in the census, it is likely that the population estimates for children may be more accurate than the 2020 Census counts.

Third, only the largest differences are examined here, and large differences are likely to reflect the correct direction if not the correct magnitude. This approach discounts small random errors that might impact this methodological approach for all counties. Given the potential errors in the Census counts and the PEP estimates, a small difference between the PEP estimates and the Census count for a county does not necessarily reflect a true undercount or an overcount. In this study I focus on large errors which provides more assurance that they are real errors and in the right direction.

Given the accuracy of PEP estimates for young children, census miscounts for all children are likely to be responsible for most of the differences between the Vintage

2020 estimates and the 2020 Census counts. Therefore, a situation where the Census count is less than the PEP estimates is labeled an undercount and a situation where the Census count is larger than the PEP estimates is labeled an overcount.

Table A. List of Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rates **and** High Net Child Undercount Numbers in the 2020 Census

State	County	Vintage 2020 Population Estimate (PEP) 4/1/2020 for Ages 0 to 17	2020 Census Population Ages 0 to 17	Numeric Difference (CENSUS-PEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUSPEP)/PEP)*100
Texas	Dallas County	676,206	640,961	-35,245	-5.2
Texas	Hidalgo County	278,727	262,556	-16,171	-5.8
District of Columbia	District of Columbia	129,234	114,384	-14,850	-11.5
Texas	Webb County	89,122	80,660	-8,462	-9.5
Texas	Ector County	51,065	45,711	-5,354	-10.5
Texas	Nueces County	87,941	83,122	-4,819	-5.5
Texas	Midland County	51,268	46,849	-4,419	-8.6
North Carolina	Robeson County	32,118	28,075	-4,043	-12.6
Mississippi	Hinds County	54,295	50,317	-3,978	-7.3
California	Imperial County	51,454	47,502	-3,952	-7.7
Arizona	Yuma County	53,915	50,712	-3,203	-5.9
North Carolina	Wayne County	29,326	26,831	-2,495	-8.5
North Carolina	Duplin County	13,976	11,672	-2,304	-16.5
Arizona	Apache County	19,137	16,916	-2,221	-11.6
Mississippi	Lee County	21,367	19,647	-1,720	-8.0
South Dakota	Pennington County	26,151	24,440	-1,711	-6.5
North Carolina	Sampson County	15,416	14,100	-1,316	-8.5
North Carolina	Brunswick County	21,343	20,087	-1,256	-5.9
Louisiana	Acadia Parish	15,888	14,633	-1,255	-7.9
Oklahoma	Caddo County	7,104	5,863	-1,241	-17.5
Texas	Val Verde County	13,832	12,615	-1,217	-8.8
Florida	Hendry County	11,363	10,175	-1,188	-10.5
Oklahoma	Muskogee County	16,443	15,288	-1,155	-7.0

Texas	Starr County	20,932	19,810	-1,122	-5.4
Texas	Polk County	10,521	9,459	-1,062	-10.1
North Carolina	Columbus County	11,368	10,307	-1,061	-9.3
Texas	Uvalde County	7,140	6,084	-1,056	-14.8
Texas	Maverick County	17,921	16,958	-963	-5.4
Texas	Atascosa County	13,949	12,998	-951	-6.8
South Carolina	Greenwood County	16,037	15,092	-945	-5.9
North Carolina	Wilson County	18,665	17,729	-936	-5.0
Texas	Kendall County	11,035	10,100	-935	-8.5
South Carolina	Orangeburg County	18,586	17,656	-930	-5.0
North Carolina	Halifax County	10,540	9,647	-893	-8.5
Virginia	Lynchburg city	15,469	14,600	-869	-5.6
Oklahoma	Adair County	5,924	5,075	-849	-14.3
South Carolina	Dillon County	7,645	6,801	-844	-11.0
South Carolina	Darlington County	14,606	13,764	-842	-5.8

Table A - continued

State	County	Vintage 2020 Population Estimate (PEP) 4/1/2020 for Ages 0 to 17	2020 Census Population Ages 0 to 17	Numeric Difference (CENSUSPEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUSPEP)/PEP)*100
Texas	Jasper County	8,271	7,441	-830	-10.0
Texas	Titus County	9,420	8,592	-828	-8.8
Texas	Cherokee County	13,322	12,525	-797	-6.0
North Carolina	Vance County	10,497	9,707	-790	-7.5
Texas	Jim Wells County	11,017	10,261	-756	-6.9
Texas	Bee County	6,748	6,025	-723	-10.7
Oklahoma	Carter County	12,040	11,318	-722	-6.0
North Carolina	Scotland County	8,038	7,329	-709	-8.8
North Dakota	Rolette County	4,730	4,026	-704	-14.9

Washington	Mason County	13,161	12,461	-700	-5.3
Mississippi	Marshall County	7,293	6,596	-697	-9.6
Missouri	Ripley County	3,069	2,388	-681	-22.2
North Carolina	Edgecombe County	11,387	10,711	-676	-5.9
Georgia	Crisp County	5,221	4,558	-663	-12.7
Texas	Hood County	13,050	12,389	-661	-5.1
Mississippi	Pontotoc County	8,556	7,898	-658	-7.7
Texas	Yoakum County	2,870	2,221	-649	-22.6
Texas	Gonzales County	5,599	4,964	-635	-11.3
North Carolina	Anson County	4,833	4,210	-623	-12.9
Oklahoma	Garvin County	6,816	6,208	-608	-8.9
Texas	Leon County	3,914	3,313	-601	-15.4
South Dakota	Todd County	4,305	3,704	-601	-14.0
Washington	Okanogan County	9,724	9,126	-598	-6.1
Texas	Zavala County	3,343	2,751	-592	-17.7
Texas	Colorado County	5,056	4,464	-592	-11.7
Texas	Kerr County	9,918	9,328	-590	-5.9
Virginia	Fairfax city	5,292	4,703	-589	-11.1
North Carolina	Beaufort County	9,232	8,647	-585	-6.3
North Carolina	Richmond County	10,290	9,708	-582	-5.7
North Dakota	McKenzie County	4,905	4,338	-567	-11.6
Texas	Duval County	2,885	2,319	-566	-19.6
Oklahoma	Ottawa County	7,658	7,093	-565	-7.4
Oklahoma	McCurtain County	8,331	7,772	-559	-6.7
South Dakota	Dewey County	2,201	1,644	-557	-25.3
Mississippi	Union County	7,213	6,657	-556	-7.7

