

Coverage and Quality of Federal Health Insurance, Address, and State Program Administrative Records Relative to the 2010 Census

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Disclaimer: This paper is released to inform interested parties of research and to encourage discussion. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source Profiles - Goals

- Evaluate the quality and coverage of administrative records (AR) for decennial census purposes
- Provide information on individual AR sources compared to the 2010 Census
- Aid in decision-making about which sources could be used in a decennial context

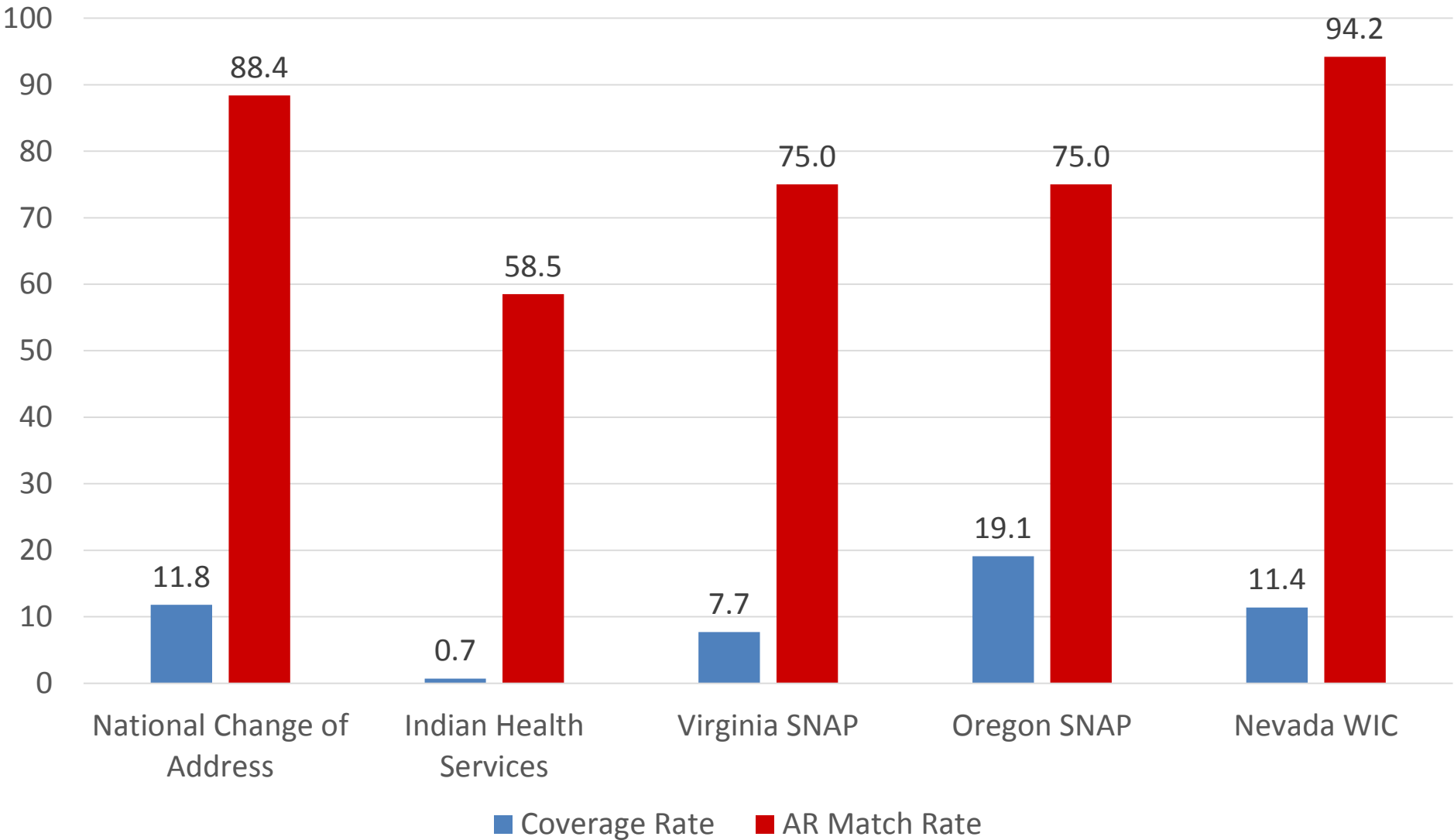
Source Profiles - 2010 Census and AR Comparisons

- Number of addresses, persons, MAFIDs, PIKs, PIK-MAFID pairs
- 2010 Census and AR comparisons by select variables
 - Address
 - Person
 - Person at addresses
 - Demographic response information

Source Profiles

- National Change of Address file (NCOA)
- Indian Health Services Patient Registration file (IHS)
- Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS)
- Virginia and Oregon Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (VA SNAP, OR SNAP)
- Nevada Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (NV WIC)

