

CENSUS EFFECTS OF UNDERCOUNTS

Prepared for the Eastern Plains Council of Governments

AUGUST 2020



Vincent M Soule
Eastern Plains Council of Governments, Deputy Director
418 Main St. Clovis, NM 88101. Email: vsoule@epcog.org
Office: (575) 762-7714

Contents

United States Census	2
Eastern Plains Council of Governments.....	2
Document Purpose.....	2
General Overview.....	3
Undercount Effects for EPCOG Region	4
The Census and Federal Programs	6
Curry County Summary	7
Guadalupe Count Summary	9
Quay County Summary	11
Harding County Summary	14
De Baca County Summary.....	16
Union County Summary	18
Roosevelt County Summary	20
Municipality Summary.....	22
Conclusions/Closing Thoughts	23
Contact	23

Introduction

United States Census

The United States Census is a count of all people who live within the United States during a certain period. The Census is conducted every 10 years as mandated in the *US Constitution* in *Article 1, Section 2* and has continued since 1790. The Census is used to determine the number of seats in the US House of Representatives, the drawing of congressional and state legislative districts, and to assist Congress with federal appropriations and lawmaking¹. This 2020 Census marks the 24th time the United States has conducted a census.

Eastern Plains Council of Governments

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments (EPCOG) is a voluntary association of government entities within a seven-county planning and development district². EPCOG is one of seven Council of Governments (COGs) in the state of New Mexico³ that was initially created by New Mexico *Executive Order No. 1 of 1969* by former Governor David F. Cargo. Aside from councils, COGs may also be referred to as regional commissions, planning commissions, economic development districts, planning authorities, planning districts, and metropolitan planning organizations across the United States⁴. COGs, in general, function with local governments to assist with transportation planning, regional planning, comprehensive planning, economic development initiatives, technical assistance, public services, and other public programs.

Document Purpose

This document is a collection and analysis of data concerning the US Census and its impact on the EPCOG region. The data are comprised from publicly available data that can be found through the US Census Bureau and the George Washington University Institute of Public Policy.

¹ <https://2020census.gov/en/what-is-2020-census.html>

² <https://www.epcog.org/about-us>

³ <https://www.nado.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/nmreport09.pdf>

⁴ <https://narc.org/about/what-is-a-cog-or-mpo/>

The US Census and EPCOG

General Overview

The data presented in this document are based heavily on the data made available by the State of New Mexico⁵ and the Institute of Public Policy of George Washington University⁶. In New Mexico, each person counted is about \$3,745 in federal funding per year. Should the state have a 1% undercount, the state could lose a total amount of \$780,000,000.

In Federal Fiscal Year 2016, NM received an estimated \$7,816,446,854 through federal programs that were based on the 2010 Census results⁷. Of the 55 federal program allocations the state utilizes, the majority was from the Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) at \$4,370,292,000, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) at \$693,426,783, and Highway Planning and Construction at \$386,013,375. About 97.5% of the total program obligations from the federal government are spent on 52 core programs under the Financial Assistance Programs.

⁵ <https://www.icountnm.gov/how-does-the-census-affect-my-community/>

⁶ <https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds>

⁷ https://gwipp.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs2181/f/downloads/IPP-1819-3%20CountingforDollars_NM.pdf

Undercount Effects for EPCOG Region

The effects of an undercount of the Census can be an extreme loss for the EPCOG region. In total, at a 1% undercount, the region may miss out on \$26,183,913. At a 5% undercount, the region can expect a loss of \$130,919,572. The following is a table showing the effects by county of various undercounts:

County	1%	5%	10%
Harding	\$205,662.00	\$1,028,312.00	\$2,056,624.00
De Baca	\$543,579.00	\$2,717,894.00	\$5,435,799.00
Union	\$1,244,376.00	\$6,221,882.00	\$12,443,764.00
Guadalupe	\$1,316,299.00	\$6,581,494.00	\$13,162,988.00
Quay	\$2,468,543.00	\$12,342,716.00	\$24,685,432.00
Roosevelt	\$5,601,328.00	\$28,006,642.00	\$56,013,284.00
Curry	\$14,804,126.00	\$74,020,632.00	\$148,041,264.00
TOTAL	\$26,183,913.00	\$130,919,572.00	\$261,839,155.00

As it can be seen, the effect of an undercount makes a great difference in dollar amounts for certain counties than others. This is primarily due to the fact the counties with more populations will lose more money as the counts are directly related to the money expected.