Texas	Karnes County	3,394	2,855	-539	-15.9
Georgia	White County	6,057	5,521	-536	-8.8
Florida	Gadsden County	9,736	9,209	-527	-5.4
Texas	Dimmit County	2,829	2,307	-522	-18.5
Texas	Shelby County	6,471	5,951	-520	-8.0
Florida	Sumter County	9,567	9,056	-511	-5.3
Arkansas	St. Francis County	5,191	4,684	-507	-9.8
Texas	Gaines County	7,965	7,463	-502	-6.3

Table B Counties with a High Net Child Undercount Number (500 or more children)					
State	County	Vintage 2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP) ages 0 to 17	2020 Census redistricting file ages 0 to 17	Numeric Difference (CENSUSPEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUS-PEP)/PEP)* 100
California	Los Angeles County	2,111,246	2,054,218	-57,028	-2.7
Texas	Dallas County	676,206	640,961	-35,245	-5.2
Texas	Harris County	1,246,470	1,211,561	-34,909	-2.8
Florida	Miami-Dade County	547,173	523,147	-24,026	-4.4
California	San Diego County	709,388	689,866	-19,522	-2.8
Arizona	Maricopa County	1,057,064	1,038,182	-18,882	-1.8
California	Riverside County	612,398	594,680	-17,718	-2.9
California	Orange County	684,469	667,331	-17,138	-2.5
California	San Bernardino County	569,101	552,612	-16,489	-2.9
Texas	Hidalgo County	278,727	262,556	-16,171	-5.8
District of Columbia	District of Columbia	129,234	114,384	-14,850	-11.5
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia County	339,740	325,435	-14,305	-4.2
Texas	Tarrant County	547,657	536,594	-11,063	-2.0
Texas	Bexar County	507,991	496,936	-11,055	-2.2
Florida	Broward County	409,325	398,337	-10,988	-2.7
Nevada	Clark County	524,983	514,221	-10,762	-2.0
Tennessee	Shelby County	232,542	223,681	-8,861	-3.8
Oklahoma	Oklahoma County	203,013	194,470	-8,543	-4.2
Texas	Webb County	89,122	80,660	-8,462	-9.5
Florida	Hillsborough County	327,900	320,731	-7,169	-2.2
Georgia	Fulton County	226,687	219,528	-7,159	-3.2
Arizona	Pima County	215,070	209,168	-5,902	-2.7
Texas	Cameron County	125,644	119,809	-5,835	-4.6
Wisconsin	Milwaukee County	224,620	219,043	-5,577	-2.5

Texas	Ector County	51,065	45,711	-5,354	-10.5
Arizona	Pinal County	104,576	99,624	-4,952	-4.7
Texas	Nueces County	87,941	83,122	-4,819	-5.5
Florida	Pinellas County	153,755	148,986	-4,769	-3.1
Ohio	Franklin County	306,167	301,574	-4,593	-1.5
Georgia	DeKalb County	173,627	169,106	-4,521	-2.6
Texas	Midland County	51,268	46,849	-4,419	-8.6
Maryland	Baltimore city	118,347	114,008	-4,339	-3.7
North Carolina	Robeson County	32,118	28,075	-4,043	-12.6
Mississippi	Hinds County	54,295	50,317	-3,978	-7.3
California	Imperial County	51,454	47,502	-3,952	-7.7
California	San Francisco County	116,911	113,227	-3,684	-3.2
Illinois	Kane County	131,347	127,708	-3,639	-2.8
North Carolina	Mecklenburg County	258,777	255,457	-3,320	-1.3
Florida	Escambia County	67,018	63,760	-3,258	-4.9
North Carolina	Cumberland County	83,475	80,247	-3,228	-3.9
Georgia	Clayton County	80,237	77,017	-3,220	-4.0
Arizona	Yuma County	53,915	50,712	-3,203	-5.9
California	Stanislaus County	148,114	144,970	-3,144	-2.1
Florida	Polk County	161,688	158,610	-3,078	-1.9
Colorado	Denver County	137,532	134,460	-3,072	-2.2
California	Fresno County	281,466	278,409	-3,057	-1.1
Texas	El Paso County	223,703	220,695	-3,008	-1.3
Florida	Duval County	216,957	213,964	-2,993	-1.4