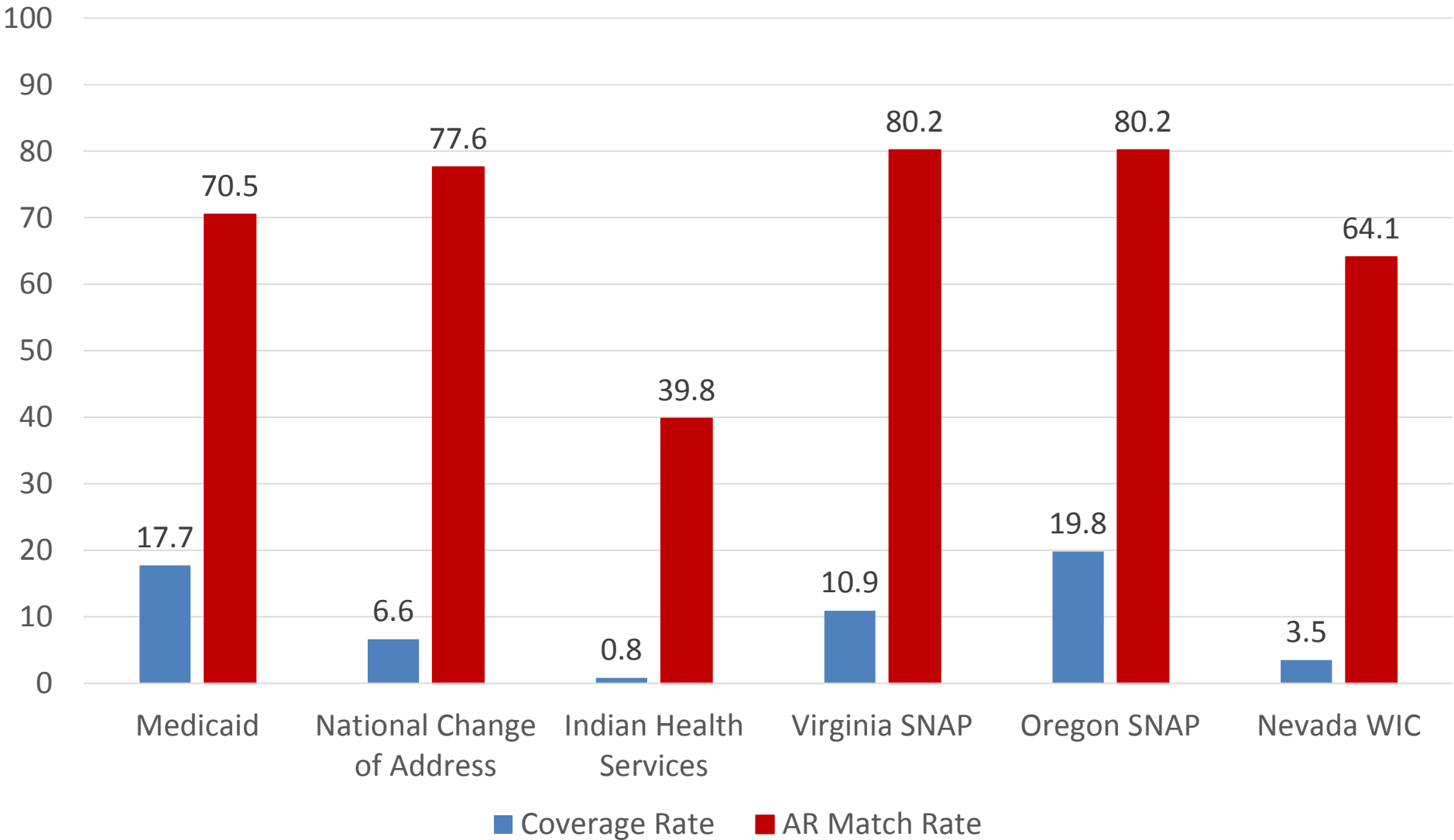
2010 Census and Administrative Records Address Match



Address Match

- NCOA covers a higher proportion of multi-unit building, and coverage is highest in Military enumeration areas
- The highest proportion of OR SNAP MAFIDs that match to 2010 Census MAFIDs are Single Family Homes
- NV WIC covers a higher proportion of multi-unit buildings (12-22 percent) with coverage of those with 2-4 units the highest

