

AN ACCURATE COUNT FOR CENSUS 2020

Implications for Research, Policymaking, and Funding

Noah J. Durst

Assistant Professor
Urban and Regional Planning Program
School of Planning, Design and Construction
Michigan State University



College of Social Science
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



OUR SCIENCE **TRANSFORMS THE HUMAN EXPERIENCE**
AND INSPIRES LEADERS



CENSUS 2010

Hard-to-Count Populations

The 2010 Census resulted in an **estimated net undercount of:**

- 2.06% for African Americans/Blacks
- 1.54% for Hispanics/Latinos
- 1.09% for renters

And an **estimated net overcount of**

- .83% for non-Hispanic Whites
- .57% for owners¹





CENSUS 2010

Hard-to-Count Populations

HTC 2020

What is "HTC"?

Share map

Print

MORE INFO

SEARCH BY:

CENSUS TRACT

enter tract FIPS code or county/state

TRACT ST./CO. CONGRESS STATE LEG.

MORE INFORMATION FOR TRACT 5202

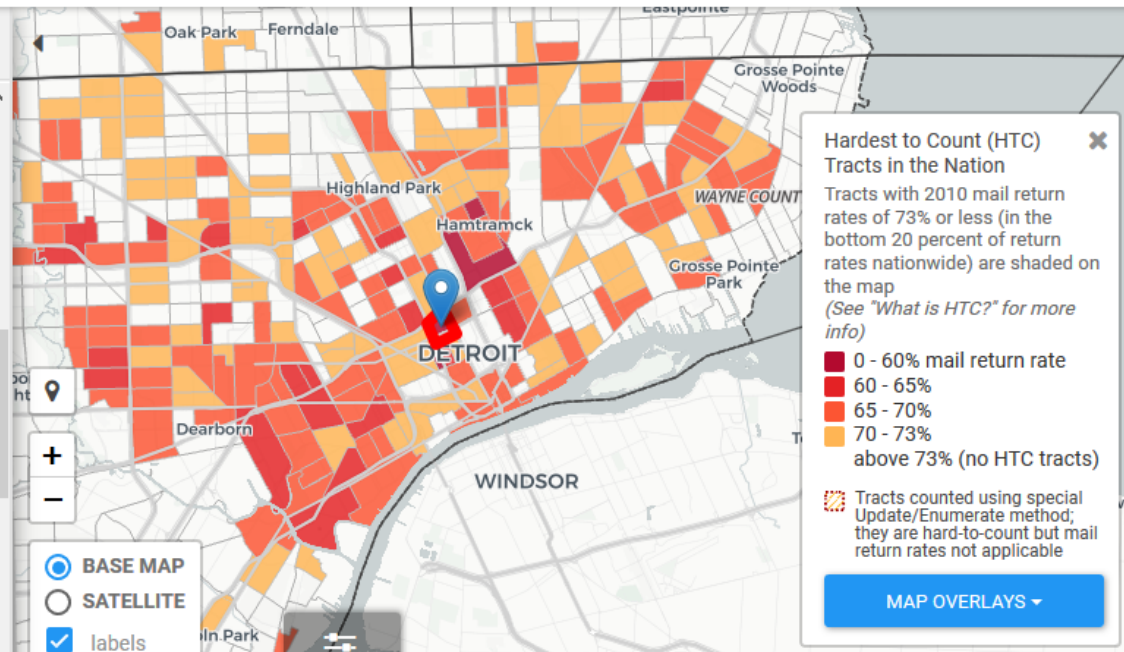
Populations at Risk of Being Undercounted

Some populations historically have been, or are at risk of being, missed in the census at disproportionately high rates. **These include (based on 2013-17 estimates):**

PEOPLE OF COLOR

- ~3% of the tract is **Hispanic** (regardless of race)
- ~21% of the tract reported their race as **Black** (either alone or in combination with other races)
- ~22% of the tract reported their race as **Asian** (either alone or in combination with other races)