Table B Counties ranked by numerical difference - Net Undercount (PEP - CENSUS) in 2020 Census Continued					
State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020* (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file **	Numeric Difference (CENSUS-PEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUS-PEP)/PEP)*100
Florida	Lee County	135,187	132,497	-2,690	-2.0
Texas	Bell County	101,156	98,484	-2,672	-2.6
Minnesota	Hennepin County	275,394	272,774	-2,620	-1.0
Florida	Collier County	65,177	62,583	-2,594	-4.0
Indiana	Marion County	237,260	234,761	-2,499	-1.1
North Carolina	Wayne County	29,326	26,831	-2,495	-8.5
Massachusetts	Suffolk County	130,076	127,650	-2,426	-1.9
Texas	Brazoria County	98,493	96,131	-2,362	-2.4
California	Santa Clara County	408,873	406,542	-2,331	-0.6
North Carolina	Duplin County	13,976	11,672	-2,304	-16.5
Arizona	Apache County	19,137	16,916	-2,221	-11.6
South Carolina	Horry County	63,092	60,947	-2,145	-3.4
Minnesota	Ramsey County	127,358	125,213	-2,145	-1.7
Florida	Volusia County	97,478	95,420	-2,058	-2.1
Florida	Sarasota County	61,481	59,542	-1,939	-3.2
South Carolina	Greenville County	121,108	119,291	-1,817	-1.5
North Carolina	Guilford County	119,352	117,536	-1,816	-1.5
Georgia	Douglas County	37,576	35,809	-1,767	-4.7
North Carolina	Onslow County	48,851	47,109	-1,742	-3.6
Ohio	Hamilton County	186,840	185,113	-1,727	-0.9
Georgia	Gwinnett County	249,302	247,578	-1,724	-0.7
Mississippi	Lee County	21,367	19,647	-1,720	-8.0
South Dakota	Pennington County	26,151	24,440	-1,711	-6.5
North Carolina	Forsyth County	86,901	85,202	-1,699	-2.0
Ohio	Lucas County	98,092	96,413	-1,679	-1.7
Washington	Yakima County	74,020	72,357	-1,663	-2.2
Alabama	Jefferson County	149,215	147,634	-1,581	-1.1
Missouri	St. Louis city	55,610	54,031	-1,579	-2.8
Virginia	Norfolk city	47,088	45,519	-1,569	-3.3
Texas	Gregg County	31,800	30,236	-1,564	-4.9
Texas	Potter County	31,410	29,927	-1,483	-4.7
Louisiana	Tangipahoa Parish	33,132	31,666	-1,466	-4.4
New Mexico	Bernalillo County	144,102	142,673	-1,429	-1.0
Virginia	Arlington County	43,460	42,080	-1,380	-3.2
Arizona	Navajo County	28,874	27,509	-1,365	-4.7
Missouri	Jackson County	164,391	163,037	-1,354	-0.8
Florida	Marion County	68,870	67,551	-1,319	-1.9
North Carolina	Sampson County	15,416	14,100	-1,316	-8.5
Texas	Comal County	36,275	34,966	-1,309	-3.6
Texas	Wichita County	29,955	28,658	-1,297	-4.3
North Carolina	Brunswick County	21,343	20,087	-1,256	-5.9
Louisiana	Acadia Parish	15,888	14,633	-1,255	-7.9
Oklahoma	Caddo County	7,104	5,863	-1,241	-17.5
Georgia	Newton County	28,956	27,735	-1,221	-4.2
Texas	Val Verde County	13,832	12,615	-1,217	-8.8
Alabama	Montgomery County	52,740	51,527	-1,213	-2.3
Hawaii	Hawaii County	43,108	41,918	-1,190	-2.8
Florida	Hendry County	11,363	10,175	-1,188	-10.5

Table B Counties with a High Net Child Undercount Number - Continued					
State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020* (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file **	Numeric Difference (CENSUSPEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUS-PEP)/PEP)*100
South Carolina	Sumter County	25,334	24,154	-1,180	-4.7
Georgia	Hall County	50,471	49,292	-1,179	-2.3
Oklahoma	Muskogee County	16,443	15,288	-1,155	-7.0
Pennsylvania	Lehigh County	83,768	82,622	-1,146	-1.4
Texas	Starr County	20,932	19,810	-1,122	-5.4
California	Santa Barbara County	98,504	97,424	-1,080	-1.1
California	Kern County	258,569	257,496	-1,073	-0.4
Texas	Polk County	10,521	9,459	-1,062	-10.1
North Carolina	Columbus County	11,368	10,307	-1,061	-9.3
Texas	Uvalde County	7,140	6,084	-1,056	-14.8
Arkansas	Pulaski County	90,587	89,547	-1,040	-1.1
Texas	Smith County	57,059	56,021	-1,038	-1.8
Hawaii	Maui County	36,052	35,015	-1,037	-2.9
Florida	Osceola County	91,868	90,840	-1,028	-1.1
Texas	Grayson County	32,593	31,620	-973	-3.0
Texas	Maverick County	17,921	16,958	-963	-5.4
Texas	Lubbock County	74,051	73,097	-954	-1.3
Texas	Atascosa County	13,949	12,998	-951	-6.8
South Carolina	Greenwood County	16,037	15,092	-945	-5.9
North Carolina	Wilson County	18,665	17,729	-936	-5.0
Texas	Kendall County	11,035	10,100	-935	-8.5
South Carolina	Orangeburg County	18,586	17,656	-930	-5.0

Virginia	Roanoke city	21,990	21,063	-927	-4.2
North Carolina	Halifax County	10,540	9,647	-893	-8.5
South Carolina	Florence County	32,246	31,360	-886	-2.7
Michigan	Macomb County	180,893	180,015	-878	-0.5
Virginia	Lynchburg city	15,469	14,600	-869	-5.6
North Carolina	Catawba County	34,908	34,044	-864	-2.5
North Carolina	New Hanover County	42,451	41,589	-862	-2.0
Oklahoma	Adair County	5,924	5,075	-849	-14.3
South Carolina	Aiken County	36,731	35,882	-849	-2.3
South Carolina	Dillon County	7,645	6,801	-844	-11.0
South Carolina	Darlington County	14,606	13,764	-842	-5.8
Michigan	Kent County	156,460	155,619	-841	-0.5
Oregon	Marion County	84,018	83,178	-840	-1.0
Louisiana	St. Landry Parish	21,565	20,729	-836	-3.9
Texas	Jasper County	8,271	7,441	-830	-10.0
Texas	Titus County	9,420	8,592	-828	-8.8
Texas	Liberty County	25,152	24,324	-828	-3.3
Pennsylvania	Dauphin County	62,724	61,908	-816	-1.3
North Carolina	Craven County	21,747	20,937	-810	-3.7
Texas	Cherokee County	13,322	12,525	-797	-6.0
North Carolina	Vance County	10,497	9,707	-790	-7.5
Georgia	Dougherty County	20,313	19,524	-789	-3.9
California	Ventura County	188,420	187,645	-775	-0.4
Texas	Jim Wells County	11,017	10,261	-756	-6.9
Virginia	Richmond city	39,414	38,664	-750	-1.9
Iowa	Polk County	121,488	120,746	-742	-0.6

