

Tuesday, Aug. 4, 2020

- Tip Sheet: 2020 Census Paid Temporary Workers
- Economic Indicator: (10 a.m.) Full Report – Manufacturers’ Shipments, Inventories and Orders – June 2020

Wednesday, Aug. 5, 2020

- Extended Tip Sheet: U.S. Census Bureau Releases New Report on Retail Workers: 2018 (TENT)
- Economic Indicator: (8:30 a.m.) U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services – June 2020
- Economic Indicator: (8:30 a.m.) Final U.S. Imports for Consumption of Steel Products – June 2020

Thursday, Aug. 6, 2020

- Data Release: (12 p.m.) Business Formation Statistics (Administrative Records from IRS)

Friday, Aug. 7, 2020

- Economic Indicator: (10 a.m.) Monthly Wholesale Trade: Sales and Inventories – June 2020

Tuesday, Aug. 11, 2020

- News Release: Census Takers begin following up with Households Nationwide
- Tip Sheet: 2020 Census Paid Temporary Workers

Thursday, Aug. 13, 2020

- Data Release: (12 p.m.) Business Formation Statistics (Administrative Records from IRS)

Friday, Aug. 14, 2020

- Tip Sheet: Bi-weekly
- Economic Indicator: (8:30 a.m.) Advance Monthly Sales for Retail and Food Services – July 2020
- Economic Indicator: (10 a.m.) Manufacturing and Trade: Inventories and Sales – June 2020

Monday, Aug. 17, 2020

- Global Reach Blog August

Tuesday, Aug. 18, 2020

- Tip Sheet: 2020 Census Paid Temporary Workers
- Economic Indicator: (8:30 a.m.) New Residential Construction – July 2020
- Economic Indicator: (10 a.m.) Quarterly Retail E-Commerce Sales: 2nd Quarter 2020

Wednesday, Aug. 19, 2020

- Economic Indicator: (10 a.m.) Advance Quarterly Services Report: 2nd Quarter 2020

Thursday, Aug. 20, 2020

- Data Release: (12 p.m.) Business Formation Statistics (Administrative Records from IRS)

Tuesday, Aug. 25, 2020

- Media Advisory: Schedule for Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Statistics and Supplemental Poverty Measure (resend from July 7)

- Tip Sheet: 2020 Census Paid Temporary Workers
  - Economic Indicator: (10 a.m.) New Residential Sales – July 2020
  - Economic Indicator: (10 a.m.) Preliminary U.S. Imports for Consumption of Steel Products – July 2020
- Wednesday, Aug. 26, 2020
- Economic Indicator: (8:30 a.m.) Advance Report on Durable Goods – Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders – July 2020
- Thursday, Aug. 27, 2020
- Data Release: (12 p.m.) Business Formation Statistics (Administrative Records from IRS)
- Friday, Aug. 28, 2020
- Tip Sheet: Bi-weekly
  - Economic Indicator: (8:30 a.m.) Advance Economic Indicator Report (International Trade, Retail and Wholesale) – July 2020

# The Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs (ADDC)

Albert E. Fontenot, Jr.  
DATE: August 3 – 7, 2020

## Highlights/Week in Review

- We continue to monitor the impacts of COVID-19 on 2020 Census operations and follow guidance of federal, state, and local health authorities to ensure the safety of our staff and the public
- We are continuing to evaluate our operational plans to collect and process 2020 Census data, and we have announced plans that include enumerator awards and the hiring of more employees to accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts by our statutory deadline of December 31, 2020. Data collection and self-response options will close on September 30 to permit the commencement of data processing.
- We began emailing millions of households in low-responding areas last week to encourage them to respond to the 2020 Census. The emails will continue into September. These emails supplement a final campaign reminding people to respond to the 2020 Census on their own, as census takers begin asking households to respond to the census.
- We sent reminder postcards beginning July 22 to about 34.3 million households across the country. This is the final mailing before census takers begin visiting the majority of nonresponding households in mid-August.
- To supplement our in-person nonresponse follow-up interviewing, we are training census takers to follow up with households by phone. Using information provided to the Census Bureau and third-party purchased data, we have a strong contact list for both landlines and cellphones assigned to our addresses list. This enables us to continue field operations in areas that we cannot conduct in-person interviewing because of COVID-19 risk or other factors. If a voicemail is available, the census taker will leave a message asking the household to call one of the Census Bureau's call centers (available in 13 languages).
- We are planning on sending a seventh mailing with a paper questionnaire to households in the lowest responding areas.
- As of August 4, we have hired nearly 205,000 enumerators for the Nonresponse Followup NRFU operation, and almost 65,000 have completed training.
- More than 34,300 census takers based out of 47 area census offices (ACOs) are now following up with households as part of a NRFU "soft launch."
- As of August 4, the six Cycle 1A of ACOs have resolved nearly 501,700 cases in the field since July 16. These six ACOs include:
  - Gardiner (Maine)
  - Beckley (West Virginia)
  - Kansas City (Missouri)
  - New Orleans (Louisiana)
  - Oklahoma County (Oklahoma)
  - Boise (Idaho)
- The six Cycle 1B ACOs began work July 23 and have resolved more than 174,200 cases in the field as of August 4. These six ACOs include:

- Hartford (Connecticut)
- State College (Pennsylvania)
- Crystal City (Virginia)
- Evansville (Indiana)
- Wichita (Kansas)
- Tacoma (Washington)
- Census takers from 35 ACOs began Cycle 2 of the NRFU “soft launch” on July 30. As of August 3, they have resolved more than 377,600 cases in the field. ACOs in this wave include:
  - Aurora, Colorado North, and Denver (Colorado)
  - Danbury (Connecticut)
  - Honolulu (Hawaii)
  - Chicago Central, Chicago Far Southwest, Chicago South, Cook County Northwest, Cook County South, Dekalb, Oswego, Peoria, and Skokie (Illinois)
  - Indianapolis and Lake County (Indiana)
  - Quincy, Waltham, and Worcester (Massachusetts)
  - Hanover, Hagerstown, and Towson (Maryland)
  - Bismarck (North Dakota)
  - Trenton (New Jersey)
  - Buffalo (New York)
  - Mansfield (Ohio)
  - Cranberry Township and Harrisburg (Pennsylvania)
  - Guaynabo, Caguas, and Mayaguez (Puerto Rico)
  - Everett, Olympia, and Seattle (Washington)
  - Green Bay (Wisconsin)
- On August 6, census takers will begin interviewing households in areas managed by the following ACOs:
  - New Haven Connecticut
  - Washington (District of Columbia)
  - Wilmington (Delaware)
  - Boston, Lawrence, and East Bridgewater (Massachusetts)
  - Concord (New Hampshire)
  - Lansing and Oakland County (Michigan)
  - Minneapolis (Minnesota)
  - Parsippany, South Plainfield, and Newark (New Jersey)
  - Albany, Bronx (two locations), Brooklyn (three locations), Manhattan (two locations), Queens (four locations), Pawling, Peekskill, Rochester, Staten Island, and Syracuse (New York)
  - Providence (Rhode Island)
  - Allentown, Norristown, Philly Franklin, Philly Penn, and Reading (Pennsylvania)
  - Fairfax, Frederickburg, and Roanoke (Virginia)
- The rest of the census offices across the country will begin follow-up work by next week. We expect to visit 33,671 housing units in remote Alaska, and as of August 3, we have enumerated 33,668 of them (99.99 percent).



- Self-response to the 2020 Census is tracking within the projected range. As of August 3, 63.0 percent of the nation's households have submitted a response to the 2020 Census. Our projection for this date was 62.9 percent.

- Self-response by mode shows internet response is exceeding expectations with a 50.3 percent response. Our projection for this date was 40.9 percent.

- Telephone response is lagging behind projections with 0.9 percent response projection: 4.3 percent). Paper response is also behind projections with an 1.8 percent response projection: 17.6 percent).

- Paper data capture centers in Tucson (Arizona) and Jeffersonville (Indiana) have checked in 18.7 million paper questionnaires and have scanned 14.3 million of them as of August 3. Minnesota continues to lead all states in 2020 Census self-response at 72.3 percent. Of the 50 states, Alaska has the lowest response at 49.5 percent. Of all the states and state-equivalents, Puerto Rico has the lowest response at 27.7 percent.

- As of August 4, more than 10.8 million calls have been made to Census Questionnaire Assistance centers, which is more than the projected volume of almost 9.8 million calls. Callers to the English and Spanish language lines are routed first through the Interactive Voice Response system to answer frequently asked questions. So far, nearly 3.7 million calls have gone on to a customer service representative.

- To date, more than 19,400 callers have requested the callback option (available to callers who leave a message). These callbacks have resulted in more than 8,000 completed interviews and more than 3,800 being provided assistance.

- The 2020 Census National Partnership Program has reached agreements with 1,032 national organizations across the country, as of July 30, which exceeds the 856 from the 2010 Census. The 2020 Census Community Partnership and Engagement Program has more than 394,000 partners, which surpasses the 256,000 community partners we had for the 2010 Census.

- The Faith Communities Census Weekend of Action took place July 24-26 with significant partner engagement and promotion. Activities from the Census Bureau included social media promotion and email reminders to national, regional, and local partners. Materials included messaging from the updated [action guide](#), [YouTube playlist](#), and a cross-region faith-leader video.

- As part of the Integrated Communications Contract, we will have national TV ads promoting the 2020 Census across a variety of networks this week. These include:

- August 5 – “Marrying Millions” on Lifetime, 10 p.m. EDT
- August 6 – “The Real Housewives of New York City” on Bravo, 8 p.m. EDT
- August 9 – “Doctor Strange” on SYFY, 7:30 p.m. EDT

- The Government Accountability Office (GAO) sent the draft report titled, “2020 Census: The Bureau has Made Adjustments in Response to COVID-19 but Risks Remain” on July 30. This update includes information from GAO’s ongoing work on the status of 2020 Census operations and challenges. The report does not have any recommendations and the Department of Commerce has delegated the response to the Census Bureau Director. Comments are due to GAO by August 14.