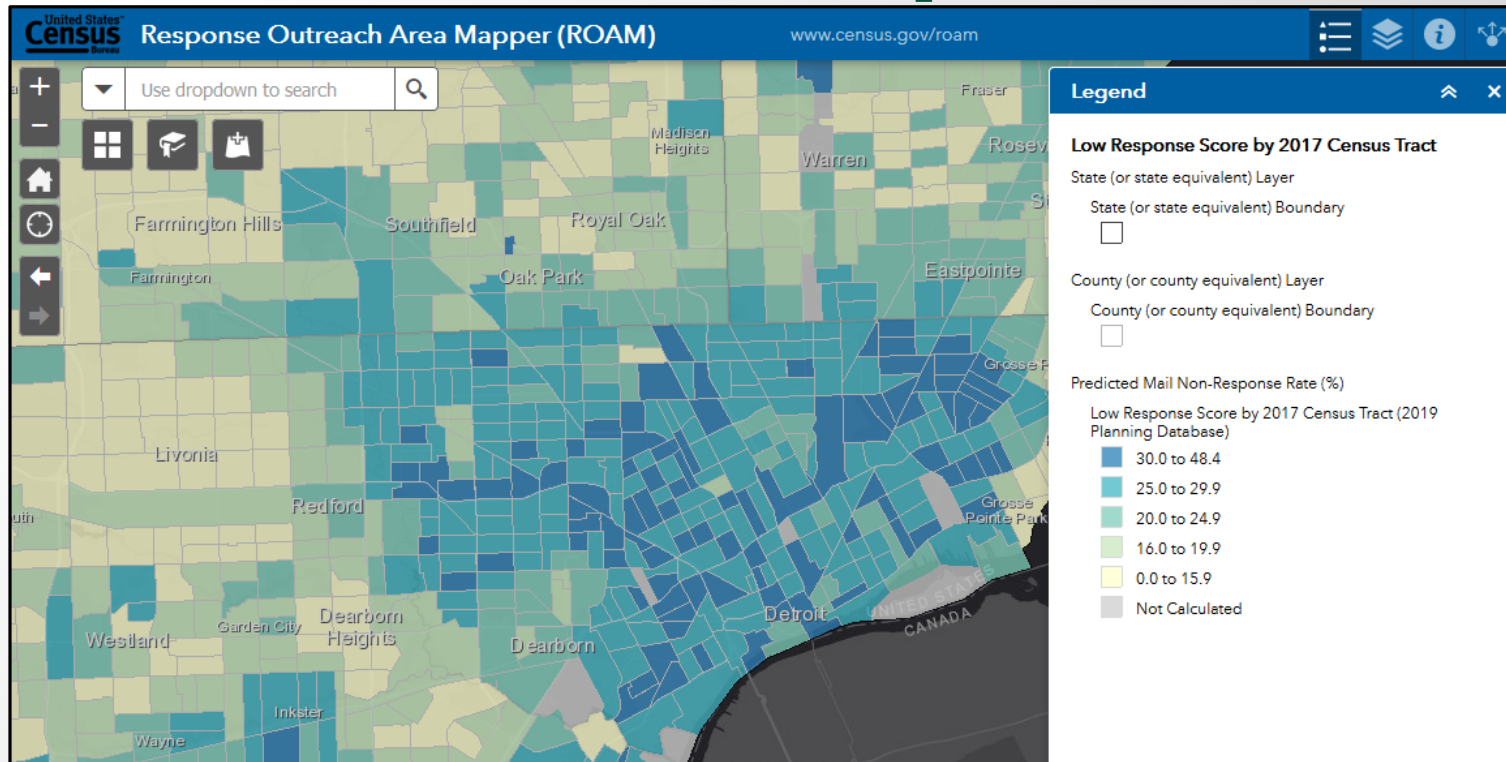
(Percentages may not total 100%.)