Table B Counties with a High Net Child Undercount Numbre - Continued					
State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file	Numeric Difference (CENSUS-PEP)	Percent Difference ((Census-PEP 0/Pep)*100
Texas	Angelina County	22,076	21,337	-739	-3.3
South Carolina	Richland County	89,403	88,666	-737	-0.8
Texas	Bee County	6,748	6,025	-723	-10.7
Oklahoma	Carter County	12,040	11,318	-722	-6.0
Arizona	Cochise County	26,829	26,117	-712	-2.7
Florida	Putnam County	15,847	15,137	-710	-4.5
North Carolina	Scotland County	8,038	7,329	-709	-8.8
Missouri	Buchanan County	19,376	18,667	-709	-3.7
North Dakota	Rolette County	4,730	4,026	-704	-14.9
Washington	Mason County	13,161	12,461	-700	-5.3
Mississippi	Marshall County	7,293	6,596	-697	-9.6
Oregon	Linn County	28,903	28,208	-695	-2.4
Indiana	St. Joseph County	63,405	62,711	-694	-1.1
Oklahoma	Tulsa County	164,128	163,442	-686	-0.4
Missouri	Ripley County	3,069	2,388	-681	-22.2
Florida	Columbia County	15,566	14,885	-681	-4.4
Mississippi	Lowndes County	13,908	13,228	-680	-4.9
North Carolina	Edgecombe County	11,387	10,711	-676	-5.9
Texas	Bowie County	22,028	21,356	-672	-3.1
Georgia	Crisp County	5,221	4,558	-663	-12.7
Texas	Hood County	13,050	12,389	-661	-5.1
Mississippi	Pontotoc County	8,556	7,898	-658	-7.7
Oregon	Josephine County	16,993	16,341	-652	-3.8
Texas	Yoakum County	2,870	2,221	-649	-22.6

Georgia	Cobb County	174,946	174,301	-645	-0.4
New Mexico	Doña Ana County	53,062	52,419	-643	-1.2
Texas	Gonzales County	5,599	4,964	-635	-11.3
North Carolina	Anson County	4,833	4,210	-623	-12.9
Alabama	Mobile County	96,004	95,382	-622	-0.6
Texas	Hardin County	14,218	13,599	-619	-4.4
Washington	Grant County	28,842	28,223	-619	-2.1
South Carolina	Lexington County	69,198	68,586	-612	-0.9
Oklahoma	Garvin County	6,816	6,208	-608	-8.9
South Carolina	Oconee County	15,632	15,028	-604	-3.9
Texas	Leon County	3,914	3,313	-601	-15.4
South Dakota	Todd County	4,305	3,704	-601	-14.0
Washington	Okanogan County	9,724	9,126	-598	-6.1
Texas	Victoria County	23,113	22,516	-597	-2.6
Texas	Zavala County	3,343	2,751	-592	-17.7
Texas	Colorado County	5,056	4,464	-592	-11.7
Texas	Kerr County	9,918	9,328	-590	-5.9
Virginia	Hampton city	28,568	27,978	-590	-2.1
Virginia	Fairfax city	5,292	4,703	-589	-11.1
North Carolina	Durham County	65,857	65,268	-589	-0.9
North Carolina	Beaufort County	9,232	8,647	-585	-6.3
North Carolina	Pender County	14,180	13,595	-585	-4.1
North Carolina	Richmond County	10,290	9,708	-582	-5.7
Pennsylvania	Schuylkill County	27,687	27,117	-570	-2.1
North Dakota	McKenzie County	4,905	4,338	-567	-11.6
California	Monterey County	111,825	111,258	-567	-0.5
Texas	Duval County	2,885	2,319	-566	-19.6
Table B Counties with a High Net Child Undercount Number - Continued					

State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file	Numeric Difference (CENSUS-PEP)	Percent Difference ((Census-PEP 0/Pep)*100
Oklahoma	Ottawa County	7,658	7,093	-565	-7.4
Oklahoma	McCurtain County	8,331	7,772	-559	-6.7
South Dakota	Dewey County	2,201	1,644	-557	-25.3
Arkansas	Crawford County	15,303	14,746	-557	-3.6
Mississippi	Union County	7,213	6,657	-556	-7.7
Kansas	Sedgwick County	131,503	130,947	-556	-0.4
Tennessee	Coffee County	13,837	13,289	-548	-4.0
Oklahoma	Le Flore County	12,014	11,470	-544	-4.5
Virginia	Culpeper County	13,193	12,649	-544	-4.1
Texas	Karnes County	3,394	2,855	-539	-15.9
Georgia	White County	6,057	5,521	-536	-8.8
Georgia	Spalding County	15,718	15,183	-535	-3.4
North Carolina	Moore County	22,047	21,515	-532	-2.4
Mississippi	Jones County	16,999	16,470	-529	-3.1
Florida	Gadsden County	9,736	9,209	-527	-5.4
Oklahoma	Bryan County	11,326	10,801	-525	-4.6
Texas	Dimmit County	2,829	2,307	-522	-18.5
Illinois	Vermilion County	17,499	16,977	-522	-3.0
Texas	Shelby County	6,471	5,951	-520	-8.0
Texas	Henderson County	17,739	17,220	-519	-2.9
California	Kings County	41,070	40,551	-519	-1.3
Indiana	Tippecanoe County	39,759	39,241	-518	-1.3
Georgia	Coweta County	35,518	35,003	-515	-1.4
Florida	Sumter County	9,567	9,056	-511	-5.3
Texas	Wharton County	10,765	10,256	-509	-4.7
Arkansas	St. Francis County	5,191	4,684	-507	-9.8

Georgia	Barrow County	21,817	21,310	-507	-2.3
Louisiana	Vermilion Parish	14,853	14,347	-506	-3.4
Texas	Wise County	17,302	16,796	-506	-2.9
Texas	Gaines County	7,965	7,463	-502	-6.3

Table C. Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rates in 2020 Census