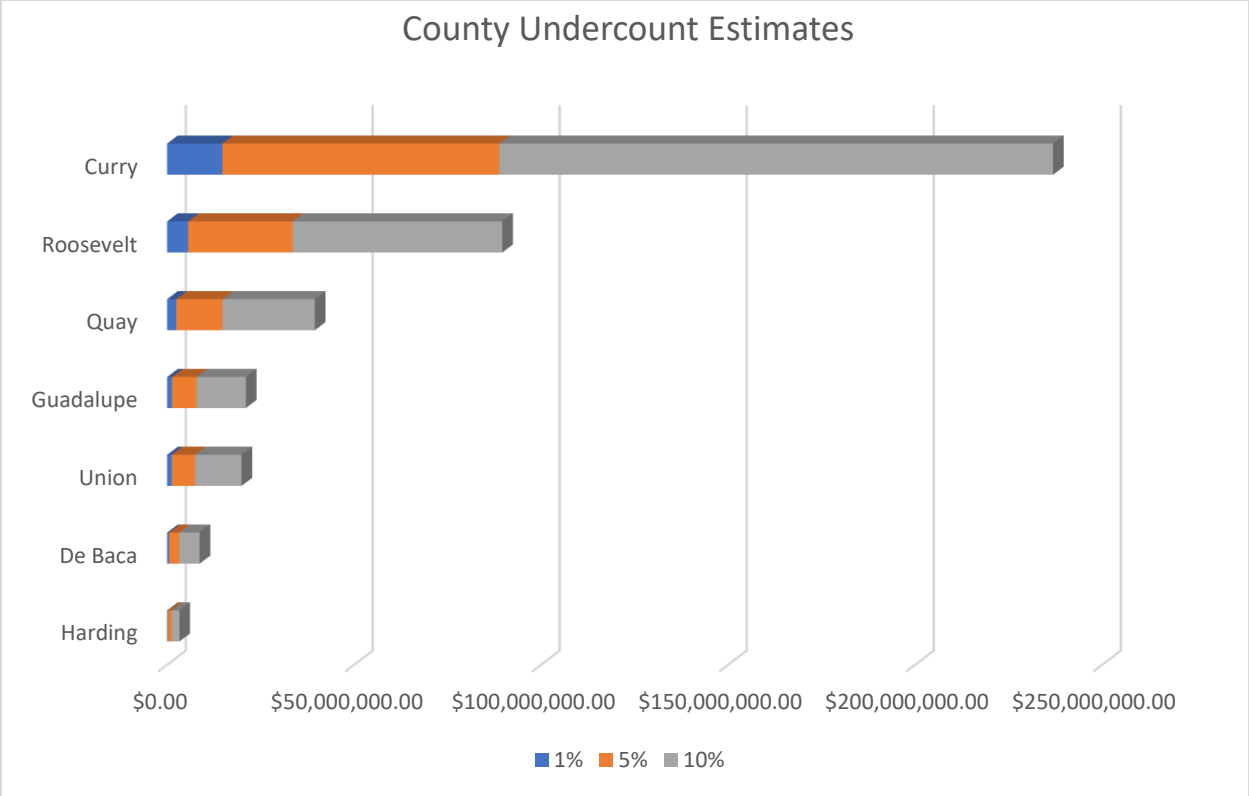


Fig 1: This is a graph that shows, from greatest to least, the amount of money lost per undercount category.

The county numbers presented show the expected loss of federal money from an undercount that includes incorporated municipalities. Majority of the population of a county is located within an incorporated municipality across the US. Though this is true, to show the effects separate from the counties, included here is a table of the effects of undercounts by municipality:

