

Making Health Care Count:

Health Policy Impacts of the U.S. Census

Friday, November 20, 2020



#AllHealthLive





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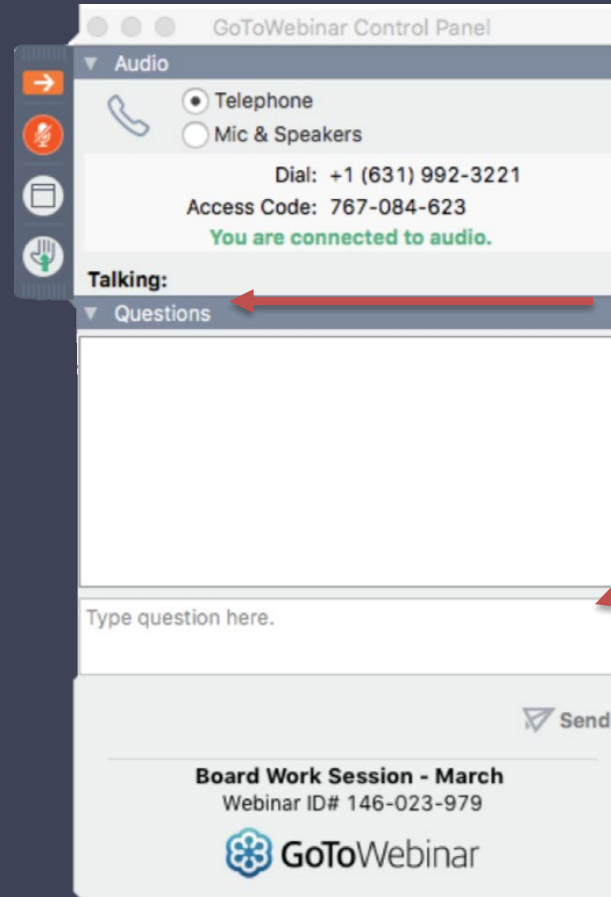
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Participating in the Webinar

To mute yourself, click either of the buttons with a microphone icon. The mic will have a line through it and turn orange when you are muted.



To ask a question click down on the Chat window and enter your text below, then hit send.



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Materials

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- Agenda
- Selected Resources List
- Selected Experts List
- Speaker Bios
- Presentation Slides
- Video (posted later)



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Today's Panelists



Beth Lynk

Senior Director, Census Counts Campaign
@CensusCounts



Cara Brumfield, MPP

Senior Policy Analyst, Georgetown Center on
Poverty and Inequality Economic Security &
Opportunity Initiative
@GtownLawPovCntr



Andrew Reamer, Ph.D.

Research Professor, George Washington Institute of Public Policy,
George Washington University
@GWIPPGWU



Moderator:

Tami Luhby

Senior Writer, CNN
@Luhby



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Beth Lynk

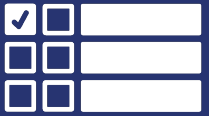
@CensusCounts

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The 2020 Census

Beth Lynk

**Senior Director, Census Counts Campaign
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Key Census Timeline

- **JANUARY 2020** – 2020 Census began in remote Alaska
- **MARCH 2020** – 2020 Census Self Response Opened Nationwide
- **APRIL/MAY 2020** – 2020 Census Operations Suspended
- **APRIL 1, 2020** – Census Day
- **MID-MAY** – Field operations and hiring began to resume
- **JULY/ AUGUST**– Door to Door enumeration began (was May 15)
- **OCTOBER 15** – 2020 Census enumeration concluded (Was July 31)



Challenges Faced Getting Out the Count

Operations impacted by COVID-19 and Natural Disasters

- Field Operations Suspended and Timeline Extended
- Uncertainty
- Mail Delays & Rural Delivery Stymied
- Phone Center Capacity Reduced, impacting Languages and Wait Times
- People Displaced. i.e. economic displacement, students went home

Census Outreach Impacted by Political Interference

- Fear
- Timeline Uncertainty



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-
- **NO LATER THAN DEC 31, 2020*** – Apportionment numbers sent to Pres. (Census Bureau requested April 30, 2021)
 - **NO LATER THAN MAR 30, 2020*** – Redistricting files sent to states (Census Bureau requested July 31, 2021)



Data processing and quality improvement

Data processing and quality improvement activities would have taken **five months** before the coronavirus pandemic disrupted and delayed all census operations. Now, unless Congress pushes back the statutory reporting deadlines for apportionment and redistricting data, the time for these vital activities will be cut in half:

- **26 weeks in 2000**
- **21 weeks in 2010**
- **11 weeks in 2020**

Despite a larger, more diverse population and a census that was upended in every community by the pandemic.