## Publications:

- Summary Report of the 2020 Census Undercount of Young Children Task Force was posted to the Internal Memo Series site on August 3.

**Significant External Meetings & Conference Presentations:**

- **August 7** – Al Fontenot (Associate Director Decennial Census Programs) and Tim Olson Associate Director Field Operations) are scheduled to provide an update on 2020 Census operations to staff of the House Oversight Committee, the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, and the Appropriations Committees.

**Travel:**

Dates	Traveler, Division	Place	Purpose
7/26-8/8/20	Sean McLaren, DCEO	Las Vegas, NV	Decennial Device as a Service (dDaS) decommissioning
8/9-8/22/20	Kimberly Credito, DCMD	Las Vegas, NV	dDaS decommissioning
8/23-9/5/20	Zolinka McCauley, DCMD	Las Vegas, NV	dDaS decommissioning

The Associate Director for Field Operations (ADFO)

Timothy P. Olson  
DATE: August 3 – 7, 2020

## Highlights/Week in Review

- FLD is pursuing an awards program strategy for 2020 Census Enumerators and Field Supervisors to enhance productivity and help improve staff attrition rates. (POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder)
- 7/28: Tim Olson delivered a 2020 Census update for members of the St. Louis Regional Chamber of Commerce. (POC: Tim Olson)
- 7/28: The Current Population Survey (CPS) closed out with a 67.18% response rate for the month of July. POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder
- 7/28: NPC received 5 million face coverings from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to support Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) enumerator field activities. The division started distributing the face coverings to the Area Census Offices (ACOs) on 7/29. These masks will be provided to 2020 Census respondents as part of the ongoing efforts to keep employees and the general public safe. (POC: Jeff Bryant)
- 7/28: Office Of Survey and Census Analytics (OSCA) held their Monthly All Hands Meeting and Portfolio Management Review to communicate ongoing office activities and critical updates to the staff. Statuses will be provided for select projects. (POC: Jamey Christy – Adam Bacon)
- 7/30: The 35 Cycle 2 NRFU Soft Launch ACOs began production in the field. The goal is to deploy 52K enumerators into the field during this cycle. (POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder)
- 7/30: Based on the latest health data, Field Representatives (FRs) resumed personal visits on current survey programs in the following states: Utah, Michigan, and Minnesota. (POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder)
- 7/30: The Initial Housing Unit Follow-up (IHUFU) operation of the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) began. (POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder)
- 7/30: OSCA released a dashboard that modernizes the monthly report with information about the field staff working on current surveys. The dashboard improves the static report by including the ability to filter, view data over time, and access more granular data. FLD management at HQ and the regions will be able to access the dashboard. (POC: Jamey Christy – Adam Bacon)
- 7/30: NPC held the inaugural meeting of the newly established division Coronavirus Task Force. Comprised of 13 members from multiple division areas, the body will advise senior leadership on employee protective measures and safe workplace practices during the pandemic. (POC: Jeff Bryant)
- 7/31: The Community Partnership and Engagement Program (CPEP) Team (HQ) and across the regions is leading an effort to increase self-response in specific rural populations and in Tribal Areas during the week of 8/2-8/8. This outreach will be grassroots and hyper-local, but also cover vast geographic areas across the nation. The campaign will focus on getting the word out through neighborhood and hometown contacts, and via conventional media (local TV and radio) that reach rural populations. There is also a social media element. The National Partnership Program,

- through their network of partners will lend a hand to amplify the message to self-respond across our rural communities. (POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder)
- 7/31: 164 ACOs have completed Update Leave (UL) production and 164 have completed Quality Assurance. 99.89% of the original addresses have been completed to date. Dallas RCC continues working with stakeholders to gain access to six tribal areas to complete UL. There are 11,369 original addresses to complete. (POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder)
- 7/31: The Group Quarters Enumeration (GQE) operation continues to achieve their progress goals. As of 7/31, 65.3% of the workload has been completed, exceeding the 65% progress goal set for this date. (POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder)
- 7/31: NPC received a total of 18.7 million 2020 Census questionnaires to date. 14.7 million Questionnaires (78%) have been through the scanners to capture the initial electronic data image and 13.1 million (70%) have been fully processed and transmitted to headquarters. NPC reduced the unprocessed paper backlog by 1M questionnaires during the week of 7/27-7/31. (POC: Jeff Bryant)
- 7/31: OSCA staff successfully provided backup for a FLD contractor by creating internal FLD reports using Decennial Applicant, Personnel and Payroll System (DAPPs) and Learning Management System (LMS) reports. (POC: Jamey Christy – Adam Bacon)
- 7/31: The Decennial Field Quality Monitoring (DFQM) team continues to monitor assessment scores and observations for enumerators and investigate outliers for the Cycle 1a/1b and Cycle 2 ACOs. (POC: Jamey Christy – Adam Bacon)

### Flag for Upcoming Weeks

- FLD Activities for the week of 8/3:
  - Production ACOs continue with Enumerator online training
  - Cycle 3 soft launch offices begin NRFU Enumerator production
  - 8/6: The IHUFU Quality Control (QC) operation of the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) begins.
  - 8/7: Complete Update/Leave production operations in the Dallas RCC
  - 8/9: Begin NRFU production in all 248 ACOs
- OSCA staff are preparing to join the Decennial Director's Census Integration Group to provide weekly updates on observations and status of DFQM activity. (POC: Jamey Christy – Adam Bacon)

### Significant External Meetings & Conference Presentations

- 8/7: Tim Olson will join Al Fontenot in a weekly congressional briefing for oversight and appropriations staff on the 2020 Census operations. (POC: Tim Olson)
- Executive Travel (POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder)
  - 8/3-8/14: Cathy Lacy, Denver RD, will travel to Dallas, TX.

### Anything Else of Note

- 8/1: Beginning of monthly ongoing survey data collection cycle. (POC: Dale Kelly – John Magruder)

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)  
Laura Furgione  
DATE: August 3 – 7, 2020

Highlights/Week in Review

CIS Weekly Executive Summary Highlights  
Last week 7/27/20-8/02/20

- 43 cases processed by the OCS (all pending and 833 resolved) for a total of 3,323 since 3/23/20
- 50 job employment cases adjudicated by staff (11 D's) for a total of 1025 since 3/23/20
- National Processing Center (NPC) CIS Weekly call counts: Incoming - 3,454 (Transferred - 57 and Outbound - 45)
- Laura Furgione and Stacy Chalmers are conducting COVID-19 "road shows" for division and directorate Town Hall meetings. Over 7500 participants have had an opportunity to hear the latest information and ask questions. Additional Town Halls are scheduled over the next two weeks.
- ACSID registered for the 2020 Earned Value Promotion for Decennial Census Management Directorate, which allows the U.S. Census Bureau to receive a \$.02 credit for each Business Reply Mail piece (BRM) counted April 1 – June 30, 2020, for the decennial census. For this time period, we received a credit of \$224,980.50 for 11,246,240 pieces. The credit must be used by December 30, 2020. DCMID will use the credit for an additional mailout.
- Tundra provided high-level hypothetical designs that were presented to OPCOM on 7/21/2020. At that time, OPCOM selected GSA's Alternative #3 - complete redesign of the new Census space if funding is approved.
- Chicago Regional office continues to review/research potential contractors to complete the IDS/PACS security work for Phase 1 and Phase 2.
- Chicago/Oakbrook Regional Office - construction complete as of 8/5/20. Creating a punch list on items that need to be resolved.
- Adrienne Davis has been named as the main contract librarian.
- Health Unit Nurses will assist Safety staff to do outreach assessments for COVID-19 cases nationwide. OSHA interim guidance requires that employers assess reported COVID-19 cases to determine if they meet OSHA record-ability standards.
- The Health and Safety Branch (HSB) staff is following up w/ACOs/RCCs, using COVID protocol, with reports of ACO/RCC COVID cases to determine work-relatedness. There were over 77 reported positive cases this week.
- The Health and Safety Branch (HSB) George Barnett, Marcus Barber, and Rose Cooper conducted five ACO & RCC OSHA/WC/PC trainings – over 1,300 participants. Final class concluded July 31, 2020.
- The Health and Safety Branch (HSB/TCO enhancement of "Are You Hurt" injury reporting hotline went live 7/16 Decennial workers can now enter their ACO # to access the workers' comp specialist for their region.
- EAP Summer Wellness Series extended through the end of the fiscal year. Partnering with HRD to make these courses a component of annual management training sessions.
- HRD facilitated focus groups with administrative offices and employees for additional feedback regarding the USA Performance system pilot to assist with preparing a thorough recommendation regarding future use of the USA Performance system in FY21.

- Selections for the 2020 Public Service and Recognition Awards were received from the Deputy Director on July 27. Plans for the upcoming ceremony are underway.
  - Brochures to highlight the functions, services and support offered by the Employee Relations, Labor Relations and Reasonable Accommodation Branches have been finalized. Preparations are being made to post on the Census Central intranet banner in the coming weeks.
  - The first Census Bureau virtual arbitration hearing was held on July 29<sup>th</sup> with representatives from the Office of General Counsel and Labor Relations participating. Two additional arbitration hearings will be scheduled once the cases are assigned.
  - COVID-19 communications and support continue in partnership with Emergency Preparedness Task Force Subgroup.
  - CAO continues to work closely with DOC and Census Bureau personnel regarding COVID-19. As updated information and guidance becomes available, it is uploaded to the COVID-19 and Preparedness SharePoint site.
- Anything Else of Note:**
- Mandatory 2020 WebTa training to rollout on August 10<sup>th</sup>.