Municipality	1%	5%	10%
Causey	\$20,210	\$101,048	\$202,096
Clayton	\$887,736	\$4,438,682	\$8,877,364
Clovis	\$11,666,586	\$58,332,930	\$116,665,860
Des Moines	\$16,643	\$83,216	\$166,432
Dora	\$36,853	\$184,264	\$368,528
Elida	\$45,472	\$227,358	\$454,716
Floyd	\$37,447	\$187,236	\$374,472
Folsom	\$12,185	\$60,926	\$121,852
Fort Sumner	\$350,993	\$1,754,966	\$3,509,932
Grady	\$54,982	\$274,910	\$549,820
Grenville	\$4,755	\$23,776	\$47,552
House	\$9,808	\$49,038	\$98,076
Logan	\$274,613	\$1,373,064	\$2,746,128
Melrose	\$187,830	\$939,152	\$1,878,304
Mosquero	\$28,234	\$141,170	\$282,340
Portales	\$3,602,956	\$18,014,778	\$36,029,556
Roy	\$63,006	\$315,032	\$630,064
San Jon	\$67,167	\$335,836	\$671,672
Santa Rosa	\$931,722	\$4,658,610	\$9,317,220
Texico	\$381,605	\$1,908,024	\$3,816,048
Tucumcari	\$1,487,189	\$7,435,944	\$14,871,888
Vaughn	\$92,132	\$460,660	\$921,320
TOTAL	\$20,260,124	\$101,300,620	\$202,601,240

As seen by the table, the largest hit of an undercount would be within the City of Clovis, which is the largest populated area within the EPCOG region. Though 1% might seem like a small percentage, the effects become more impactful as the potential undercount increases. The loss of money can be considerably damaging to small communities that may not have the Gross Receipt Taxes (GRT) to offset such losses.

The Census and Federal Programs

The following calculations are based on the overall state estimates of federal program allocations. It is assumed the proportional relationship of federal programs on a state-level will be directly proportional to the county and municipal levels.

Generally, there are 52 different Financial Assistance Programs that utilize the Census for allocation. The largest programs are very familiar to many: Medicaid, SNAP, Highway Planning and Construction, Pell Grants, etc. In total, a 1% undercount in the EPCOG region will create a \$26,183,913 loss of federal funds. The greatest loss would be within the Medicaid program at \$25,538,065. Curry County would feel the largest impact of a loss of \$14,438,186.44 from the 52 Financial Assistance Programs.

Curry County Summary

Curry county could face some of the largest losses in federal funds should there be an undercount of 1%. The total loss is calculated at \$14,804,126 with \$14,438,970.20 within the Federal Assistance Programs. Again, Calculations are based off of overall state allocations, which could vary throughout the state.

1) Financial Assistance Programs (52)	\$14,438,970.20
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	\$8,277,186.44
Federal Direct Student Loans	\$530,730.54
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$1,313,327.06
Medicare Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B)	\$501,576.04
Highway Planning and Construction	\$731,096.38
Federal Pell Grant Program	\$323,868.26
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	\$143,231.21
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$233,404.69
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	\$87,786.17
Title I Grants to LEAs	\$241,839.96
State Children's Health Insurance Program	\$231,978.69
National School Lunch Program	\$191,247.05
Special Education Grants	\$369,150.55
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	\$57,307.83
Federal Transit Formula Grants	\$75,406.38
Head Start	\$158,296.27
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$86,497.45
Title IV-E Foster Care	\$32,586.64
Health Care Centers	\$130,803.31

School Breakfast Program	\$84,948.18
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	\$0.00
Public and Indian Housing	\$19,958.62
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	\$34,089.58
Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$64,122.13
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	\$46,999.81
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$37,438.03
Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$28,765.56
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	\$7,837.33
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$43,277.13
Adoption Assistance	\$35,876.45
Community Facilities Loans and Grants	\$853.12
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$33,641.84
Crime Victim Assistance	\$27,560.18
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	\$11,395.78
Public Housing Capital Fund	\$11,458.50
Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$18,116.01
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	\$3,678.08
Social Services Block Grant	\$19,517.89
Rural Rental Assistance Payments	\$35,046.63
Business and Industry Loans	\$26,748.49
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	\$15,293.03
Homeland Security Grant Program	\$12,186.73
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	\$12,622.68
Home Investment Partnerships Program	\$10,071.92
State Community Development Block Grant	\$19,843.96
WIOA Youth Activities	\$11,207.36
WIOA Adult Activities	\$10,970.91
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	\$11,343.07
Community Services Block Grant	\$7,764.39
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	\$8,101.02

Cooperative Extension Service	\$6,358.50
Native American Employment and Training	\$4,556.34
2) Federal Tax Expenditures (2)	\$146,709.88
Low Income Housing Tax Credit	\$106,013.20
New Markets Tax Credit	\$40,696.69
3) Federal Procurement Programs (1)	\$218,445.91
HUBZones Program	\$218,445.91

The table provided only gives the 1% calculated loss. A 5% and 10% are available upon request.