CENSUS 2010

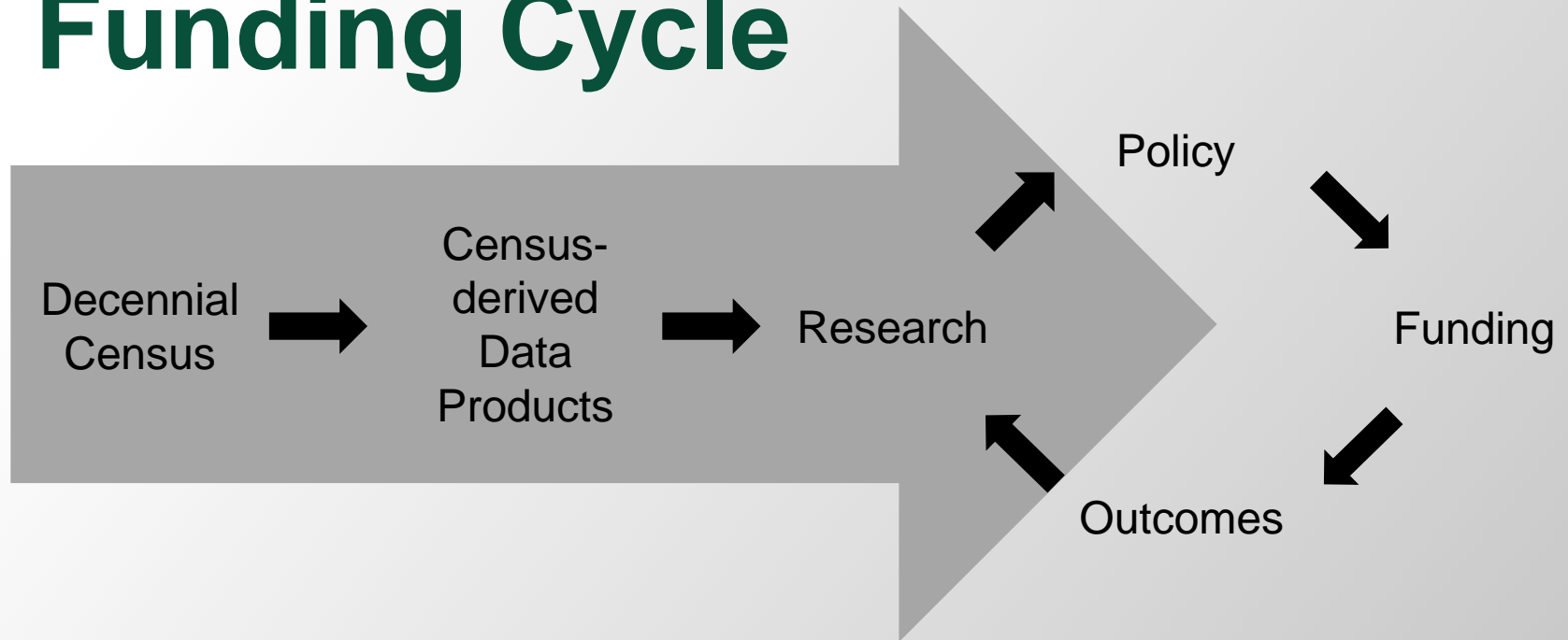
Hard-to-Count Populations





CENSUS 2020

The Data-Research-Policy-Funding Cycle

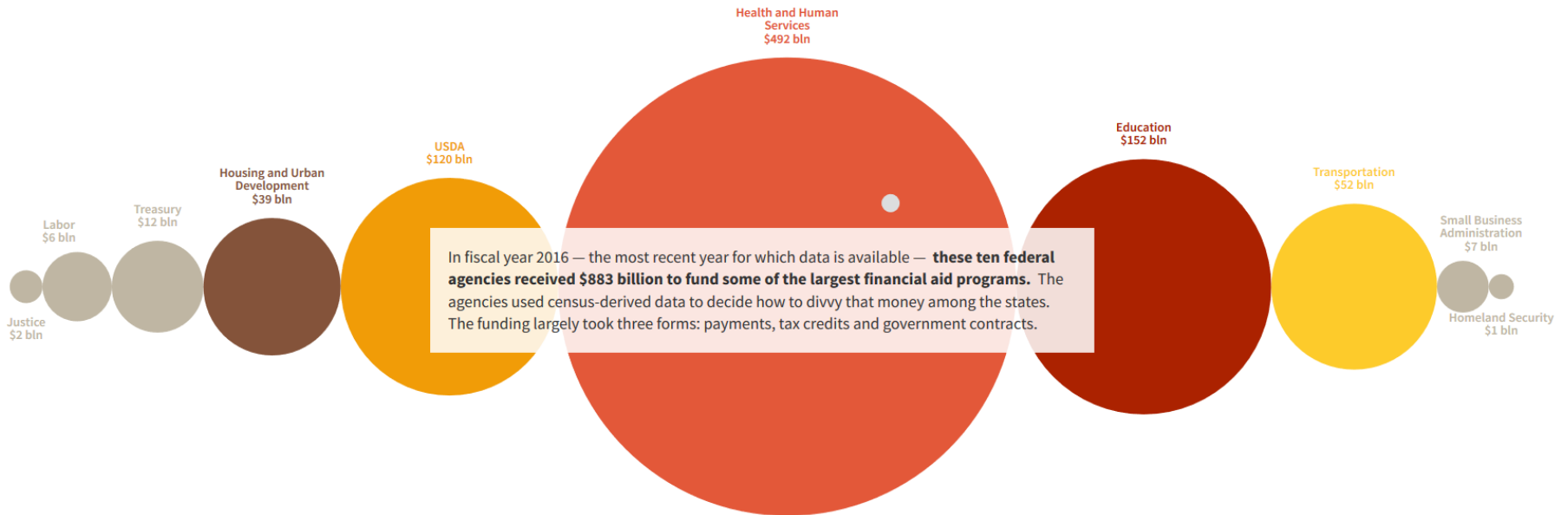




THE DATA-RESEARCH-POLICY-FUNDING CYCLE

Funding

Federal agencies that rely on census data for program funding





THE DATA-RESEARCH-POLICY-FUNDING CYCLE

Funding

Allocation of Funds from 55 Large Federal Spending Programs Guided by Data Derived from the 2010 Census (Fiscal Year 2016)

Program	Dept.	Obligations
Financial Assistance Programs		\$28,724,564,456
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	HHS	\$12,738,084,000
Federal Direct Student Loans	ED	\$2,946,159,155
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	\$2,167,714,845
Medicare Suppl. Medical Insurance (Part B)	HHS	\$2,240,164,865
Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	\$1,116,401,469
Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	\$779,600,000
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	\$362,649,000
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	\$775,352,858

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For each person that was not counted in Michigan in the 2010 decennial census the state is estimated to have lost \$954 in fiscal year 2015.⁶