## Office of Program, Performance and Stakeholder Integration (PPSI)

David Ziaya

DATE: August 3 – 7, 2020

## Highlights/Week in Review

- Travel including international trips are cancelled or postponed. (POC: Kim Leonard)
- Finalized the Chief of Staff Strategic Action Plan. Meeting with the Chief of Staff on August 13, 2020 to review next steps. (PCO: Dana Cope)
- Collaborated with Tasha Boone and Katrina Syvertsen and prepared a summary of the transformation/priority programs. Provided summary to the CAO for use as a proposal for a T20 (Presidential Transition) policy paper. (PCO: Dana Cope)
- Census Enterprise Data Collection and Processing (CEDCcap) Transition/Data Ingest and Collection for the Enterprise (DICE) continued collaborating with the ASDSD and ECON teams currently supporting DEVOPS to define the plan for the program. (POC: Lora Rosenberger)
- CEDCcap Transition/DICE continued collaborating with ADCOM and the transformation office to define a communication strategy for DICE. (POC: Lora Rosenberger)
- Staff continued drafting an outline for the international travel policy. (POC: Kim Leonard)
- Project Server 2016 is now more stable; and the team is renewing the Change Control process to allow new and updated changes to the current environment, including reports, enterprise custom fields and enhancements. (POC: Rich Bittner)
- The PPSI Cost Estimation (CE) and CEDSCI cost estimating teams kicked off the second round of reconciliation of the Independent Cost Estimate (ICE) and Program Office Estimate (POE). Both teams will continue to work with the program to further define the cost elements being estimated. (POC: Kevin Metcalfe)
- CEDCcap Transition/DICE completed the fifth iteration of Program Increment 2 and conducted a demonstration and Program Increment 3 Planning Session for Questionnaire Design Metadata (QDM) Analysis of Alternatives next steps to support the 2022 Economic Census. (POC: Lora Rosenberger/Maria Mate)
- The PPSI Program Management and Quality Assurance & Evaluation (PQAE) team is assisting the PPSI External Stakeholder Engagement team with the development of a new International Travel Application (ITA), which will allow automated ITA's to be routed from travelers to approvers. This new system will streamline the ability to create, edit, and track International Travel documents. (POC: Rich Bittner/Kim Leonard)
- Staff received several nominations for Census Scientific Advisory Committee (CSAC) and National Advisory Committee (NAC) new members by the August 1, 2020, deadline. (POC: Kim Leonard)
- Staff contacted the decennial directorate about a request forwarded by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to participate in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) online meeting on Population and Housing Censuses 2020 on September 29-October 1, 2020. Participants should register by September 18, 2020. (POC: Kim Leonard)
- OMB forwarded an invitation to attend a virtual meeting of the Tenth Session of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) on August 26-27, 2020 and September 4, 2020. There will be three 2-hour sessions. Staff is coordinating a response of who will attend from the program areas. (POC: Kim Leonard)

- Staff continued the development and internal testing of the Visio component of the Quick Start Toolkit (QST) 3.0. The QST is used by program area staff to develop business process models for communication and improvement of mission and mission-support efforts. (POC: *Jerome Garrett*)

### Flag for Upcoming Weeks

- The FY'23-'28 Strategic Plan schedule will be briefed to the strategic management working group on August 3, 2020. Output from the transformation vision conference will provide the base for the Plan. The OPCOM facilitated sessions will begin in January 2021. (PCO: *Dana Cope*)
- Enterprise Planning will be presented to OPCOM in early October 2020. (PCO: *Dana Cope*)
- Strategic Management team will meet with OPCOM on October 6, 2020 (working to reschedule to late September) to discuss the FY'21 priority programs and Goal 2 resource gaps. (PCO: *Dana Cope*)
- QPRs scheduled for OPCOM briefing August 11 and 18, 2020. QPRs will also be presented to ERERB on August 12, 2020. (POC: *Dana Cope/Maria Mate*)
- The Cost Review Board (CRB) will determine the Census Bureau baseline cost position for the CEDSCI program. This will be scheduled to occur 65 days prior to the Milestone Review Board (MRB)--currently unscheduled. A likely timeframe for the CRB will be July-September based on estimated Q1 FY21 MRB. (POC: *Kevin Metcalfe*)
- The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) is in the process of determining whether the MOU between Mexico/Canada/US on migration statistics rises to the level of being deemed an "international agreement" under U.S. law that would require a separate U.S. State Department review and clearance (in addition to typical Census/DOC review and clearance). (POC: *Kim Leonard*)
- Staff are preparing a document for PCO on sensitivities to consider when working with embassies and how to address data requests. Staff and PCO will prepare a policy. (POC: *Kim Leonard*)
- The Business Process Management (BPM) Staff will facilitate a planning meeting with DSD and SEHSD personnel to define the specifics of the SIPP program "Editing & Weighing" sub process. (POC: *Jerome Garrett*)
- The Requirements Engineering (RE) team will facilitate Enterprise Data Lake (EDL) Program Increment 4 on August 10-11, 2020. The program is expecting to receive the Authority to Operate (ATO) for development and test environment during this increment. (POC: *Maria Mate*)
- Staff will provide a draft agenda to the Director's Office for the two day virtual CSAC meeting on September 17-18, 2020. (POC: *Kim Leonard*)



Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

Ben Page

DATE: August 3 – 7, 2020

# Highlights/Week in Review (POC: Whitney Duffey-Jones)

- OCFO, Field, and Decennial have provided an updated contingency waterfall to the Department with estimates for revised Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) activities and potential acceleration costs.
- On July 7<sup>th</sup> the House CJS subcommittee released their initial appropriations bill for FY2021, funding the Census Bureau at \$1.68 billion. This includes \$1.39 billion for the Periodic Censuses and Programs appropriation (equal to the President's Budget request) and \$288 million for the Current Surveys and Programs appropriation, \$9 million above the President's Budget request to restore funding for SIPP. Notably we did not receive transfer authority to allocate unspent Decennial balances to fund facilities work associated with the BLS move. The Senate CJS appropriations subcommittee has not yet released their draft bill.
- Last week the Senate released the Health, Economic Assistance, Liability Protection and Schools (HEALS) Act, which included \$448 million in supplemental appropriations for the Census Bureau's Decennial field operations and data processing. The legislation did not adjust the statutory deadlines for the delivery of apportionment or redistricting data and did not include language clarifying the Families Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) application for the purposes of enumeration. The House has not signaled support for supplemental appropriations for Census as part of their legislative package.
- The Department's Office of Budget is reviewing the Census FY2022 budget submission that BUD submitted on July 17<sup>th</sup>.
- NPC was closed for an extended period of time earlier this year due to COVID-19 and placed most of its staff on Weather and Safety Leave. This cost was borne by the Working Capital Fund and the Budget Division has calculated an assessment that it will bill its appropriated programs, based on workload data provided by NPC. The costs attributable to reimbursable programs and appropriated programs assessment in August.
- We are supporting NPC in conversations with GSA in preparation for transmitting a revised prospectus for their facility needs.
- ACQ continues to support the acquisition of protective equipment to facilitate post-COVID-19 resumption of Decennial field operations and help ensure the impacts of COVID-related Decennial schedule adjustments are addressed contractually.

## Anything Else of Note –

- Representatives from the OCFO Divisions (BUD, ACQ, and FIN) continue to join COVID-19 Task Force meetings.

Associate Director for Research and Methodology (ADRM)

John Abowd

DATE: August 3 – 7, 2020

**Highlights/Week in Review**

ADRM Associate Director for Research and Methodology (POC: Sara Sullivan)

- John Abowd, Associate Director for Research and Methodology and Chief Scientist, participated in a JASON briefing on Thursday, July 30.
- John Abowd, John Elling, and colleagues from several centers within ADRM are presenting papers at the 2020 Virtual Joint Statistical Meetings (JSM), taking place August 2-6, 2006. A schedule of Census presentations is posted at: <https://www.census.gov/topics/research/events/jsm-2020.html>.

**CBSM Center for Behavioral Science Methods (POC: Paul Beatty)**

- CBSM is conducting 10 interviews and six focus groups with third-party organizations participating in the 2020 Census National Partnership Program (NPP) and Community Partnership Engagement Program (CPEP), respectively. The interviews and focus groups cover the following topics: (a) 2020 Census-related concerns (including privacy and confidentiality concerns) expressed by the communities that participants work with, (b) opinions about what factors motivate their communities to respond or not respond to the Census, (c) Strategies they use to address concerns, and (d) their opinions of how well the strategies work. This project is part of a 2020 Census Evaluation of Privacy and Confidentiality. Data collection is taking place during July and August 2020.
- This week, CBSM begins a questionnaire testing project for the American Housing Survey (AHS), including a small number of interviews conducted remotely, and web probing administered via Qualtrics. Both forms of data collection represent significant departures from original plans, in response to COVID. Although it is our sense that standardized web probing lacks some of the depth of actual interviews, it is useful for bringing in a larger and more diverse sample than is typical for these projects. For example, web probing will allow us to target some very specific geographies for a wildfire risk module. Few household survey sponsors have been open to this methodology in the past, making this an interesting test case.

**CES Center for Economic Studies (POC: Randy Becker)**

- A recent National Bureau of Economic Research [conference paper](#), by Census Bureau economists and outside coauthors, which describe findings from a module to the 2018 Annual Business Survey on advanced technology adoption, was the focus of [a recent Wired magazine article](#).

**Flag for Upcoming Weeks**

ADRM Associate Director for Research and Methodology (POC: Sara Sullivan)

- Preparations are ongoing for the Annual Research Data Center meeting. Originally scheduled to be held at the Kansas City Federal Reserve, it has moved online and will be September 3-4.