Guadalupe Count Summary

Guadalupe County could face a \$1,316,299 loss by a 1% undercount, with \$1,283,831.42 estimated loss in Financial Assistance Programs.

The following is an estimate generated based on the statewide estimates. Specific areas will vary from the state.

1) Financial Assistance Programs (52)	\$1,283,831.42
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	\$735,960.52
Federal Direct Student Loans	\$47,189.55
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$116,773.60
Medicare Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B)	\$44,597.30
Highway Planning and Construction	\$65,004.95
Federal Pell Grant Program	\$28,796.53
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	\$12,735.31
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$20,753.02
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	\$7,805.45
Title I Grants to LEAs	\$21,503.04
State Children's Health Insurance Program	\$20,626.23
National School Lunch Program	\$17,004.60
Special Education Grants	\$32,822.78
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments	\$5,095.49

Program	
Federal Transit Formula Grants	\$6,704.71
Head Start	\$14,074.81
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$7,690.86
Title IV-E Foster Care	\$2,897.42
Health Care Centers	\$11,630.29
School Breakfast Program	\$7,553.11
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	\$0.00
Public and Indian Housing	\$1,774.61
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	\$3,031.05
Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$5,701.38
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	\$4,178.96
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$3,328.78
Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$2,557.67
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	\$696.85
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$3,847.96
Adoption Assistance	\$3,189.93
Community Facilities Loans and Grants	\$75.85
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$2,991.24
Crime Victim Assistance	\$2,450.50
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	\$1,013.25
Public Housing Capital Fund	\$1,018.82
Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$1,610.77
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	\$327.03
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,735.42
Rural Rental Assistance Payments	\$3,116.15
Business and Industry Loans	\$2,378.32
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	\$1,359.77
Homeland Security Grant Program	\$1,083.57
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	\$1,122.34
Home Investment Partnerships Program	\$895.54
State Community Development Block Grant	\$1,764.41

WIOA Youth Activities	\$996.49
WIOA Adult Activities	\$975.47
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	\$1,008.56
Community Services Block Grant	\$690.37
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	\$720.30
Cooperative Extension Service	\$565.36
Native American Employment and Training	\$405.12
2) Federal Tax Expenditures (2)	\$13,044.61
Low Income Housing Tax Credit	\$9,426.09
New Markets Tax Credit	\$3,618.52
3) Federal Procurement Programs (1)	\$19,422.97
HUBZones Program	\$19,422.97

The table provided only gives the 1% calculated loss. A 5% and 10% are available upon request.

Quay County Summary

Quay County could see a total loss of \$2,468,543 at a 1% undercount. Of that amount, an estimate \$2,407,654.38 is in Financial Assistance Programs. The following data is only an estimate based off of the statewide estimates. The actual loss is expected to vary slightly from the calculations.

1) Financial Assistance Programs (52)	\$2,407,654.38
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	\$1,380,195.67
Federal Direct Student Loans	\$88,497.70
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$218,993.29
Medicare Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B)	\$83,636.28
Highway Planning and Construction	\$121,908.10
Federal Pell Grant Program	\$54,004.05
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	\$23,883.37
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$38,919.52
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	\$14,638.08

Title I Grants to LEAs	\$40,326.08
State Children's Health Insurance Program	\$38,681.74
National School Lunch Program	\$31,889.86
Special Education Grants	\$61,554.73
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	\$9,555.91
Federal Transit Formula Grants	\$12,573.78
Head Start	\$26,395.42
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$14,423.19
Title IV-E Foster Care	\$5,433.72
Health Care Centers	\$21,811.05
School Breakfast Program	\$14,164.85
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	\$0.00
Public and Indian Housing	\$3,328.04
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	\$5,684.33
Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$10,692.17
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	\$7,837.08
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$6,242.68
Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$4,796.57
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	\$1,306.85
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$7,216.33
Adoption Assistance	\$5,982.29
Community Facilities Loans and Grants	\$142.25
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$5,609.67
Crime Victim Assistance	\$4,595.58
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	\$1,900.21
Public Housing Capital Fund	\$1,910.67
Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$3,020.79
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	\$613.31
Social Services Block Grant	\$3,254.55
Rural Rental Assistance Payments	\$5,843.92
Business and Industry Loans	\$4,460.23

Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	\$2,550.07
Homeland Security Grant Program	\$2,032.10
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	\$2,104.79
Home Investment Partnerships Program	\$1,679.46
State Community Development Block Grant	\$3,308.92
WIOA Youth Activities	\$1,868.79
WIOA Adult Activities	\$1,829.37
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	\$1,891.42
Community Services Block Grant	\$1,294.69
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	\$1,350.82
Cooperative Extension Service	\$1,060.26
Native American Employment and Training	\$759.76
2) Federal Tax Expenditures (2)	\$24,463.43
Low Income Housing Tax Credit	\$17,677.38
New Markets Tax Credit	\$6,786.05
3) Federal Procurement Programs (1)	\$36,425.19
HUBZones Program	\$36,425.19

The table provided only gives the 1% calculated loss. A 5% and 10% are available upon request.

Harding County Summary

Harding County could face a total loss of \$205,662 if there is a 1% undercount. Of the total loss, it is anticipated that \$200,589.18 will be in Financial Assistance Programs. The following data provided is only the calculation based on the statewide allocations and may vary from actuals.

1) Financial Assistance Programs (52)	\$200,589.18
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	\$114,988.40
Federal Direct Student Loans	\$7,373.02
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$18,245.01
Medicare Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B)	\$6,968.00
Highway Planning and Construction	\$10,156.54
Federal Pell Grant Program	\$4,499.25
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	\$1,989.80
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$3,242.51
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	\$1,219.54
Title I Grants to LEAs	\$3,359.69
State Children's Health Insurance Program	\$3,222.70
National School Lunch Program	\$2,656.84
Special Education Grants	\$5,128.32
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	\$796.13
Federal Transit Formula Grants	\$1,047.56
Head Start	\$2,199.08
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$1,201.64
Title IV-E Foster Care	\$452.70
Health Care Centers	\$1,817.15
School Breakfast Program	\$1,180.12
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	\$0.00
Public and Indian Housing	\$277.27
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	\$473.58

Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$890.80
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	\$652.93
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$520.10
Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$399.62
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	\$108.88
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$601.21
Adoption Assistance	\$498.40
Community Facilities Loans and Grants	\$11.85
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$467.36
Crime Victim Assistance	\$382.87
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	\$158.31
Public Housing Capital Fund	\$159.18
Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$251.67
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	\$51.10
Social Services Block Grant	\$271.15
Rural Rental Assistance Payments	\$486.88
Business and Industry Loans	\$371.60
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	\$212.45
Homeland Security Grant Program	\$169.30
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	\$175.36
Home Investment Partnerships Program	\$139.92
State Community Development Block Grant	\$275.68
WIOA Youth Activities	\$155.69
WIOA Adult Activities	\$152.41
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	\$157.58
Community Services Block Grant	\$107.86
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	\$112.54
Cooperative Extension Service	\$88.33
Native American Employment and Training	\$63.30
2) Federal Tax Expenditures (2)	\$2,038.12

Low Income Housing Tax Credit	\$1,472.76
New Markets Tax Credit	\$565.37
3) Federal Procurement Programs (1)	\$3,034.70
HUBZones Program	\$3,034.70

The table provided only gives the 1% calculated loss. A 5% and 10% are available upon request.

De Baca County Summary

De Baca County could face a total loss of \$543,579 at a 1% undercount. \$530,171.18 of that loss would be in Financial Assistance Programs. The following data is based on the general allocations as they exist statewide and may vary.

<u>1) Financial Assistance Programs (52)</u>	\$530,171.18
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	\$303,922.35
Federal Direct Student Loans	\$19,487.40
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$48,222.84
Medicare Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B)	\$18,416.91
Highway Planning and Construction	\$26,844.45
Federal Pell Grant Program	\$11,891.82
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	\$5,259.17
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$8,570.17
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	\$3,223.34
Title I Grants to LEAs	\$8,879.90
State Children's Health Insurance Program	\$8,517.81
National School Lunch Program	\$7,022.22
Special Education Grants	\$13,554.50
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	\$2,104.23
Federal Transit Formula Grants	\$2,768.78
Head Start	\$5,812.33
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$3,176.02
Title IV-E Foster Care	\$1,196.52
Health Care Centers	\$4,802.85