Next Steps

1

The census is not over - important data processing and tabulation is underway.

2

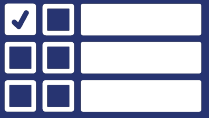
We - the advocates that got out the count - are concerned about the impact of the pandemic, natural disasters and politics on census data.

3

That's why Congress must act to extend the statutory reporting deadlines for apportionment and redistricting in order to give the Census Bureau the time it needs to process the data.

4

There must be transparency of during the data processing and tabulation phase of the 2020 Census.



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The Roles of the Decennial Census

Andrew Reamer, Research Professor
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Alliance for Health Policy
Washington, DC
November 20, 2020

Roles of the Decennial Census

- Support Democracy
 - Apportionment, redistricting, Voting Rights Act enforcement
- Promote Economic Growth
 - Business decision-making regarding where to locate, what goods and services to carry, measure market performance
- Facilitate Efficient, Effective Government
 - Needs analysis, program implementation, geographic allocation of grants and loans, program evaluation
- Enable Social Science

Census-Derived Datasets

- Data directly from the decennial census are rarely used for decision-making, with exceptions (e.g., apportionment, population density classifications) – out of date, few variables
- The decennial census serves as the basis for more current, detailed datasets used in decision-making, particularly:
 - Annual Population Estimates
 - American Community Survey
 - Core-based Statistical Areas

Uses of Census-Derived Data for Allocation of Public Funding

- Eligibility – geographic, household, applicant
- Network adequacy
- Share allocation (formula grants)
- Reimbursement rates
- Household voucher payment levels
- Scoring in grants competitions

The Roles of the Decennial Census

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How the Decennial Census Helps Us Understand & Address Public Health Challenges

Cara Brumfield, Senior Policy Analyst, *Georgetown Center on Poverty & Inequality*

OVERVIEW

1. Census Data Quality



2. Relevance to Public Health



3. Responding to COVID-19

- Census data are the statistical backbone of public health data.
- Differential undercounts undermine the fairness and accuracy of census data.
- Without accurate population counts, we can't understand prevalence of disease and mortality.
- Accurate census data are essential to responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Omissions & Undercounts