**CBSM Center for Behavioral Science Methods (POC: Paul Beatty)**

- The 2020 Census User Experience Survey will field in August 2020. A sample of 150,000 online 2020 Census responses with a valid cell phone number will be sent up to 3 text messages encouraging them complete a feedback survey on their experience with the online 2020 Census form. The survey collects self-reported satisfaction data and information about where the 2020 Census online instrument worked well for the respondent and places where the respondent thought the online census could be improved. The survey will run in 11-day field periods through the end of the 2020 Census (early November). The survey is being conducted through Qualtrics, designed by CBISM staff in coordination with staff from DSSD.

#### **Significant External Meetings & Conference Presentations**

**CBISM**

- Schulzeisenberg, A. (CBISM) "Development of a Standardized Formula to Calculate Severity Scores in Multitask Usability Testing." Presented at the 2020 Government UX Summit, online.

The Associate Director for Demographic Programs (ADDP)  
Victoria Velkoff  
DATE: August 3 – 7, 2020

- No highlights to report for this week.

Chief Information Officer (CIO)  
Kevin Smith  
DATE: August 3 – 7, 2020

- No highlights to report for this week.



# Status Reporting: Phased Restart for the 2020 Decennial Census

## Periodic Reporting: Release for July 6, 2020

# Periodic Performance Management Reports

BC-DOC-CEN-2020-001602-005148

Slide Number	Report Title
3	2020 Census: Phased Restart Update Leave Status by State
4	2020 Census: Update Leave Progress & Cost
5	2020 Census: Update Leave – Status Update
6	2020 Census: Phased Restart of Paper Data Capture Centers Staffing Status
7	2020 Census: Phased Restart Fingerprinting Status
8	2020 Census: NRFU Tip Sheet
9	2020 Census: County- Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – Gardiner, Maine Area Census Office
10	2020 Census: County- Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – Beckley, West Virginia Area Census Office
11	2020 Census: County- Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – Kansas City, Missouri Area Census Office
12	2020 Census: County- Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – New Orleans, Louisiana Area Census Office
13	2020 Census: County- Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – Oklahoma County, Oklahoma Area Census Office
14	2020 Census: County- Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – Boise, Idaho Area Census Office
15	2020 Census: NRFU Soft Launch – Cycle 1 ACOS
16-17	2020 Census: NRFU Soft Launch – Cycle 2 ACOS

# Periodic Performance Management Reports

## 2020 Census: Phased Restart Update Leave Status by State

Source: Unified Tracking System  
Data Current as of: July 6, 2020

Decisions to Restart work are informed by data available on the All Hazards Consortium site - "US State and Territory Actions in Response to COVID 19."

State	% Update	Leave	HUs in UL	% HUs Complete			Change
				Prior Week	Current Week	Week	
U.S. Total	4.5%	6,805,523	98.2%	98.9%	0.7%		
Alabama	3.2%	81,964	99.8%	100.0%	0.2%		
Alaska	34.1%	110,022	97.6%	98.2%	0.6%		
Arizona	6.6%	214,291	80.7%	85.9%	5.3%		
Arkansas	5.0%	77,716	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
California	2.3%	348,797	99.5%	99.7%	0.2%		
Colorado	7.5%	195,895	99.19%	99.92%	0.78%		
Connecticut	0.4%	5,868	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Florida	1.7%	171,871	98.7%	98.7%	0.0%		
Georgia	2.3%	111,905	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Hawaii	10.8%	63,303	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Idaho	9.0%	70,780	99.9%	99.9%	0.0%		
Illinois	0.8%	42,827	99.8%	100.0%	0.2%		
Indiana	1.3%	39,142	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Iowa	0.9%	14,050	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Kansas	2.4%	32,178	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Kentucky	3.7%	78,593	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Louisiana	4.0%	91,447	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Maine	14.2%	111,689	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Massachusetts	2.2%	69,244	99.9%	99.9%	0.0%		
Michigan	2.2%	106,770	99.40%	99.98%	0.58		
Minnesota	3.4%	86,706	92.4%	97.8%	5.4%		
Mississippi	3.7%	54,499	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Missouri	4.3%	131,018	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Montana	19.2%	112,978	93.6%	95.1%	1.4%		

State	% Update	Leave	HUs in UL	% HUs Complete			Change
				Prior Week	Current Week	Week	
Nebraska	3.5%	30,670	96.192%	99.997%	3.805%		
Nevada	3.6%	47,778	98.7%	98.7%	0.0%		
New Hampshire	9.9%	65,936	96.0%	100.0%	4.0%		
New Jersey	1.1%	40,514	96.9%	100.0%	3.1%		
New Mexico	19.2%	200,664	78.5%	87.7%	9.1%		
New York	3.0%	270,545	99.19%	99.98%	0.79%		
North Carolina	3.3%	164,775	99.8%	100.0%	0.2%		
North Dakota	9.9%	40,051	98.6%	98.6%	0.0%		
Ohio	0.6%	34,686	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Oklahoma	9.8%	187,921	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Oregon	1.4%	27,198	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Pennsylvania	3.3%	197,124	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Rhode Island	1.1%	5,657	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
South Carolina	2.4%	61,375	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
South Dakota	12.4%	51,715	92.7%	97.6%	5.0%		
Tennessee	0.3%	9,010	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Texas	3.6%	441,668	99.9%	100.0%	0.1%		
Utah	7.6%	90,972	97.6%	98.0%	0.4%		
Vermont	17.2%	61,075	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Virginia	0.9%	34,615	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Washington	2.8%	92,093	99.8%	99.8%	0.0%		
West Virginia	28.8%	289,189	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Wisconsin	3.3%	93,399	99.8%	100.0%	0.2%		
Wyoming	22.9%	67,114	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		
Puerto Rico	100.0%	1,776,226	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%		

Legend: All ACOs with UL Workload Have Restarted

All UL Workload Completed

# Periodic Performance Management Reports

## 2020 Census: Update Leave Progress & Cost

Status: ● On Track

Data current as of: July 6, 2020

Start Date: March 15, 2020

Completion Date: July 20, 2020\*

### Notes:

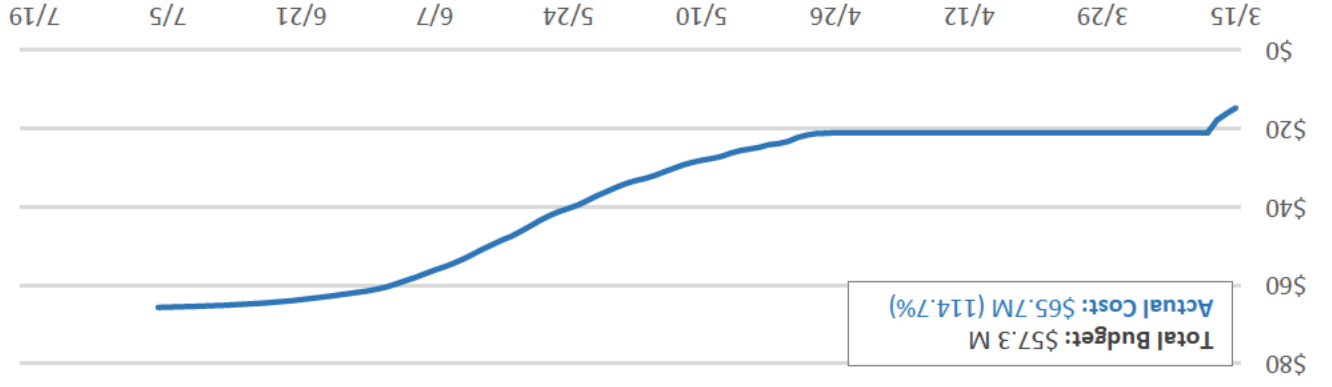
\* Addresses in the Update Leave workload that do not self-respond are included in the Nonresponse Followup operation.

<b>Current Block Workload:</b> 311,358 Blocks	
<b>Actual Completed Blocks</b> 304,593 Blocks (97.8%)	
<b>Lister Productivity</b> Addresses per Hour 7.9 Life Cycle Cost Model Estimate for Addresses per Hour: 5.3	

Progress for Update Leave



Cost for Update Leave



Source: Unified Tracking System



# Periodic Performance Management Reports

## 2020 Census: Update Leave – Status Update

**Source** Unified Tracking System, Census Data Lake, Decennial Statistical Studies Division  
**Data Current as of:** July 6, 2020

### Operation:

The Update Leave (UL) operation is designed to occur in areas where the majority of housing units either do not have mail delivered to the physical location of the housing unit, or the mail delivery information for the housing unit cannot be verified. A Census Bureau employee will physically deliver a 2020 Census invitation to these housing units.