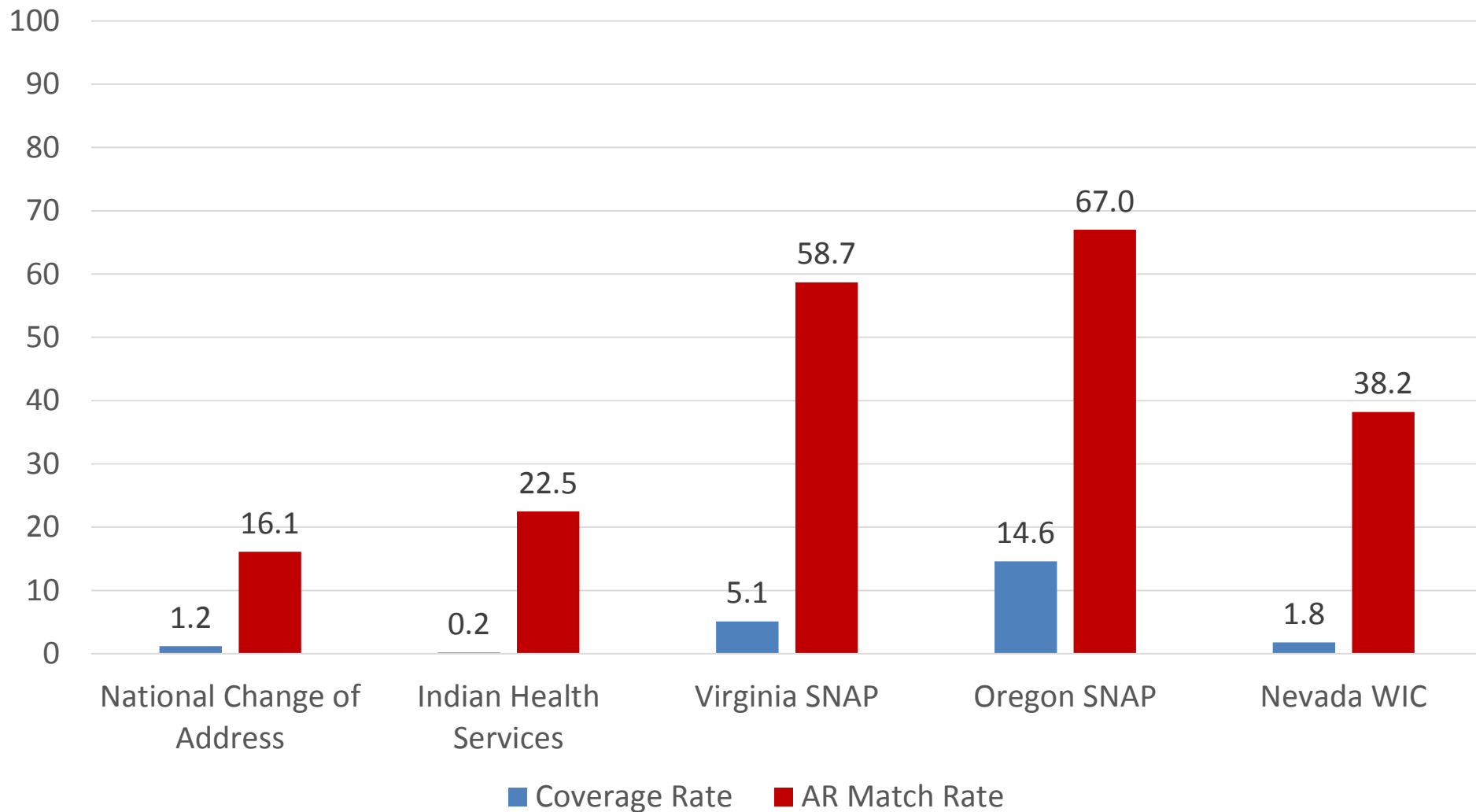
2010 Census and Administrative Records Person Match



Person Match

- Medicaid has better coverage of hard to count groups in the 2010 Census such as children, minorities, and renters compared to adults, non-Hispanic whites, and home owners
- IHS covers nearly half of all 2010 Census AIAN PIKs and provides lower coverage of the youngest and oldest age groups relative to those ages 5 to 64 years old
- Both VA SNAP and OR SNAP cover Hispanics, children, and renters better than non-Hispanics, adults, and owners

2010 Census and Administrative Records Person-Address Match



Demographic Response Match

- Age
 - Medicaid, IHS, VA SNAP have 95 percent or higher age response matches
 - OR SNAP – 90 percent
 - NV WIC – 89 percent or higher for all age groups except ages 5-17 (68 percent)
- For linked records with data on sex in both files, the response match rate is 98 percent or higher across all files

Agreement of Hispanic Origin Response

Administrative Records Source File	Percent in Agreement: Non-Hispanic	Percent in Agreement: Hispanic
Federal and State Files		
Medicaid	98.2	82.8
OR SNAP	98.8	81.7
NV WIC	91.8	91.0

Source: 2010 Census, Administrative Records

Agreement of Race Response

2010 Census Race	Range in Percent Agreement by AR Source Files	
	Low	High
White Alone	78.1 (NV WIC)	97.8 (MSIS)
Black Alone	83.0 (NV WIC)	95.8 (MSIS)
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	25.6 (VA SNAP)	97.6 (IHS)
Asian Alone	64.6 (NV WIC)	86.9 (OR SNAP)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	0.0 (VA SNAP)	61.3 (MSIS)
Some Other Race Alone	21.2 (VA SNAP)	74.2 (OR SNAP)
Two or More Races	3.0 (VA SNAP)	20.1 (NV WIC)

Source: 2010 Census, Administrative Records

Nonresponse Follow-up Operations

- Many of these patterns are observed when linking AR to 2010 Census NRFU universe
- OR SNAP has higher coverage rates for NRFU compared to full Census for children, Hispanics, non-whites, women, and renters

Conclusions

- Administrative records may be able to assist with address and person coverage in decennial operations
- Address and person matches tend to be better than person-place matches
- Administrative records may be able to assist with determination of demographic response items

Thank You!

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