The Role of the 2020 Census in Distributing Federal Funds to Maryland Nonprofits

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Maryland Nonprofits
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2010 Census Coverage Measurement: Maryland and United States

	Maryland	United States
2010 Count	5,635,200	300,703,400
Correct Enumerations	94.9%	94.7%
Erroneous Enumerations	3.4%	3.3%
Omissions	6.0%	5.3%
Imputations	1.8%	2.0%
Net Undercount	0.94%	-0.01%
	53,300	-36,000

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COUNTY	Census Count (Thousands)	Correct (%)	Erroneous (%)	Whole Person Imputations (%)	Population Estimate (Thousands)	Correct (%)	Pct Undercount (%)	Omissions (%)
Maryland (24)	5,635.2	94.9	3.4	1.8	5,688.4	94.0	0.94	6.0
Anne Arundel County (003)	523.5	95.2	2.9	1.9	525.9	94.8	0.45	5.2
Baltimore County (005)	784.2	94.4	3.3	2.2	789.6	93.8	0.67	6.2
Montgomery County (031)	962.9	95.3	3.1	1.6	971.2	94.5	0.85	5.5
Prince George's County (033)	844.1	93.9	3.7	2.5	864.0	91.7	2.30	8.3
Baltimore City (510)	595.8	90.4	7.7	2.0	608.8	88.4	2.14	11.6
Balance of Maryland	1,924.7	95.6	3.0	1.3	1,929.1	95.4	0.23	4.6

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Census-Guided Federal Programs

- About 320 federal programs rely on data derived from the decennial census to geographically distribute over $900 billion annually.
- The three types of programs include:
  - Domestic financial assistance programs
    - Direct payments (e.g., Section 8)
    - Grants, primarily to state and local governments (e.g., CDBG, Medicaid)
    - Loans
    - Loan guarantees
  - Tax credit programs (e.g., Opportunity Zones)
  - Procurement preference programs (e.g., HUBZones)

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55 Large Census-guided Federal Expenditure Programs, FY2016	
(Rank order by U.S. spending)	
	United States
Total	**$883,094,826,042**
1) Financial Assistance Programs (52)	**$864,018,463,690**
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	$361,218,476,000
Federal Direct Student Loans	$93,528,598,805
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	$66,376,250,674
Medicare Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B)	$66,076,784,523
Highway Planning and Construction	$40,271,249,273
Federal Pell Grant Program	$25,992,700,000
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	$19,387,184,000
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	$17,096,198,545
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	$16,904,961,354
Title I Grants to LEAs	$14,364,454,918
State Children's Health Insurance Program	$13,761,924,000
2) Federal Tax Expenditures (2)	**$12,130,000,000**
Low Income Housing Tax Credit	$8,630,000,000
New Markets Tax Credit	$3,500,000,000
3) Federal Procurement Programs (1)	**$6,946,362,351**
HUBZones Program	$6,946,362,351

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Counting for Dollars 2020
The Role of the Decennial Census in the
Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

REPORT

MARYLAND

In FY2016, Maryland received
$16,399,153,415
through 55 federal spending programs
guided by data derived from the 2010 Census.

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3/21/2019

Census-Guided Programs and Maryland Nonprofits

- Largest amount of funds reimbursed to state government for FMAP-guided programs, particularly traditional Medicaid, CHIP, Foster Care, CCDF
  - Maryland's FMAP = 50, the minimum.
- Multiple other programs are grants to state government based on Maryland's share of U.S. population.
  - For some programs, such at Title I and WIOA training, state government regrants to local areas in line with federal guidelines.
  - For other programs, such as WIC and SSBG, state government has greater discretion regarding geographic allocation to nonprofits.