### Workload:

- Update Leave Original Workload (does not change): 6,805,523
- Workload Completed March 18 (date field operations were suspended): 736,320
- Percentage Completed at suspension: 10.82%
- Workload Completed as of July 6: 6,733,198
- Percentage Completed: 98.94%

### Response Rates:

- UL Total Responses (as of March 18): 139,825
  - Internet: 12,478 (8.92%)
  - Paper: 127,189 (90.96%)
  - Phone: 158 (0.11%)
- UL Total Responses (as of July 6): 2,050,676
  - Internet: 1,058,408 (51.61%)
  - Paper: 959,485 (46.79%)
  - Phone: 32,783 (1.60%)

# Periodic Performance Management Reports

## 2020 Census: Phased Restart of Paper Data Capture Centers Staffing Status

Status: ● On Track

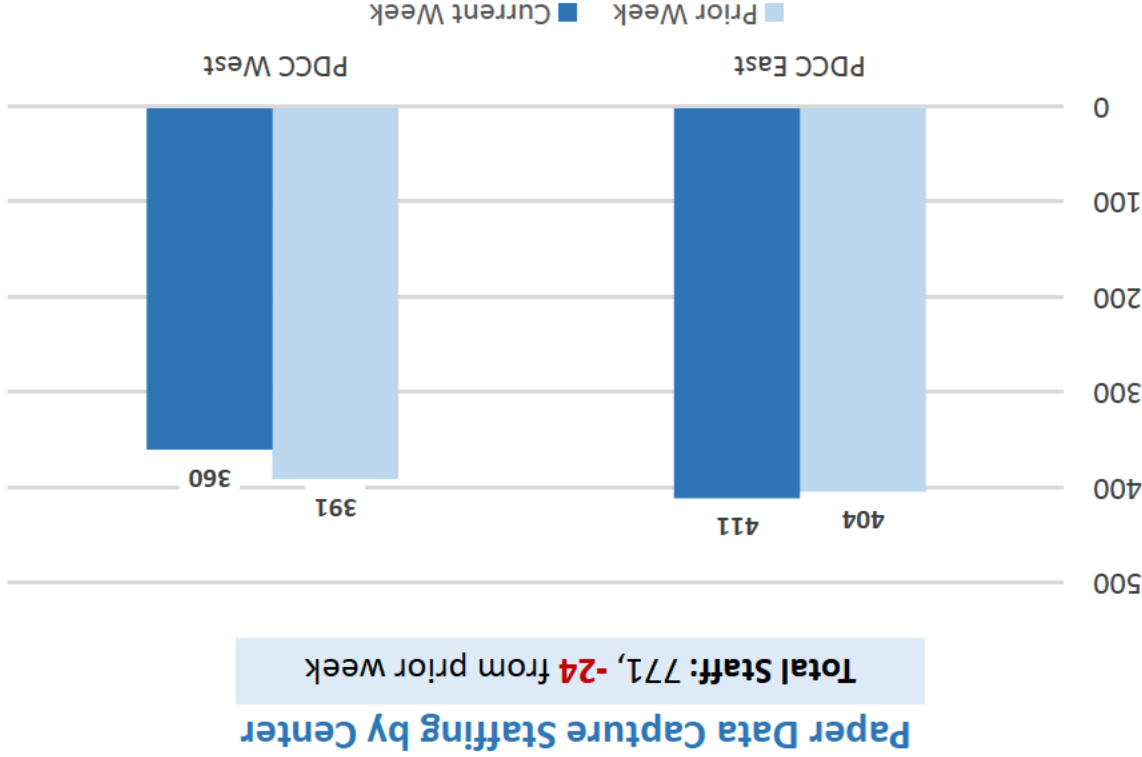
Data current as of: July 1, 2020

Start Date: January 21, 2020

Completion Date: November 30, 2020

### Notes:

- Staff in CDC-defined high risk groups have returned to work on the Indiana NPC campuses. Increased COVID-19 activity in Arizona is impacting PDCC West staffing.
- There are eight positive COVID-19 cases at PDCC-West; multiple staff are self-monitoring for 14 days.



# Periodic Performance Management Reports

## 2020 Census: Phased Restart Fingerprinting Status

BC-DOC-CEN-2020-001602-005153

Status: ● On Track

Data current for the week of: July 6, 2020

Start Date: January 21, 2020

Completion Date: October 31, 2020

Notes:

Status	Prior Week	Change from Prior Week	Current Week
Total Number of Applicants that Reached DAPPS	2,956,419	+7,927	2,964,346
Total Number Selected	1,149,065	+29,667	1,178,732
Total Number Fingerprinted	753,749	+28,047	781,796
Total Pending Fingerprinting	395,316	+1,620	396,936
Total Remaining Applicant Pool	1,807,354	-21,740	1,785,614

### Overall Fingerprinting Status

# Periodic Performance Management Reports

BC-DOC-CEN-2020-001602-005154

## 2020 Census: NRFU Tip Sheet

Source: Decennial Census Management Division  
Data Current as of: July 2, 2020

### Cycle 1A NRFU Soft Launch

Beginning July 16, the Census Bureau will soft-launch sending approximately 11,000 Census Enumerators to follow up with households in communities covered by six area census offices—one in each census region. The six locations are:

- Gardiner, ME (New York Region)
- Beckley, WV (Philadelphia Region)
- New Orleans, LA (Atlanta Region)
- Kansas City, MO (Chicago Region)
- Oklahoma County, OK (Dallas Region)
- Boise, ID (Los Angeles Region)

### Key Dates

- 6/18: Census Field Supervisor (CFS) Training
- 7/7: Enumerator Training
- 7/16: Production

### CFS/Enumerator Training and Deploy Goals by Office

- Selection and Fingerprint Goals have been achieved for both CFS and Enumerators.
- Plan to train approx. 470 CFSs and 12,000 Enumerators
- Plan to deploy approx. 420 CFSs and 10,600 Enumerators

ACO Name	Current Self-Response Rate (6/29)	NRFU CFS Goal to Train	NRFU CFS Goal to Deploy	NRFU Enums Goal to Train	NRFU Enums Goal to Deploy
Gardiner	53%	78	71	2,078	1,870
Beckley	53%	87	80	2,717	2,454
ansas City	62%	110	99	2,529	2,225
New Orleans	56%	58	52	1,341	1,181
Oklahoma County	59%	73	66	1,740	1,532
Boise	65%	60	54	1,532	1,349
Totals		466	422	11,937	10,611

## 2020 Census: County- Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – Gardiner, Maine Area

### Census Office

Source: Health and Human Services, USAFacts.org  
Data Current as of: July 2, 2020

#### Gardiner, Maine Area Census Office

RCC: New York RCC	
ACO: 2262	
<u>Key Dates</u>	
• 6/18: Census Field Supervisor (CFS) Training • 7/7: Enumerator Training • 7/16: Production	
Self-Response Rate:	53%
NRFU CFS Goal to Deploy:	71
NRFU Enumerator Goal to Deploy:	1,870



Note:

The United States Census Bureau Fusion Center is monitoring a number of sources that are showing concerning COVID-19 trends *on the state level*.

## 2020 Census: County-Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – Beckley, West Virginia Area

Census Office

Source: Health and Human Services, USAFacts.org  
Data Current as of: July 2, 2020

### Beckley, West Virginia Area Census Office

RCC: Philadelphia RCC	
ACO: 2390	
<u>Key Dates</u>	
• 6/18: Census Field Supervisor (CFS) Training	
• 7/7: Enumerator Training	
• 7/16: Production	
Self-Response Rate:	53%
NRFU CFS goal to Deploy:	80
NRFU Enumerator goal to Deploy:	2,454



Note:

The United States Census Bureau Fusion Center is monitoring a number of sources that are showing concerning COVID-19 trends *on the state level*.

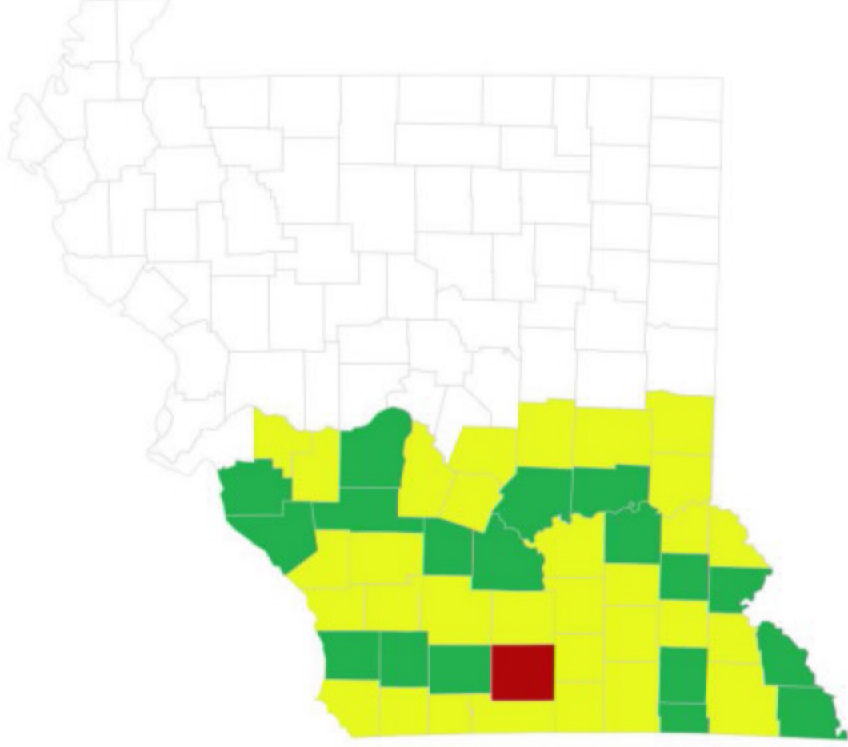
## 2020 Census: County-Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – Kansas City, Missouri Area

### Census Office

Source: Health and Human Services, USAFacts.org  
Data Current as of: July 2, 2020

#### Kansas City, Missouri Area Census Office

RCC: Chicago RCC	
ACO: 2581	
<u>Key Dates</u>	
• 6/18: Census Field Supervisor (CFS) Training • 7/7: Enumerator Training • 7/16: Production	
Self-Response Rate:	62%
NRFU CFS Goal to Deploy:	99
NRFU Enumerator Goal to Deploy:	2,225



Note:

The United States Census Bureau Fusion Center is monitoring a number of sources that are showing concerning COVID-19 trends *on the state level*.

