How an Incomplete Census Hurts Alaskans

By Alex Tausanovitch August 6, 2020

Right now, the U.S. census is under threat. And unless the U.S. Senate’s COVID-19 relief bill contains an extension of the deadline to complete the census, Alaskans will pay the price—for the next decade.

The census is incredibly important to states such as Alaska. Each year, census figures help direct enormous amounts of federal funding. An analysis of 55 census-directed programs found that in fiscal year 2016, Alaska received $3.2 billion in funding based on census results.¹ That includes:

- $550 million for highway planning and construction
- $175 million for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- $37 million in special education grants
- $35 million for school lunches
- $17 million for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- $5.8 million in grants to prevent and treat substance abuse

Moreover, census data have been used to allocate resources from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) and will almost certainly be used to allocate future federal funds to combat COVID-19. The state of Alaska was expected to receive an estimated $1.25 billion in CRF funds.³

All of this money depends on an accurate census. Last April, the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Census Bureau released a joint statement saying that an extended deadline for data collection was necessary to protect public health and to “eNSure a complete and accurate count of all communities.”⁴ But recently, the administration reversed its course and announced that it now intends to cut short the collection of census data despite the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.⁵

As of August 4, the response rate of the census stood at only 62.9 percent; the response rate in Alaska is significantly lower, at 49.4 percent.⁶ That means that unless the deadline for the census is extended, Alaska stands to lose millions of dollars in federal funding every year until the 2030 census is complete.
Unfortunately, this isn’t the only negative consequence of an inaccurate census. Census figures determine congressional apportionment—how many seats each state receives in the U.S. House of Representatives. Companies also rely on census data to help locate customers and to guide major business decisions, such as where to invest and create new jobs.7

In other words, an incomplete census is bad for democracy, bad for business, and bad for Alaska. Political leaders should act swiftly to ensure that the Census Bureau has the time it needs—the time the administration previously requested—to conduct a full, fair, and accurate census. Most importantly, that means that the deadlines for delivering apportionment counts and redistricting data should be extended four months to April 30, 2021 and July 30, 2021, respectively; and secondly, that data collection should be allowed to continue until October 31 instead of September 30.

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Endnotes


2 Ibid.