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Census-Guided Programs and Maryland Nonprofits

- A number of programs are targeted to local areas and do not involve state government, such as CDBG Entitlement, Section 8, LIHTC, Opportunity Zones, HUBZones.
- Several programs use census-derived data to adjust for inflation nationally, including all programs that rely on federal poverty guidelines and National School Lunch and Breakfast.
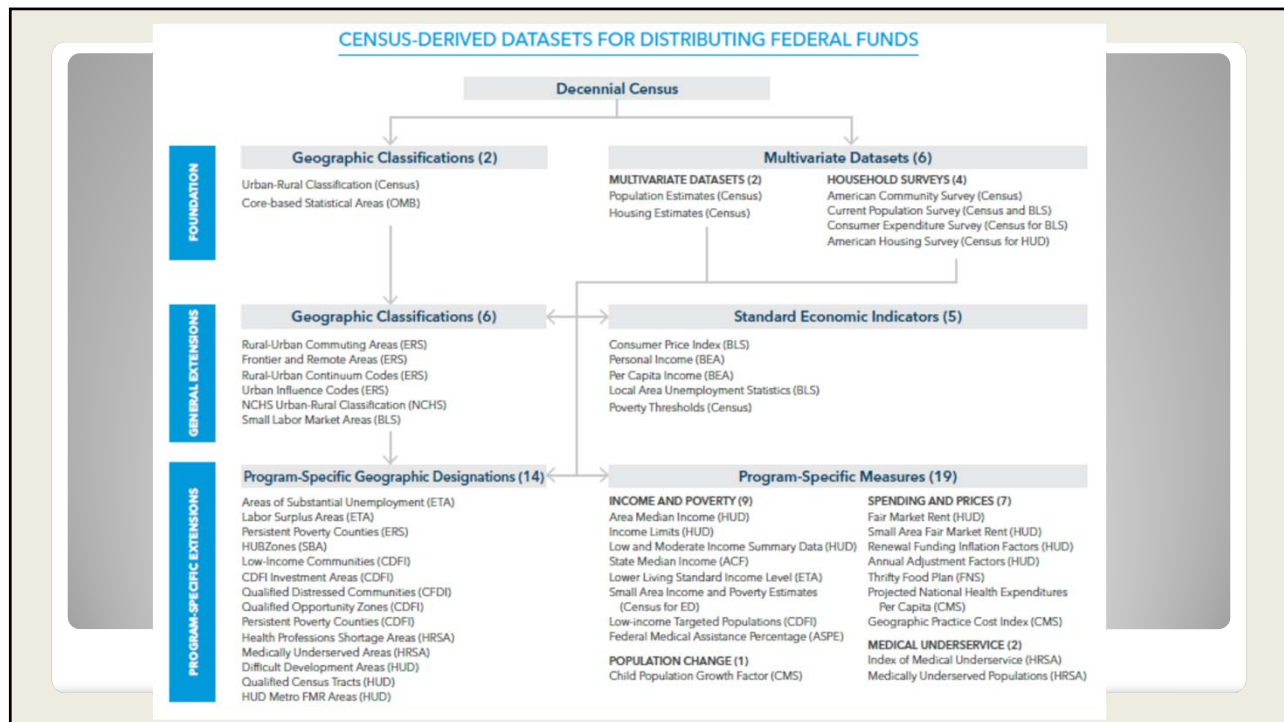
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Census-Derived Datasets

- Four uses of census-derived data to guide federal funding:
  - ◦ Determine eligibility (e.g, an urban area, households in poverty) – **not sensitive to census accuracy**
  - ◦ Geographically allocate funding to states and local areas by formula (e.g., state share of U.S. population) – **most sensitive to census accuracy**
  - ◦ Rank project applications (e.g., by poverty rate)
  - ◦ Set interest rates (e.g., by unemployment rate)

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Census-Derived Datasets

- Data collected in the decennial census are **rarely used** – out of date, too few variables
- Three types census-derived datasets that guide federal funding:
  - ◦ Geographic classification – such as urban/rural, persistent poverty counties
  - ◦ Population characteristics updated from decennial – count, age, sex, race, ethnicity
  - ◦ Population characteristics collected through household surveys (such as American Community Survey) – key variables for funding are income, poverty, labor force status

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Conclusions

- A substantial percentage of Maryland residents, particularly in Baltimore City and Prince Georges County, were missed in 2010.
- The flow of federal funds to Maryland communities and nonprofits depends in part on the accuracy of the 2020 Census.
- The sensitivity of the flow of funds to the accuracy of the census count varies by program.
- If the Census Bureau significantly reduces erroneous enumerations but not omissions in Maryland, the size of Maryland's net undercount in 2020 could grow significantly.

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