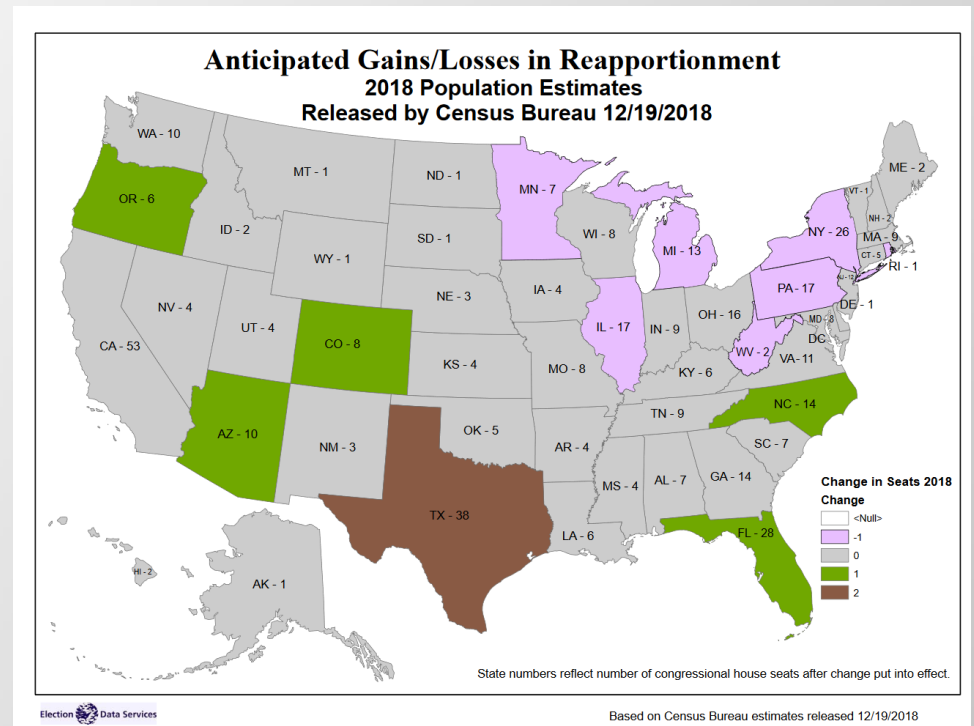




THE DATA-RESEARCH-POLICY-FUNDING CYCLE

Polycymaking

“Apportionment” is the process of dividing the 435 memberships, or seats, in the House of Representatives among the 50 states. The Census Bureau conducts the census at 10-year intervals. At the conclusion of each census, the results are used to calculate the number of House memberships to which each state is entitled. **Apportionment is the initial use of the results of each census.** While there are numerous other uses for census data, **a second major use is for geographically defining state legislative districts.**”⁷