State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file	Numeric Difference (CENSUS-PEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUS-PEP)/PEP)* 100
Texas	Loving County	52	24	-28	-53.8
Texas	Hudspeth County	986	535	-451	-45.7
Texas	Edwards County	429	282	-147	-34.3
South Dakota	Dewey County	2,201	1,644	-557	-25.3
Texas	McMullen County	150	113	-37	-24.7
Texas	Glasscock County	360	272	-88	-24.4
South Dakota	Jackson County	1,162	891	-271	-23.3
Texas	Yoakum County	2,870	2,221	-649	-22.6
Missouri	Ripley County	3,069	2,388	-681	-22.2
Texas	Kinney County	712	555	-157	-22.1
Texas	Stonewall County	310	242	-68	-21.9
Alaska	Copper River Census Area	743	586	-157	-21.1
Texas	Kent County	183	145	-38	-20.8

Texas	Crockett County	887	704	-183	-20.6
Missouri	Oregon County	2,360	1,891	-469	-19.9
Texas	Duval County	2,885	2,319	-566	-19.6
South Dakota	Faulk County	588	473	-115	-19.6
Texas	Real County	587	476	-111	-18.9
South Dakota	Jerauld County	467	380	-87	-18.6
Texas	Dimmit County	2,829	2,307	-522	-18.5
Texas	Presidio County	1,784	1,459	-325	-18.2
Colorado	Costilla County	758	620	-138	-18.2
Missouri	Carter County	1,379	1,131	-248	-18.0
Missouri	Wayne County	2,571	2,115	-456	-17.7
Texas	Zavala County	3,343	2,751	-592	-17.7
Texas	Live Oak County	2,472	2,039	-433	-17.5
Oklahoma	Caddo County	7,104	5,863	-1,241	-17.5
Alaska	Haines Borough	457	378	-79	-17.3
Louisiana	Cameron Parish	1,520	1,259	-261	-17.2
South Carolina	Allendale County	1,620	1,352	-268	-16.5
North Carolina	Duplin County	13,976	11,672	-2,304	-16.5
West Virginia	Pendleton County	1,245	1,041	-204	-16.4
Nebraska	Rock County	294	246	-48	-16.3
Texas	Martin County	1,836	1,541	-295	-16.1
Texas	Upton County	1,036	870	-166	-16.0
Nevada	Eureka County	483	406	-77	-15.9
Texas	Karnes County	3,394	2,855	-539	-15.9
Nebraska	Banner County	191	161	-30	-15.7
Texas	Leon County	3,914	3,313	-601	-15.4

Mississippi	Quitman County	1,520	1,291	-229	-15.1
Florida	Lafayette County	1,655	1,407	-248	-15.0
North Dakota	Benson County	2,397	2,038	-359	-15.0
Texas	Knox County	972	827	-145	-14.9
Nebraska	Grant County	161	137	-24	-14.9
North Dakota	Rolette County	4,730	4,026	-704	-14.9
Texas	Jim Hogg County	1,553	1,322	-231	-14.9
Colorado	Mineral County	108	92	-16	-14.8
Texas	Uvalde County	7,140	6,084	-1,056	-14.8

Table C. Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rates in 2020 Census - continued

State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file	Numeric Difference (CENSUSPEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUSPEP)/PEP)*100
New Mexico	Catron County	425	363	-62	-14.6
Illinois	Alexander County	1,171	1,002	-169	-14.4
Georgia	Calhoun County	1,035	886	-149	-14.4
Utah	Wayne County	626	536	-90	-14.4
Oklahoma	Adair County	5,924	5,075	-849	-14.3
Missouri	Douglas County	2,922	2,504	-418	-14.3
South Dakota	McPherson County	578	496	-82	-14.2
South Dakota	Douglas County	761	654	-107	-14.1
Missouri	Hickory County	1,573	1,353	-220	-14.0
South Dakota	Todd County	4,305	3,704	-601	-14.0
Nebraska	Thomas County	168	145	-23	-13.7
Texas	Hemphill County	1,142	986	-156	-13.7
Virginia	Williamsburg city	1,747	1,515	-232	-13.3
Texas	Mason County	866	751	-115	-13.3

West Virginia	Ritchie County	1,877	1,631	-246	-13.1
Mississippi	Sharkey County	1,013	881	-132	-13.0
Mississippi	Calhoun County	3,255	2,834	-421	-12.9
North Carolina	Anson County	4,833	4,210	-623	-12.9
Georgia	McIntosh County	2,221	1,935	-286	-12.9
Georgia	Crisp County	5,221	4,558	-663	-12.7
Missouri	Shannon County	1,758	1,535	-223	-12.7
North Carolina	Robeson County	32,118	28,075	-4,043	-12.6
Texas	Reagan County	1,122	983	-139	-12.4
Nebraska	Thurston County	2,577	2,263	-314	-12.2
Oklahoma	Jefferson County	1,455	1,279	-176	-12.1
Texas	Reeves County	3,559	3,129	-430	-12.1
Idaho	Lewis County	837	736	-101	-12.1
South Dakota	Brule County	1,400	1,233	-167	-11.9
Montana	Rosebud County	2,553	2,253	-300	-11.8
Texas	Dallam County	2,371	2,093	-278	-11.7
Texas	Colorado County	5,056	4,464	-592	-11.7
Arkansas	Newton County	1,469	1,297	-172	-11.7
Mississippi	Benton County	1,774	1,568	-206	-11.6
Arizona	Apache County	19,137	16,916	-2,221	-11.6
Texas	Collingsworth County	751	664	-87	-11.6
North Dakota	McKenzie County	4,905	4,338	-567	-11.6
Texas	Concho County	511	452	-59	-11.5
District of Columb	District of Columbia	129,234	114,384	-14,850	-11.5
Georgia	Quitman County	412	365	-47	-11.4
Alaska	Wrangell City and Borou	474	420	-54	-11.4
Kentucky	Owsley County	976	865	-111	-11.4
Texas	Gonzales County	5,599	4,964	-635	-11.3