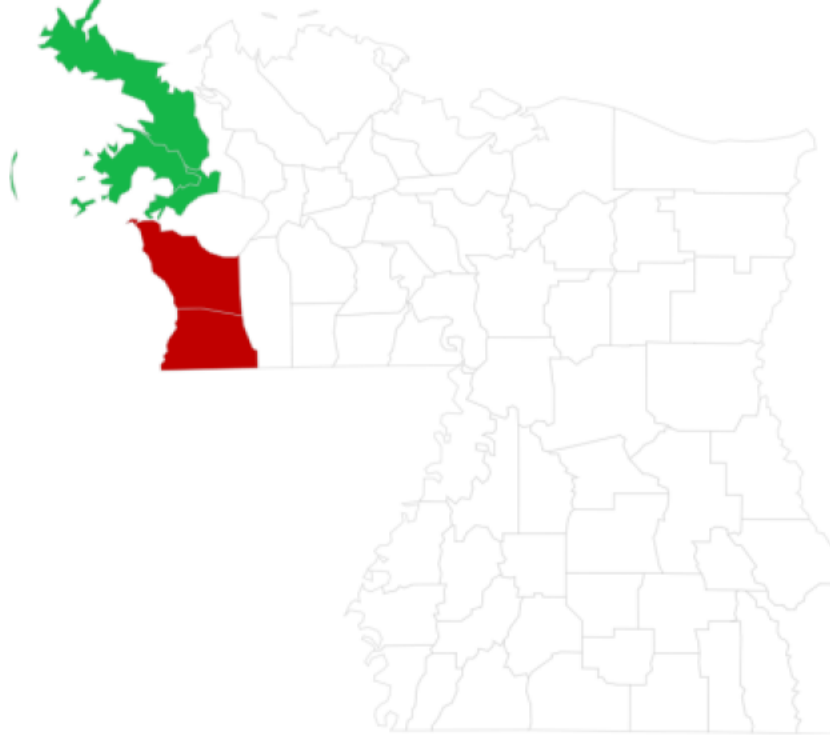
2020 Census: County-Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – New Orleans, Louisiana  
Area Census Office

Source: Health and Human Services, USAFacts.org  
Data Current as of: July 2 2020

Data Current as of: July 2, 2020

## New Orleans, Louisiana Area Census Office

RCC: Atlanta RCC	ACO: 2990	<u>Key Dates</u> • 6/18: Census Field Supervisor (CFS) Training • 7/7: Enumerator Training • 7/16: Production
Self-Response Rate:	56%	
NRFU CFS Goal to Deploy:	52	
NRFU Enumerator Goal to Deploy:	1,181	



Risk Level  
Low

## Medium

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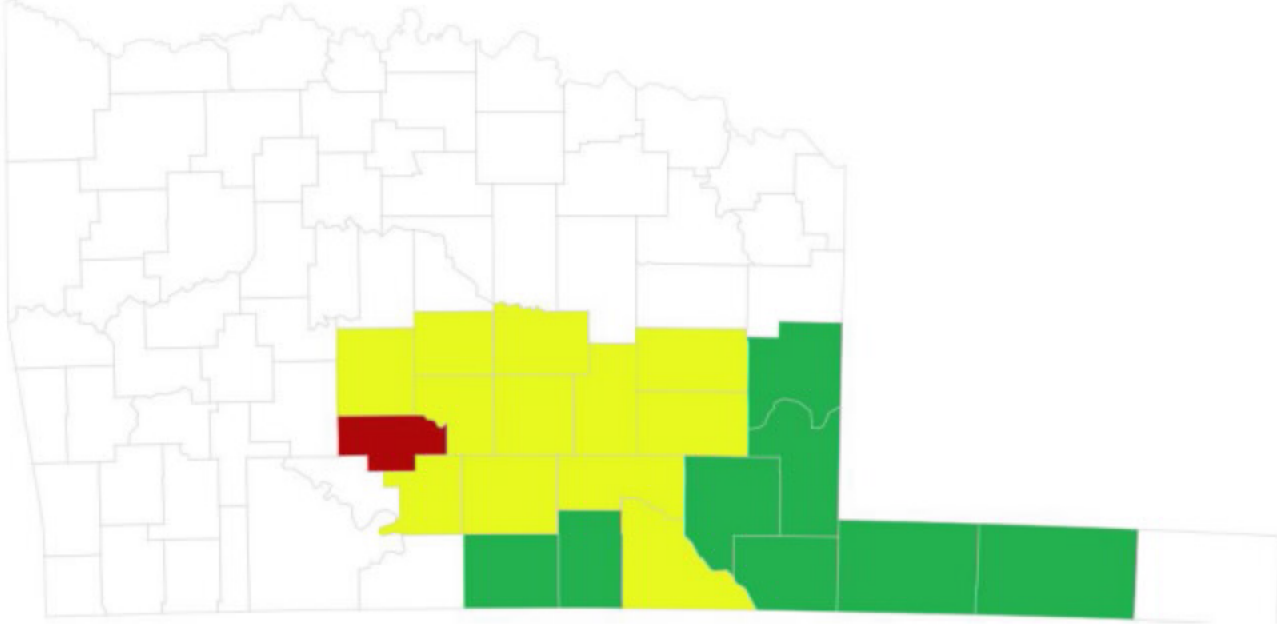
**Note:** The United States Census Bureau Fusion Center is monitoring a number of sources that are showing concerning COVID-19 trends *on the state level*.



Oklahoma Area Census Office

Data Current as of: July 2 2020

- 6/18: Census Field Supervisor (CFS) Training
- 7/7: Enumerator Training
- 7/16: Production



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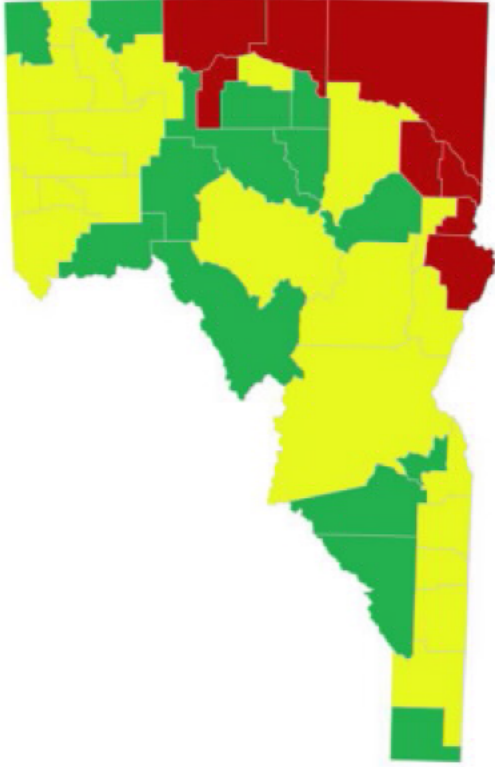
The United States Census Bureau Fusion Center is monitoring a number of sources that are showing concerning COVID-19 trends *on the state level*.

# 2020 Census: County-Level COVID-19 Risk Level Map – Boise, Idaho Area Census Office

Source: Health and Human Services, USAFacts.org  
Data Current as of: July 2, 2020

## Boise, Idaho Area Census Office

RCC: Los Angeles RCC		ACO: 3256		<u>Key Dates</u>	
				• 6/18: Census Field Supervisor (CFS) Training	
				• 7/7: Enumerator Training	
				• 7/16: Production	
Self-Response Rate:		65%		NRFU CFS Goal to Deploy:	
				54	
NRFU Enumerator Goal to		1,349		Deploy:	



Note:

The United States Census Bureau Fusion Center is monitoring a number of sources that are showing concerning COVID-19 trends *on the state level*.

# Periodic Performance Management Reports

## 2020 Census: NRFU Soft Launch – Cycle 1 ACOS

Source: Decennial Census Management Division  
Data Current as of: July 2, 2020

### Cycle 1A ACOS

RCC	ACO #	City	State	CFS Training Start Date	Enumerator Training Start Date	Production Start
NY	2262	Gardiner	ME	June 18	July 7	July 16
PHI	2390	Beckley	WV	June 18	July 7	July 16
CHI	2581	Kansas City	MO	June 18	July 7	July 16
ATL	2990	New Orleans	LA	June 18	July 7	July 16
DAL	3167	Oklahoma County	OK	June 18	July 7	July 16
LA	3256	Boise	ID	June 18	July 7	July 16

### Cycle 1B ACOS

RCC	ACO #	City	State	CFS Training Start Date	Enumerator Training Start Date	Production Start
NY	2254	Hartford	CT	June 25	July 14	July 23
PHI	2379	State College	PA	June 25	July 14	July 23
PHI	2382	Nashville	TN	June 25	July 14	July 23
CHI	2569	Evansville	IN	June 25	July 14	July 23
ATL	2988	Baton Rouge	LA	June 25	July 14	July 23
ATL	2901	Gulfport	MS	June 18	July 14	July 23
DAL	3159	Wichita	KS	June 25	July 14	July 23
LA	3297	Tacoma	WA	June 25	July 14	July 23

# Periodic Performance Management Reports

## 2020 Census: NRFU Soft Launch – Cycle 2 ACOS

Source: Decennial Census Management Division  
Data Current as of: July 2, 2020

RCC	ACO #	City	State	CFS Training Start Date	Enumerator Training Start Date	Production Start
NY	2293	Guaynabo	PR	July 1	July 21	July 30
NY	2294	Caguas	PR	July 1	July 21	July 30
NY	2295	Mayaguez	PR	July 1	July 21	July 30
NY	2253	Danbury	CT	July 1	July 21	July 30
NY	2258	Quincy	MA	July 1	July 21	July 30
NY	2260	Waltham	MA	July 1	July 21	July 30
NY	2261	Worcester	MA	July 1	July 21	July 30
NY	2271	Trenton	NJ	July 1	July 21	July 30
NY	2276	Buffalo	NY	July 1	July 21	July 30
PHI	2359	Hanover	MD	July 1	July 21	July 30
PHI	2361	Hagerstown	MD	July 1	July 21	July 30
PHI	2362	Towson	MD	July 1	July 21	July 30
PHI	2364	Mansfield	OH	July 1	July 21	July 30
PHI	2372	Cranberry Township	PA	July 1	July 21	July 30
PHI	2373	Harrisburg	PA	July 1	July 21	July 30
PHI	2377	Pittsburgh	PA	July 1	July 21	July 30
PHI	2384	Crystal City	VA	July 1	July 21	July 30
DAL	3154	Aurora	CO	July 1	July 21	July 30
DAL	3155	Colorado North	CO	July 1	July 21	July 30
DAL	3157	Denver	CO	July 1	July 21	July 30
DAL	3158	Overland Park	KS	July 1	July 21	July 30
DAL	3162	Bismarck	ND	July 1	July 21	July 30