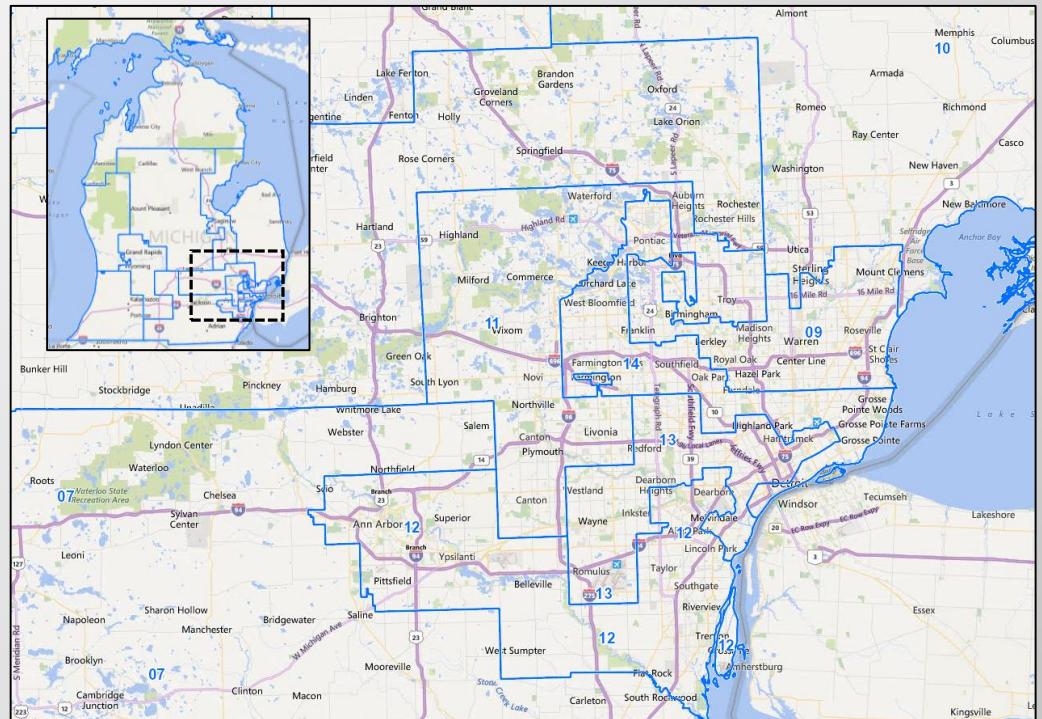




THE DATA-RESEARCH-POLICY-FUNDING CYCLE

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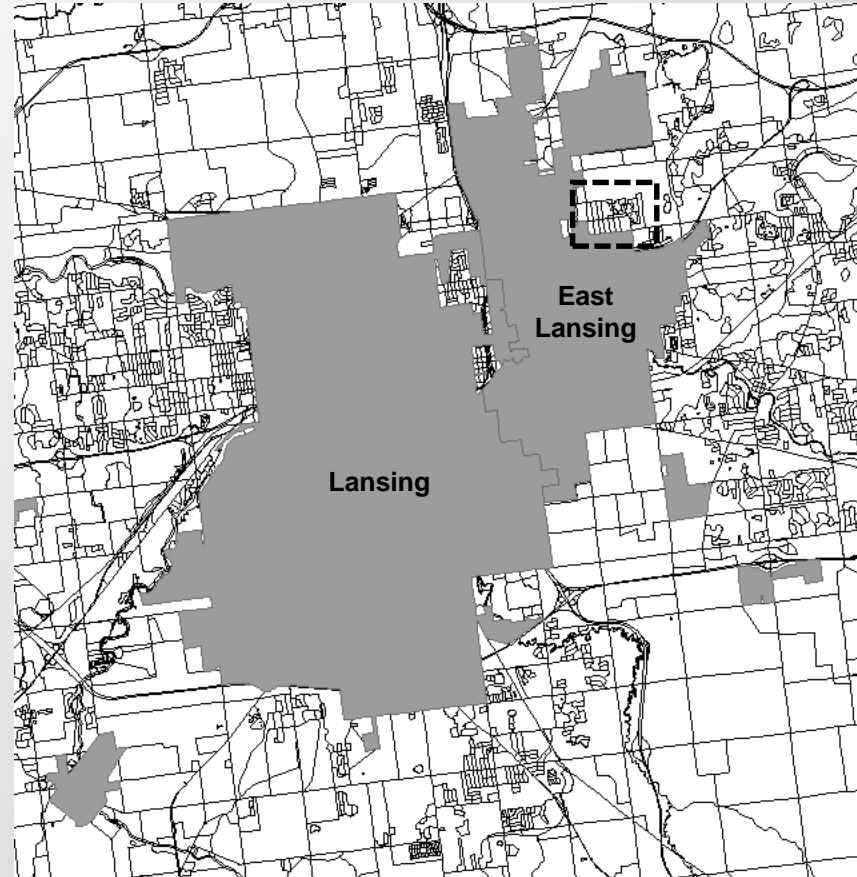


THE DATA-RESEARCH-POLICY-FUNDING CYCLE

Research

Census-derived data sets form the foundation of most social, economic, and policy research.

Census blocks are the smallest geography delineated by the US Census Bureau. One of the most common uses of decennial census data is the measurement of the characteristics of neighborhoods.