Nebraska	Cherry County	1,378	1,222	-156	-11.3
Oklahoma	Dewey County	1,294	1,148	-146	-11.3
Kansas	Ness County	605	537	-68	-11.2
Oklahoma	Okfuskee County	2,662	2,364	-298	-11.2
Virginia	Fairfax city	5,292	4,703	-589	-11.1
South Carolina	Dillon County	7,645	6,801	-844	-11.0
South Carolina	Fairfield County	4,092	3,641	-451	-11.0
Mississippi	Smith County	3,576	3,184	-392	-11.0
Missouri	Bollinger County	2,601	2,321	-280	-10.8

Table C. Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rates in 2020 Census - continued

State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file	Numeric Difference (CENSUSPEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUSPEP)/PEP)*100
Texas	Madison County	3,086	2,754	-332	-10.8
Texas	Bee County	6,748	6,025	-723	-10.7
Alaska	Southeast Fairbanks Census Area	1,775	1,585	-190	-10.7
Texas	Bandera County	3,919	3,502	-417	-10.6
Texas	Mills County	992	887	-105	-10.6
West Virginia	Wirt County	1,210	1,083	-127	-10.5
Texas	Ector County	51,065	45,711	-5,354	-10.5
Texas	Ward County	3,527	3,158	-369	-10.5
Florida	Hendry County	11,363	10,175	-1,188	-10.5
Texas	Brooks County	1,950	1,747	-203	-10.4
Virginia	Norton city	884	792	-92	-10.4
South Dakota	Gregory County	1,001	899	-102	-10.2
Oklahoma	Marshall County	3,930	3,530	-400	-10.2
Texas	Schleicher County	650	584	-66	-10.2
Oklahoma	Johnston County	2,585	2,323	-262	-10.1

Wisconsin	Menominee County	1,515	1,362	-153	-10.1
Texas	Polk County	10,521	9,459	-1,062	-10.1
North Dakota	Sioux County	1,506	1,354	-152	-10.1
Texas	Foard County	218	196	-22	-10.1
Texas	Jasper County	8,271	7,441	-830	-10.0
Missouri	Schuyler County	1,158	1,042	-116	-10.0
Montana	Stillwater County	2,075	1,868	-207	-10.0
Arizona	La Paz County	3,383	3,052	-331	-9.8
Arkansas	St. Francis County	5,191	4,684	-507	-9.8
North Dakota	Hettinger County	605	546	-59	-9.8
Oklahoma	Blaine County	2,422	2,187	-235	-9.7
Kentucky	Cumberland County	1,371	1,239	-132	-9.6
Texas	Trinity County	2,899	2,620	-279	-9.6
Mississippi	Marshall County	7,293	6,596	-697	-9.6
Montana	Roosevelt County	3,686	3,334	-352	-9.5
Texas	Webb County	89,122	80,660	-8,462	-9.5
Nebraska	Brown County	657	595	-62	-9.4
Texas	Motley County	245	222	-23	-9.4
North Carolina	Columbus County	11,368	10,307	-1,061	-9.3
Texas	Gillespie County	5,293	4,804	-489	-9.2
Minnesota	Mahnomen County	1,712	1,554	-158	-9.2
Nebraska	Hitchcock County	642	583	-59	-9.2
Texas	Coleman County	1,670	1,519	-151	-9.0
Oklahoma	Garvin County	6,816	6,208	-608	-8.9
Texas	Dawson County	3,300	3,006	-294	-8.9
Alaska	Denali Borough	360	328	-32	-8.9
Michigan	Oscoda County	1,633	1,488	-145	-8.9
Georgia	White County	6,057	5,521	-536	-8.8

North Carolina	Scotland County	8,038	7,329	-709	-8.8
West Virginia	Braxton County	2,588	2,360	-228	-8.8
Texas	Val Verde County	13,832	12,615	-1,217	-8.8
Texas	Titus County	9,420	8,592	-828	-8.8
Virginia	Martinsville city	3,098	2,826	-272	-8.8
South Dakota	Corson County	1,481	1,351	-130	-8.8
Texas	Crosby County	1,448	1,321	-127	-8.8
South Carolina	Lee County	3,228	2,945	-283	-8.8

Table C. Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rates in 2020 Census - continued

State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file	Numeric Difference (CENSUSPEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUSPEP)/PEP)*100
Georgia	Long County	5,405	4,934	-471	-8.7
Texas	Camp County	3,416	3,119	-297	-8.7
Texas	Midland County	51,268	46,849	-4,419	-8.6
Alabama	Crenshaw County	3,099	2,834	-265	-8.6
North Carolina	Sampson County	15,416	14,100	-1,316	-8.5
Georgia	Macon County	2,344	2,144	-200	-8.5
North Carolina	Wayne County	29,326	26,831	-2,495	-8.5
Texas	Calhoun County	5,032	4,604	-428	-8.5
Texas	Kendall County	11,035	10,100	-935	-8.5
North Carolina	Halifax County	10,540	9,647	-893	-8.5
Nebraska	Hayes County	213	195	-18	-8.5
Montana	Meagher County	367	336	-31	-8.4
Oklahoma	Harper County	902	826	-76	-8.4
Virginia	Waynesboro city	5,210	4,772	-438	-8.4
Oklahoma	Choctaw County	3,544	3,248	-296	-8.4
Oklahoma	Coal County	1,324	1,214	-110	-8.3