School Breakfast Program	\$3,119.13
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	\$0.00
Public and Indian Housing	\$732.84
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	\$1,251.70
Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$2,354.44
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	\$1,725.74
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$1,374.65
Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$1,056.22
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	\$287.77
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$1,589.05
Adoption Assistance	\$1,317.31
Community Facilities Loans and Grants	\$31.32
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$1,235.26
Crime Victim Assistance	\$1,011.96
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	\$418.43
Public Housing Capital Fund	\$420.73
Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$665.18
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	\$135.05
Social Services Block Grant	\$716.66
Rural Rental Assistance Payments	\$1,286.84
Business and Industry Loans	\$982.15
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	\$561.53
Homeland Security Grant Program	\$447.47
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	\$463.48
Home Investment Partnerships Program	\$369.82
State Community Development Block Grant	\$728.63
WIOA Youth Activities	\$411.51
WIOA Adult Activities	\$402.83
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	\$416.50
Community Services Block Grant	\$285.09
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	\$297.45

Cooperative Extension Service	\$233.47
Native American Employment and Training	\$167.30
2) Federal Tax Expenditures (2)	\$5,386.90
Low Income Housing Tax Credit	\$3,892.60
New Markets Tax Credit	\$1,494.30
3) Federal Procurement Programs (1)	\$8,020.91
HUBZones Program	\$8,020.91

The table provided only gives the 1% calculated loss. A 5% and 10% are available upon request.

Union County Summary

Union County is calculated at a \$1,244,376 loss at a 1% undercount with \$1,213,682.45 of that in Financial Assistance Programs. The following data is based on statewide allocations and may vary.

1) Financial Assistance Programs (52)	\$1,213,682.45
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	\$695,747.40
Federal Direct Student Loans	\$44,611.10
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$110,393.05
Medicare Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B)	\$42,160.49
Highway Planning and Construction	\$61,453.06
Federal Pell Grant Program	\$27,223.08
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	\$12,039.45
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$19,619.07
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	\$7,378.96
Title I Grants to LEAs	\$20,328.11
State Children's Health Insurance Program	\$19,499.21
National School Lunch Program	\$16,075.47
Special Education Grants	\$31,029.33
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments	\$4,817.07

Program	
Federal Transit Formula Grants	\$6,338.36
Head Start	\$13,305.75
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$7,270.63
Title IV-E Foster Care	\$2,739.10
Health Care Centers	\$10,994.81
School Breakfast Program	\$7,140.41
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	\$0.00
Public and Indian Housing	\$1,677.64
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	\$2,865.43
Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$5,389.85
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	\$3,950.62
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$3,146.89
Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$2,417.92
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	\$658.77
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$3,637.70
Adoption Assistance	\$3,015.63
Community Facilities Loans and Grants	\$71.71
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$2,827.80
Crime Victim Assistance	\$2,316.60
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	\$957.88
Public Housing Capital Fund	\$963.16
Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$1,522.76
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	\$309.17
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,640.60
Rural Rental Assistance Payments	\$2,945.88
Business and Industry Loans	\$2,248.37
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	\$1,285.47
Homeland Security Grant Program	\$1,024.37
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	\$1,061.01
Home Investment Partnerships Program	\$846.61
State Community Development Block Grant	\$1,668.00

WIOA Youth Activities	\$942.05
WIOA Adult Activities	\$922.17
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	\$953.45
Community Services Block Grant	\$652.64
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	\$680.94
Cooperative Extension Service	\$534.47
Native American Employment and Training	\$382.99
2) Federal Tax Expenditures (2)	\$12,331.85
Low Income Housing Tax Credit	\$8,911.05
New Markets Tax Credit	\$3,420.80
3) Federal Procurement Programs (1)	\$18,361.70
HUBZones Program	\$18,361.70

The table provided only gives the 1% calculated loss. A 5% and 10% are available upon request.

Roosevelt County Summary

Roosevelt County could see a total loss of about \$5,601,328 at a 1% undercount with \$5,468,166.69 of that in Financial Assistance Programs. This is the second greatest amount of potential loss in the EPCOG region as Roosevelt County is the second most populated county in the EPCOG district.

Roosevelt County is not a due-paying member of EPCOG, and therefore will have to request a table. The county seat of Roosevelt is the City of Portales, which makes up about 64.3% of the total loss of the county at a 1% undercount. A table of the data may be requested. Since Portales is a due-paying member, the table provided will be the estimate as it relates to Portales since the entity makes up majority of the county population. The table provided is based on statewide allocations and may vary.