# Periodic Performance Management Reports

## 2020 Census: NRFU Soft Launch – Cycle 2 ACOS cont'd

Source: Decennial Census Management Division  
Data Current as of: July 2, 2020

RCC	ACO #	City	State	CFS Training Start Date	Enumerator Training Start Date	Production Start
CHI	2559	Chicago Central	IL	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2560	Chicago Far Southwest	IL	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2561	Chicago South	IL	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2562	Cook County NW	IL	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2563	Cook County South	IL	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2564	Dekalb	IL	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2565	Oswego	IL	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2566	Peoria	IL	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2567	Skokie	IL	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2571	Indianapolis	IN	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2572	Lake County	IN	July 1	July 21	July 30
CHI	2585	Green Bay	WI	July 1	July 21	July 30
ATL	2910	Atlanta	GA	July 1	July 21	July 30
ATL	2982	Dekalb County	GA	July 1	July 21	July 30
LA	3255	Honolulu	HI	July 1	July 21	July 30
LA	3280	San Francisco	CA	July 1	July 21	July 30
LA	3282	San Mateo	CA	July 1	July 21	July 30
LA	3289	Sunnyvale	CA	July 1	July 21	July 30
LA	3293	Everett	WA	July 1	July 21	July 30
LA	3294	Olympia	WA	July 1	July 21	July 30
LA	3295	Seattle	WA	July 1	July 21	July 30

Total Expenses (Approved + Potential)	COVID Related Expenses		Approved through 6/26	Potential Addtl Costs	Temp Worker Leave	867	450
					Estimated Costs of 3 month operational delay	500	0
					Additional Steps to motivate self response	140	17
					Office staff extensions for 3 month delay	34	306
					Contract extensions and IT infrastructure	320	0
					Field Office Leases and Infrastructure	6	44
					Addtl Enumerator Devices	80	0
					COVID Pay for Temp Workers	120	0
					Personal Protective Equipment for staff	26	0
					Total Expenses	726	817
							1,543

Contingency available on 3/14		1,325
Risk Based Contingency		705
Secretarial Contingency		2,030
Total, Contingency available on 3/14		-726
Actual COVID related expenses through 6/26		1,304
Remaining Contingency on 6/26		-817
Potential addtl COVID related expenses		487
Remaining Contingency after all delay expenses		

# Public Law 94-171 Redistricting Data

## Department of Commerce Briefing

James Whitehorne  
Chief, Census Redistricting and Voting Rights Data Office





# Redistricting Data Program Apportionment vs. Redistricting

REDISTRICTING		APPORTIONMENT	
State	State	State	Largest
Census Block		State	Smallest
Who is counted		Resident Population + Federally Affiliated Count Overseas	
What is reported		Total Population only	
Disclosure Avoidance		None	
Differentially Private (TopDown Algorithm)			
Statutory Deadlines		December 31, 2020 (April 30, 2021)	
		April 1, 2021 (July 31, 2021)	

Shape  
your future  
START HERE >

ates  
Census  
2020



## Redistricting Data Program

### Public Law 94-171

**Program Mission:** Provide states an opportunity to identify the geographic areas for which specific tabulations of population are needed for legislative redistricting and to deliver high quality data for those areas in a timely manner

Identified “geographic areas desired”:

- Census Tabulation Blocks
- Voting Districts (e.g. precincts, wards, etc.)
- Legislative and Congressional Districts

Requirements:

- Establish program criteria
- Identify required tabulations
- Conduct the program in a non-partisan manner
- Deliver the tabulations to the governor and the officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative apportionment or districting of each State no later than 1 year from Census Day (April 1, 2021)\*

\*request for statutory extension to July 31

Shape  
your future  
START HERE >

United States  
Census  
2020

## Redistricting Data Program

### History 1975 to 1980

- 1975 – Passage of Public Law 94-171
- Passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965 and the court defined requirement of “one person one vote” in the 1960s made States realize they did not have the data they needed to comply with these new requirements. They lobbied Congress for a remedy, which became P.L. 94-171.

- 1980 – First Census Redistricting Data Program
  - States provided voting districts through a combination of existing programs
  - Direct Submission of Voting Districts
  - Enumeration Districts Program
  - Block Areas Program
  - Blocks only created for jurisdictions with 10,000 or more population
  - 5 states (GA, MS, NY, RI, VA) contracted with the Census Bureau for statewide block coverage
- Content
  - Total Population for (White; Black; Indian; Asian and Pacific Islander; Other; Spanish)

## Redistricting Data Program

### History 1990 to 2000

#### 1990 – Redistricting Data Program

- First two phase geographic collection
- Block Boundary Suggestion Project (first implementation)
- First Census with nationwide block coverage, made possible by TIGER
- Voting District Project and once a decade State Legislative District Collection
- Participation conducted with paper maps and colored pencils only
- Content
- Total and Voting Age for (White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Other Race; Hispanic Origin)
- Housing unit count

#### 2000 – Redistricting Data Program

- Continuation of two phase geographic collections (Block Boundary Suggestion Project & Voting District Project with once a decade State Legislative District Collection)
- Participation
- Primarily using paper maps and colored pencils
- TIGER/Line Files provided to states
- Polygon equivalency files allowed for submissions
- Content
- Adjust for the OMB Directive 15 released in 1997
- Total and Voting Age for (White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race; Hispanic or Latino)
- Fully iterated races due to new capability to declare multiple races

## Redistricting Data Program

### History 2010 to 2020

#### 2010 – Redistricting Data Program

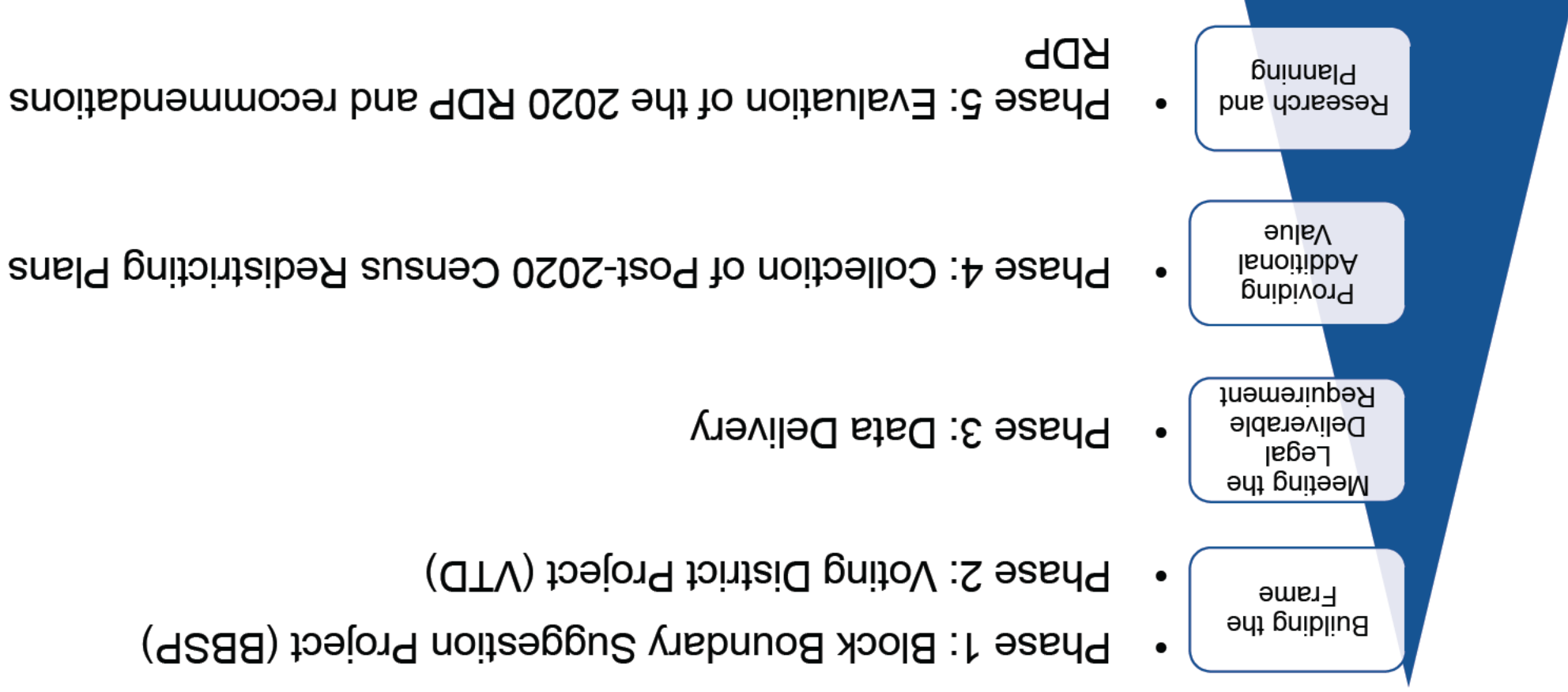
- Combined Block Boundary Suggestion Project and Voting District Project into single program
- Start of continuous collection of State Legislative Districts
- First all digital program, digital submissions required
- Custom proprietary GIS software developed and provided by Census
- Digital exchange using shapefiles
- Content
- Same tables as Census 2000
- Addition of table for housing units by occupancy status

#### 2020 – Redistricting Data Program

- Revert back to a two phase geographic collections (Block Boundary Suggestion Project & Voting District Project)
- Suggestions for legal boundary updates (incorporated places, towns, counties, etc.) added to both programs
- All digital program, digital submissions required
- Custom Open Source GIS software developed and provided by Census
- Digital exchange using shapefiles
- Content
- Announced and vetted through the Federal Register
- Same tables as Census 2010
- Addition of group quarters population by group quarters type