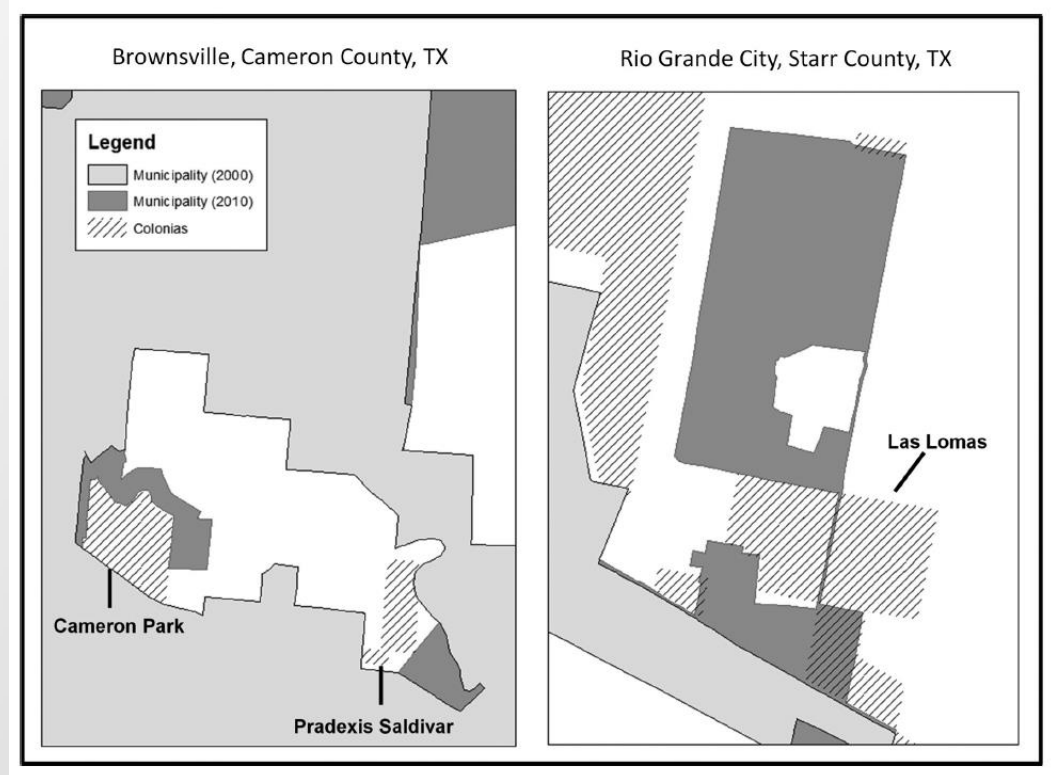


THE DATA-RESEARCH-POLICY-FUNDING CYCLE

Research

Some of my research examines the gerrymandering of city borders. This research illustrates how racial and economic discrimination, state annexation laws, and federal protection for voting rights shape municipal boundary changes.

Data from the decennial census are critical to the ability to measure demographic and socio-economic conditions in neighborhoods. ^{11, 12, 13}

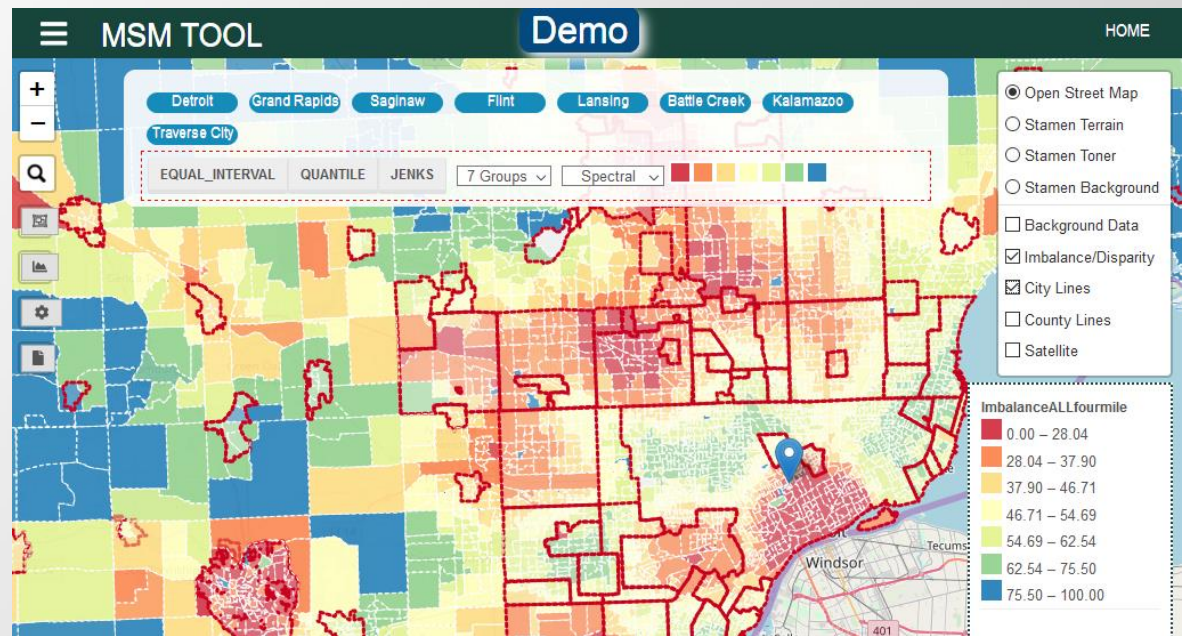




THE DATA-RESEARCH-POLICY-FUNDING CYCLE

Research

My team at the School of Planning, Design and Construction at MSU are using census-derived data to build the Michigan Spatial Mismatch Tool, an online data analysis and visualization platform, developed with funding from the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research, that can be used to identify areas that warrant targeted intervention to promote housing or economic development.





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