FIGURE 7. Latinx & Black People Were Most Missed in the 2010 Census

2010 Census Net Undercount Rates & Omission Rates, by Race and Origin

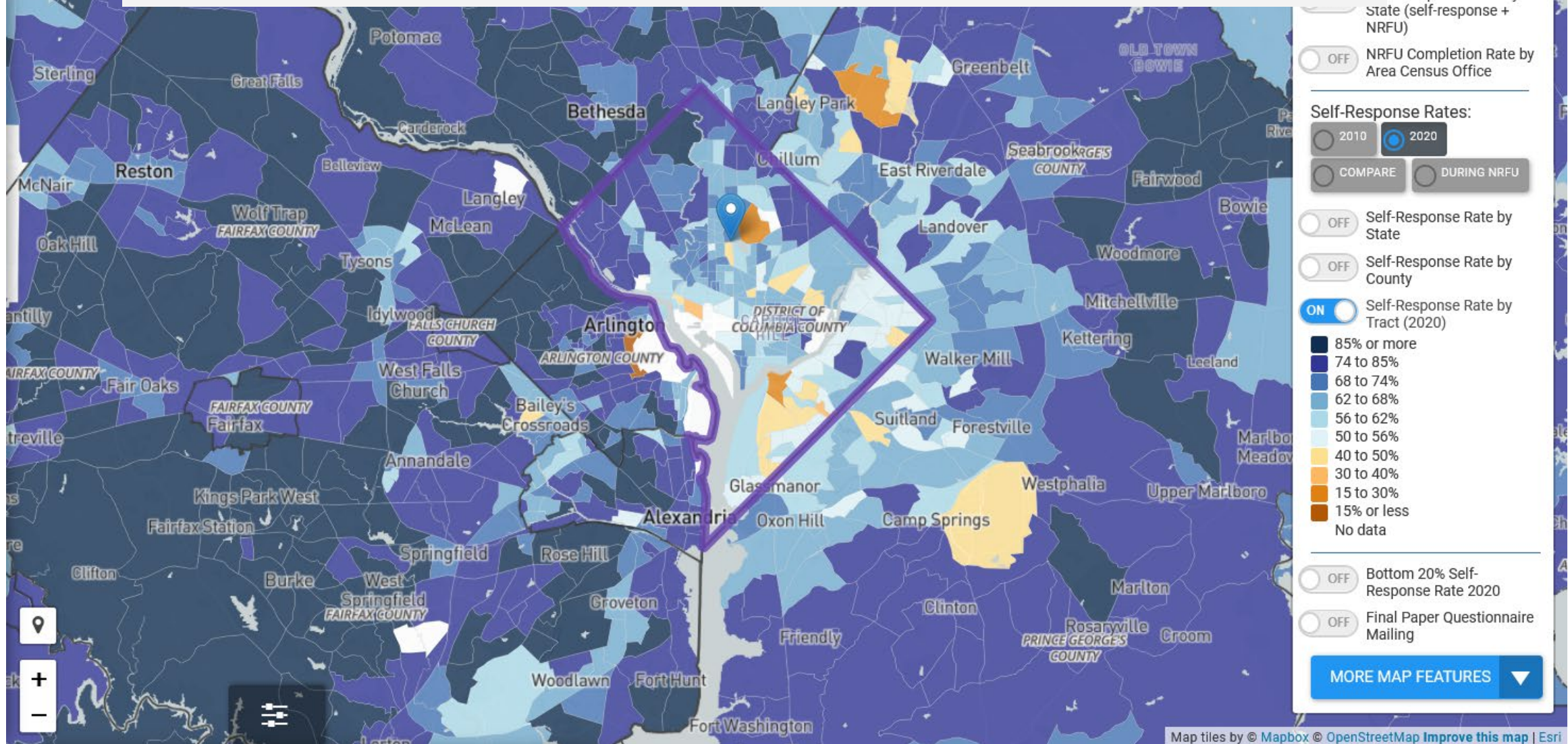
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	NET UNDERCOUNT RATE	OMISSIONS RATE
Total	0	5.3
Non-Hispanic White Alone	0.8	3.8
Black Alone or in Combination *	-2.1	9.3
Asian Alone or in Combination *	0	5.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone or in Combination*	-0.2	7.6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders Alone or in Combination *	-1	7.9
Hispanic Origin *	-1.5	7.7

Note: Negative figures reflect net undercounts. (*) Includes Latinx people and people of Hispanic origin who selected this race. Latinx people and people of Hispanic origin are also included in the Hispanic Origin category. People residing in group quarters and in remote Alaska are considered to be out-of-scope for purposes of coverage evaluation.

Source: Georgetown Center on Poverty & Inequality, 2020. U.S. Census Bureau (2012), “2010 Census Coverage Measurement Estimation Report: Summary of Estimates of Coverage for Persons in the United States,” DSSD 2010 CENSUS Coverage Measurement Memorandum Series #2010-G-01. Available at www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2010/technical-documentation/methodology/g-series/g01.pdf.

Differential undercounts exist for people of color, young children, and others. The Census Bureau finds it hard to count many marginalized groups, including people experiencing homeless, people experiencing poverty, and others.

2020 Census Self-Response Rates



Source: CUNY, HTC 2020

CENTER ON POVERTY and INEQUALITY
GEORGETOWN LAW

ECONOMIC SECURITY and
OPPORTUNITY INITIATIVE

Population Counts & Health Rates

N. of Cases in a Defined Population
Rate: $\frac{\text{N. of Cases in a Defined Population}}{\text{N. of People In A Defined Population}}$ per specified unit of time

- Net undercounts and overcounts can result in systematic errors in denominators and, therefore, in rate estimates of disease, mortality, etc.
- How do these errors affect understandings of health disparities between places and groups, social determinants of health, and health trends over time?