North Dakota	McHenry County	1,357	1,246	-111	-8.2
Georgia	Echols County	1,076	988	-88	-8.2
North Carolina	Hertford County	4,261	3,913	-348	-8.2
Virginia	Lancaster County	1,667	1,531	-136	-8.2
Texas	Blanco County	2,126	1,953	-173	-8.1
South Dakota	Marshall County	1,143	1,050	-93	-8.1
Mississippi	Lee County	21,367	19,647	-1,720	-8.0
Texas	Shelby County	6,471	5,951	-520	-8.0
New Mexico	Mora County	750	690	-60	-8.0
Texas	Sutton County	888	817	-71	-8.0
Georgia	Telfair County	2,485	2,287	-198	-8.0
Louisiana	Acadia Parish	15,888	14,633	-1,255	-7.9
Texas	Freestone County	4,497	4,143	-354	-7.9
Mississippi	Franklin County	1,743	1,606	-137	-7.9
Nebraska	Harlan County	691	637	-54	-7.8
Missouri	Dent County	3,445	3,176	-269	-7.8
Georgia	Pulaski County	1,999	1,843	-156	-7.8
Texas	Kimble County	790	729	-61	-7.7
Mississippi	Union County	7,213	6,657	-556	-7.7
Mississippi	Pontotoc County	8,556	7,898	-658	-7.7
California	Imperial County	51,454	47,502	-3,952	-7.7
Kentucky	Magoffin County	2,686	2,482	-204	-7.6
California	Alpine County	211	195	-16	-7.6
Virginia	Galax city	1,517	1,402	-115	-7.6
North Carolina	Tyrrell County	726	671	-55	-7.6
Oklahoma	Grant County	1,058	978	-80	-7.6
West Virginia	Grant County	2,222	2,054	-168	-7.6
North Carolina	Vance County	10,497	9,707	-790	-7.5

Mississippi	Chickasaw County	4,200	3,884	-316	-7.5
North Carolina	Greene County	4,201	3,885	-316	-7.5
North Dakota	Dunn County	1,123	1,039	-84	-7.5
Mississippi	Clay County	4,346	4,022	-324	-7.5
Texas	Menard County	389	360	-29	-7.5
Indiana	Switzerland County	2,582	2,390	-192	-7.4
North Carolina	Northampton County	3,346	3,099	-247	-7.4

Table C. Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rates in 2020 Census - continued

State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file	Numeric Difference (CENSUSPEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUSPEP)/PEP)*100
Oklahoma	Ottawa County	7,658	7,093	-565	-7.4
Louisiana	Sabine Parish	5,495	5,091	-404	-7.4
Mississippi	Hinds County	54,295	50,317	-3,978	-7.3
Texas	Tyler County	4,125	3,823	-302	-7.3
Colorado	Saguache County	1,372	1,272	-100	-7.3
Georgia	Meriwether County	4,408	4,087	-321	-7.3
Kansas	Barber County	1,009	936	-73	-7.2
Arkansas	Hempstead County	5,428	5,041	-387	-7.1
Texas	Delta County	1,237	1,149	-88	-7.1
Texas	Zapata County	4,626	4,297	-329	-7.1
North Carolina	Bladen County	6,652	6,180	-472	-7.1
Montana	Wheatland County	494	459	-35	-7.1
Oklahoma	Muskogee County	16,443	15,288	-1,155	-7.0
Mississippi	Covington County	4,532	4,214	-318	-7.0
North Carolina	Dare County	6,958	6,470	-488	-7.0
Colorado	Crowley County	686	638	-48	-7.0
Texas	Jack County	1,959	1,823	-136	-6.9

Oklahoma	Love County	2,493	2,320	-173	-6.9
Arkansas	Sevier County	4,764	4,434	-330	-6.9
Texas	Runnels County	2,432	2,264	-168	-6.9
Washington	Columbia County	725	675	-50	-6.9
Louisiana	West Carroll Parish	2,383	2,219	-164	-6.9
Texas	Jim Wells County	11,017	10,261	-756	-6.9
Montana	Hill County	4,628	4,312	-316	-6.8
Texas	Atascosa County	13,949	12,998	-951	-6.8
Georgia	Twiggs County	1,537	1,433	-104	-6.8
Mississippi	Yazoo County	6,021	5,614	-407	-6.8
Texas	Pecos County	3,873	3,613	-260	-6.7
Oklahoma	McCurtain County	8,331	7,772	-559	-6.7
Montana	Judith Basin County	403	376	-27	-6.7
Washington	Pend Oreille County	2,704	2,523	-181	-6.7
Virginia	Covington city	1,261	1,177	-84	-6.7
Texas	Burleson County	3,997	3,731	-266	-6.7
West Virginia	Wetzel County	3,002	2,803	-199	-6.6
Georgia	Dooly County	2,163	2,021	-142	-6.6
Oklahoma	Nowata County	2,257	2,109	-148	-6.6
North Carolina	Washington County	2,304	2,153	-151	-6.6
Texas	Houston County	4,473	4,180	-293	-6.6
South Dakota	Pennington County	26,151	24,440	-1,711	-6.5
Texas	Cass County	6,660	6,227	-433	-6.5
Louisiana	Allen Parish	5,603	5,240	-363	-6.5
Kansas	Gray County	1,714	1,603	-111	-6.5
Mississippi	Humphreys County	2,044	1,913	-131	-6.4
North Carolina	Beaufort County	9,232	8,647	-585	-6.3
Texas	San Saba County	1,200	1,124	-76	-6.3

North Dakota	Divide County	538	504	-34	-6.3
Florida	Hardee County	6,924	6,487	-437	-6.3
Texas	Gaines County	7,965	7,463	-502	-6.3
South Carolina	Marion County	6,768	6,342	-426	-6.3
Virginia	Fredericksburg city	6,118	5,733	-385	-6.3
West Virginia	Clay County	1,847	1,731	-116	-6.3

Table C. Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rates in 2020 Census - continued