<u>1) Financial Assistance Programs (52)</u>	\$3,514,086.16
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	\$2,014,461.27
Federal Direct Student Loans	\$129,166.61
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$319,631.14

Medicare Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B)	\$122,071.13
Highway Planning and Construction	\$177,930.67
Federal Pell Grant Program	\$78,821.48
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	\$34,858.91
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$56,804.90
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	\$21,364.97
Title I Grants to LEAs	\$58,857.83
State Children's Health Insurance Program	\$56,457.84
National School Lunch Program	\$46,544.77
Special Education Grants	\$89,842.06
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	\$13,947.30
Federal Transit Formula Grants	\$18,352.04
Head Start	\$38,525.37
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$21,051.33
Title IV-E Foster Care	\$7,930.78
Health Care Centers	\$31,834.27
School Breakfast Program	\$20,674.27
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	\$0.00
Public and Indian Housing	\$4,857.43
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	\$8,296.56
Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$15,605.73
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	\$11,438.58
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	\$9,111.49
Unemployment Insurance Administration	\$7,000.82
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	\$1,907.41
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$10,532.58
Adoption Assistance	\$8,731.44
Community Facilities Loans and Grants	\$207.63
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	\$8,187.59
Crime Victim Assistance	\$6,707.46
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	\$2,773.45

Public Housing Capital Fund	\$2,788.71
Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$4,408.98
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	\$895.15
Social Services Block Grant	\$4,750.17
Rural Rental Assistance Payments	\$8,529.48
Business and Industry Loans	\$6,509.92
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	\$3,721.94
Homeland Security Grant Program	\$2,965.95
WIOA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	\$3,072.05
Home Investment Partnerships Program	\$2,451.26
State Community Development Block Grant	\$4,829.53
WIOA Youth Activities	\$2,727.59
WIOA Adult Activities	\$2,670.05
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	\$2,760.62
Community Services Block Grant	\$1,889.66
Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	\$1,971.59
Cooperative Extension Service	\$1,547.50
Native American Employment and Training	\$1,108.90
2) Federal Tax Expenditures (2)	\$35,705.54
Low Income Housing Tax Credit	\$25,800.98
New Markets Tax Credit	\$9,904.56
3) Federal Procurement Programs (1)	\$53,164.30
HUBZones Program	\$53,164.30

The table provided only gives the 1% calculated loss. A 5% and 10% are available upon request.

Municipality Summary

Municipalities make up majority of county populations. In the case of Census-related funding from the federal government, the municipalities make up about 77.4% of the total loss per

county. Data collected for this paper includes 22 municipalities with losses calculated at 1%, 5%, and 10%. To keep this overall document from becoming larger than necessary, we ask that any municipality request the data so we may provide you a table.

Conclusions/Closing Thoughts

The EPCOG region faces a loss of \$26,183,913 at 1% undercount to about \$261,839,155 at 10%. Within the 1% loss, we calculate that \$1,293,083.03 will be in Highway Planning and Construction. At 10%, that amount jumps to \$12,930,831.52. Public infrastructure and programs could significantly suffer in the next 10 years from a simple 1% undercount. It is within our best interest for the public to engage and have all persons fill out the Census.

The Census has an interactive map where self-response rates to the Census may be seen on multiple levels⁸. As of the writing of this document on August 6th, 2020, the response rate of NM is 53.2% compared to a national rate of 63.1%. In the EPCOG region, Curry County has the highest response rate at 50.4% and De Baca has the least responses at 29.4% (note: Harding County is very close at 29.5%). The county performing the best in NM is Los Alamos County at 91.4%; a significant increase from their final response rate from 2010 at 77.5%.

Poverty, immigration status, distrust towards the government, and politics have played a major setback in efforts of having a complete count for the 2020 Census. Additionally, the effects of a global pandemic significantly exacerbated the issues of gaining a complete count. Though these and other circumstances have become obstacles for local governments, efforts for a complete count should be increased in every way imaginable. Creativity and marketing will most likely play a great effect on whether or not the region can get closer to a complete count. It will also take leaders and influencers to reinforce the importance of the census to the public and to encourage everyone to be counted. This cannot be done in a vacuum nor can it only be done for a moment and then stopped. These efforts must be ongoing and made to be a constant reminder to the public so we may receive the proper representation deserved to our communities.

Contact

If you have questions, concerns, or request, please contact us via email at vsoule@epcog.org or call our offices at (575) 762-7714. Written communication is preferred.

⁸ <https://2020census.gov/en/response-rates.html>