Toy Example:

$$\text{Actual: } \frac{30,000}{100,000} = 30.0\%$$

$$\text{Undercount: } \frac{30,000}{90,000} = 33.3\%$$

Inflated Rate
↓

$$\text{Overcount: } \frac{30,000}{110,000} = 27.3\%$$

Deflated Rate
↓



Responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Population estimates based on the 2010 Census and other socio-economic data from census-derived datasets are used to help

- track COVID-19 outbreaks and estimate mortality and infection rates;
- to estimate community resilience and provide insights into where COVID-19 healthcare will be needed most and guide other decision-making and resource planning;
- And more....

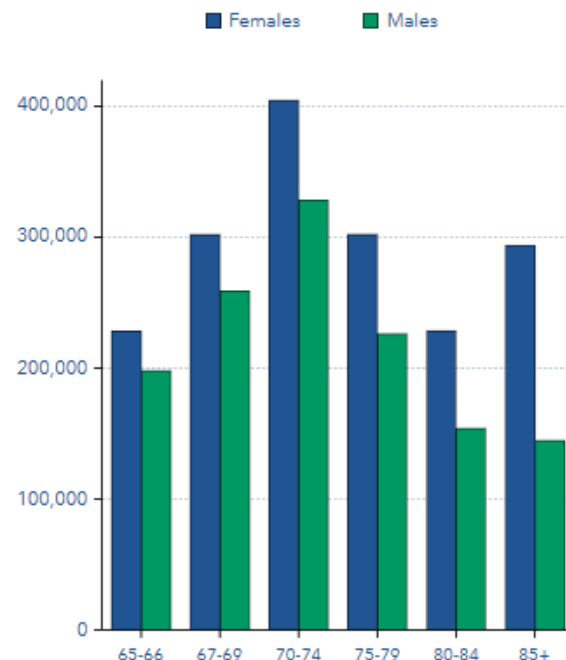


STATE COVID-19 IMPACT PLANNING REPORT

New York (FIPS 36)



POPULATION 65 AND OLDER



Source: [2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-year](#) and [County Business Patterns \(CBP\) 2017](#)

KEY FACTS

19,618,453

Total Population

7,316,537

Total Households

2.60

Average Household Size

38.7

Median Age

81.2%

Internet At Home

BUSINESSES



547,034

Total Employer Establishments



8,261,269

Total Employees



\$547,344,236

Total Annual Payroll (\$1,000)



1,751,378

Total Non-Employer Establishments



\$92,939,642

Total Non-Employer Revenue (\$1,000)

POVERTY



1,044,943

Households Below Poverty Level



1,094,793

Households Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP

AT-RISK POPULATION



1,731,073

Households With Disability



867,926

Households w/Pop 65+ Living Alone



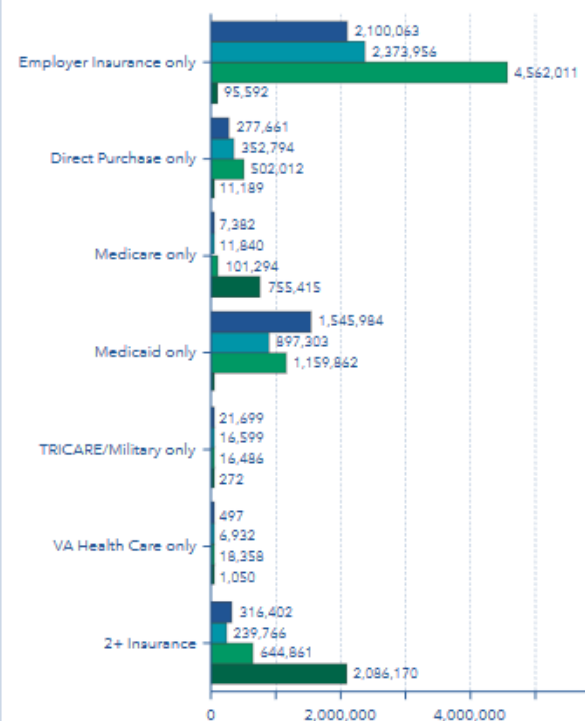
2,125,466

Households Without Vehicle

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY AGE

(Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population)

■ Pop 0-18 ■ Pop 19-34 ■ Pop 35-64 ■ Pop 65+



Discussion



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