State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file	Numeric Difference (CENSUSPEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUSPEP)/PEP)*100
Missouri	Dunklin County	7,430	6,966	-464	-6.2
Texas	Aransas County	4,281	4,014	-267	-6.2
Mississippi	Coahoma County	5,837	5,475	-362	-6.2
Colorado	Cheyenne County	437	410	-27	-6.2
Washington	Okanogan County	9,724	9,126	-598	-6.1
North Carolina	Bertie County	3,237	3,038	-199	-6.1
Texas	Franklin County	2,489	2,336	-153	-6.1
Kentucky	Wolfe County	1,636	1,536	-100	-6.1
Texas	Coke County	693	651	-42	-6.1
Georgia	Evans County	2,817	2,647	-170	-6.0
Georgia	Treutlen County	1,566	1,472	-94	-6.0
Oklahoma	Carter County	12,040	11,318	-722	-6.0
South Carolina	Barnwell County	4,920	4,625	-295	-6.0
South Dakota	McCook County	1,537	1,445	-92	-6.0
Texas	Cherokee County	13,322	12,525	-797	-6.0
Utah	San Juan County	4,441	4,176	-265	-6.0
Arkansas	Phillips County	4,509	4,240	-269	-6.0
Texas	Kerr County	9,918	9,328	-590	-5.9

Arizona	Yuma County	53,915	50,712	-3,203	-5.9
Mississippi	Leake County	5,775	5,432	-343	-5.9
North Carolina	Edgecombe County	11,387	10,711	-676	-5.9
South Carolina	Greenwood County	16,037	15,092	-945	-5.9
North Carolina	Brunswick County	21,343	20,087	-1,256	-5.9
Nebraska	Kimball County	714	672	-42	-5.9
North Dakota	Grant County	442	416	-26	-5.9
Colorado	Ouray County	734	691	-43	-5.9
Oklahoma	Woods County	1,810	1,704	-106	-5.9
Pennsylvania	Juniata County	5,487	5,166	-321	-5.9
Missouri	Washington County	5,543	5,220	-323	-5.8
Minnesota	Clearwater County	2,237	2,107	-130	-5.8
Virginia	King and Queen County	1,223	1,152	-71	-5.8
Texas	Hidalgo County	278,727	262,556	-16,171	-5.8
South Carolina	Darlington County	14,606	13,764	-842	-5.8
Montana	Teton County	1,547	1,458	-89	-5.8
Texas	Morris County	2,836	2,673	-163	-5.7
Virginia	Greensville County	1,803	1,700	-103	-5.7
Oklahoma	Delaware County	8,566	8,077	-489	-5.7
Texas	Hockley County	5,938	5,600	-338	-5.7
Arkansas	Cleveland County	1,705	1,608	-97	-5.7
Texas	Palo Pinto County	6,753	6,371	-382	-5.7
North Carolina	Richmond County	10,290	9,708	-582	-5.7
North Dakota	Mountrail County	2,897	2,734	-163	-5.6
Virginia	Lynchburg city	15,469	14,600	-869	-5.6
New Mexico	De Baca County	358	338	-20	-5.6
Louisiana	Union Parish	4,739	4,475	-264	-5.6
South Dakota	Butte County	2,622	2,476	-146	-5.6

Texas	Hamilton County	1,833	1,731	-102	-5.6
Texas	Cochran County	773	730	-43	-5.6
Texas	Gray County	5,426	5,125	-301	-5.5
Maine	Washington County	6,025	5,691	-334	-5.5
North Carolina	Pamlico County	1,903	1,798	-105	-5.5

Table C. Counties with High Net Child Undercount Rates in 2020 Census - continued

State	County	2020 Population Estimate 4/1/2020 (PEP)	2020 Census redistricting file	Numeric Difference (CENSUSPEP)	Percent Difference ((CENSUSPEP)/PEP)*100
Wyoming	Crook County	1,851	1,749	-102	-5.5
Texas	Nueces County	87,941	83,122	-4,819	-5.5
Virginia	Prince Edward County	3,665	3,465	-200	-5.5
Colorado	Lake County	1,641	1,552	-89	-5.4
Georgia	Wilkinson County	1,957	1,851	-106	-5.4
Florida	Gadsden County	9,736	9,209	-527	-5.4
North Carolina	Gates County	2,257	2,135	-122	-5.4
North Dakota	Bowman County	741	701	-40	-5.4
Arkansas	Howard County	3,421	3,237	-184	-5.4
Missouri	Harrison County	2,027	1,918	-109	-5.4
Texas	Maverick County	17,921	16,958	-963	-5.4
Texas	Starr County	20,932	19,810	-1,122	-5.4
Florida	Baker County	6,995	6,621	-374	-5.3
Florida	Sumter County	9,567	9,056	-511	-5.3
Georgia	Jenkins County	1,763	1,669	-94	-5.3
Texas	Willacy County	4,943	4,680	-263	-5.3
Washington	Mason County	13,161	12,461	-700	-5.3
Florida	Gulf County	2,503	2,371	-132	-5.3

Texas	Dallas County	676,206	640,961	-35,245	-5.2
Iowa	Ringgold County	1,097	1,040	-57	-5.2
Utah	Daggett County	231	219	-12	-5.2
Mississippi	George County	6,431	6,097	-334	-5.2
South Dakota	Roberts County	3,043	2,885	-158	-5.2
Texas	Irion County	347	329	-18	-5.2
Louisiana	Iberville Parish	6,491	6,155	-336	-5.2
Texas	Hardeman County	853	809	-44	-5.2
Mississippi	Alcorn County	8,302	7,874	-428	-5.2
Georgia	Johnson County	1,808	1,715	-93	-5.1
Louisiana	Natchitoches Parish	8,608	8,166	-442	-5.1
Kentucky	Bell County	5,378	5,102	-276	-5.1
North Carolina	Perquimans County	2,543	2,413	-130	-5.1
Mississippi	Tishomingo County	4,159	3,948	-211	-5.1
North Dakota	Sargent County	848	805	-43	-5.1
Texas	Hood County	13,050	12,389	-661	-5.1
Louisiana	LaSalle Parish	3,400	3,228	-172	-5.1
North Carolina	Wilson County	18,665	17,729	-936	-5.0
South Carolina	Orangeburg County	18,586	17,656	-930	-5.0
Oklahoma	Okmulgee County	8,915	8,470	-445	-5.0
Oklahoma	Kiowa County	2,124	2,018	-106	-5.0
South Carolina	Jasper County	5,986	5,689	-297	-5.0

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