# Redistricting Data Program

## 2020 Redistricting Data Program's 5 Phases



## Redistricting Data Program P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Products Delivery Timing

### Phase 3 – Prototype Data

Activity	
Prototype geographic support products	February 2019 (Complete)
Prototype P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data	March 2019 (Complete)

### Phase 3 – Official Data

Activity	
Geographic support products	Nov. 20, 2020 – Feb. 1, 2021
P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data	Feb. 18, 2021 – March 31, 2021
Original Planned Dates	
New Planned Date	Feb. 1, 2021 – March 31, 2021
	June 17, 2021 – July 31, 2021

## Redistricting Data Program

### P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Geographic Products

#### 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Geographic Products

Product Type	Census Web Address
Shapefiles	<a href="https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.html">https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.html</a>
Maps	<a href="https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-maps.html">https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-maps.html</a>
Block Assignment Files	<a href="https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files.html">https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files.html</a>
Block to Block Relationship Files	<a href="https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/relationship-files.html">https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/relationship-files.html</a>

- Shapefiles – geographic information system geometry files
- Maps (PDF only) – County Block; State Legislative with Voting District; Tract; School District
- Block Assignment Files – tables identifying the blocks used to build different geographic entities
- Block to Block Relationship Files – Crosswalk of 2010 blocks to 2020 blocks



## Redistricting Data Program

### P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Tabulation Product

#### 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Tabulations

Table P1 – Race

Table P2 – Race for the Population 18 Years and Over

Table P3 – Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino by Race

Table P4 – Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino by Race for the Population 18 and Over

Table H1 – Occupancy Status (Housing)

#### New Table

Table P5 – Group Quarters Population by Group Quarters Type

- All tables produced at multiple geographies including census block
- Group Quarter types: Correctional Institutions for Adults, Juvenile Facilities, Nursing Facilities/Skilled Nursing, Other Institutional, College/University Student Housing, Military quarters, and other non-institutional
- Group quarters is total population only, no demographic breakdown



Redistricting Data Program

P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Tabulation Product

Table P1 – Race  
Universe: Total Population

Table P3 – Race for the Population 18 Years  
and Over  
Universe: Total population 18 years and over

RACE [71]	Universe: Total population	Total:	Population of one race:	White alone	Black or African American alone	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Some Other Race alone	Two or More Races:	Population of two races:	White; Black or African American	White; American Indian and Alaska Native	White; Asian	White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	White; Some Other Race	Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	Black or African American; Asian	Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Black or African American; Some Other Race	American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race	Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Asian; Some Other Race	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race	Population of six races:	White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race
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Redistricting Data Program

P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Tabulation Product

**Table P2 – Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race**  
**Universe:** Total population

**Table P4 – Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race for the Population 18 Years and Over**  
**Universe:** Total population 18 years and over

HISPANIC OR LATINO, AND NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO BY RACE [73]
Universe: <i>Total population</i>
Total:
Hispanic or Latino
Not Hispanic or Latino:
Population of one race:
White alone
Black or African American alone
American Indian and Alaska Native alone
Asian alone
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
Some Other Race alone
Two or More Races:
Population of two races:
White; Black or African American
White; American Indian and Alaska Native
White; Asian
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
White; Some Other Race
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native
Black or African American; Asian
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
Black or African American; Some Other Race
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian
American Indian and Alaska Native; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
Islander
American Indian and Alaska Native; Some Other Race
Population of six races:
White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some Other Race

## Redistricting Data Program

P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Tabulation Product

- Table H1 – Occupancy Status**
- Universe: Housing Units
- Total
  - Occupied
  - Vacant

- Table P5 - Group Quarters Population by Group Quarters Type**
- Universe: Total Population in Group Quarters
- Total
    - Institutionalized population
      - Correctional facilities for adults
      - Juvenile facilities
      - Nursing facilities/Skilled-nursing facilities
      - Other institutional facilities
    - Noninstitutionalized population
      - College/University student housing
      - Military quarters
      - Other non-institutional facilities

## Redistricting Data Program

### P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Tabulations Official Delivery Method

#### Official Recipients:

- Governors
- Legislative leadership
- Redistricting Commissions (if they exist and have commissioners named)

#### Method of delivery

- Physical media – DVD/Flash Drive
- Embargoed access to data.census.gov
- Requires pre-registration
- Confirmation of data's receipt
- Web monitoring + Phone Call
- Mail Tracking + Phone Call

## Redistricting Data Program

### P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Tabulations Public Delivery Method

- Public Release
  - Census Data Explorer – data.census.gov
  - Full Data Explorer functionality
  - Large data download
  - FTP
  - Expert users
  - Full P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File
  - Relational tables
  - Geoheader + three data segments
    - Geoheader
    - File 01 (P1 & P2)
    - File 02 (P3, P4 & H1)
    - File 03 (P5)
  - All stored as pipe-delimited text files (including the geoheader)

# Thank You

James Whitehorne

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# Differential Privacy and the 2020 Decennial Census

**Michael Hawes**

Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy  
Research and Methodology Directorate  
U.S. Census Bureau

July 8, 2020

# Confidentiality of Census Data

Title 13, Section 9 of the U.S. Code prohibits the Census Bureau from releasing identifiable data “furnished by any particular establishment or individual.” Census Bureau employees are sworn for life to safeguard respondents’ information. Penalties for violating these protections can include fines of up to \$250,000, and/or imprisonment for up to five years!



# The Census Bureau's Privacy Protections Over Time

Throughout its history, the Census Bureau has been at the forefront of the design and implementation of statistical methods to safeguard respondent data. Over the decades, as we have increased the number and detail of the data products we release, so too have we improved the statistical techniques we use to protect those data.



# The Privacy Challenge

Every time you release any statistic calculated from a confidential data source you “leak” a small amount of private information.

If you release too many statistics, too accurately, you will eventually reveal the entire underlying confidential data source.



# The Growing Privacy Threat

**More Data and Faster Computers!**

In today's digital age, there has been a proliferation of databases that could potentially be used to attempt to undermine the privacy protections of our statistical data products. Similarly, today's computers are able to perform complex, large-scale calculations with increasing ease. These parallel trends represent new threats to our ability to safeguard respondents' data.



# Reconstruction

The recreation of individual-level data from tabular or aggregate data.

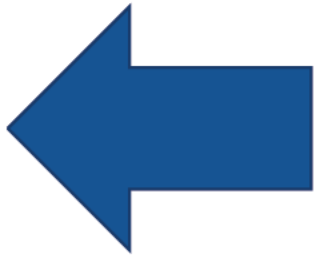
If you release enough tables or statistics, eventually there will be a unique solution for what the underlying individual-level data were.

Computer algorithms can do this very easily.

	4			7					
			7		8	1			
4									

# Reconstruction: An Example

	Count	Median Age	Mean Age
Total	7	30	38
Female	4	30	33.5
Male	3	30	44
Black	4	51	48.5
White	3	24	24
Married	4	51	54
Black Female	3	36	36.7



Age	Sex	Race	Relationship
66	Female	Black	Married
84	Male	Black	Married
30	Male	White	Married
36	Female	Black	Married
8	Female	Black	Single
18	Male	White	Single
24	Female	White	Single

This table can be expressed by 164 equations.  
Solving those equations takes 0.2 seconds on a  
2013 MacBook Pro.

# Re-identification

Linking public data to external data sources to re-identify specific individuals within the data.

External Data				Confidential Data			
John Citizen	30	Male	+	30	Male	White	Married
Joe Public	84	Male		84	Male	Black	Married
Jane Smith	66	Female		66	Female	Black	Married
Name	Age	Sex		Age	Sex	Race	Relationship

# Reconstructing the 2010 Census

- The 2010 Census collected information on the age, sex, race, ethnicity, and relationship (to householder) status for ~309 Million individuals. (1.9 Billion confidential data points)
- The 2010 Census data products released over 150 billion statistics
- We conducted an internal experiment to see if we could reconstruct and re-identify the publicly-released 2010 Census records.





# Reconstructing the 2010 Census: What Did We Find?

1. On the 309 million reconstructed records, census block and voting age (18+) were correctly reconstructed for all records and for all 6,207,027 inhabited blocks.
2. Block, sex, age (in years), race (OMB 63 categories), and ethnicity were reconstructed:
  1. Exactly for 46% of the population (142 million individuals)
  2. Within +/- one year for 71% of the population (219 million individuals)
3. Block, sex, and age were then linked to commercial data, which provided putative re-identification of 45% of the population (138 million individuals).
4. Name, block, sex, age, race, ethnicity were then compared to the confidential data, which yielded **confirmed re-identifications** for 38% of the putative re-identifications (**52 million individuals**).
5. For the confirmed re-identifications, race and ethnicity are learned correctly, though the attacker may still have uncertainty.



# The Census Bureau's Decision

To meet its continuing obligations to safeguard respondent information, the Census Bureau has committed to modernizing its approach to privacy protections, and will use differential privacy for the 2020 Census.

The Census Bureau has already successfully deployed differentially private solutions to protect other data products, including:

- Post-Secondary Employment Outcomes (PSEO)
- Veteran Employment Outcomes (VEO)
- OnTheMap for Emergency Management



# Differential Privacy

All statistical techniques to protect privacy impose a tradeoff between the degree of privacy protection and the resulting accuracy of the data.

- Swap rates, noise injection parameters, cell suppression thresholds, etc. determine this tradeoff.

Differential privacy offers a number of important advantages over traditional statistical techniques to protect privacy.

- Provides quantitative assessment of privacy risk.
- Infinitely tunable – parameter “dials” can be set anywhere from perfect privacy to perfect accuracy.
- Privacy guarantee is mathematically provable and future-proof.
- The precise calibration of statistical noise enables optimal data accuracy for any given level of privacy protection.



# Disclosure Avoidance System

The Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS) TopDown Algorithm (TDA) will use differential privacy to provide state-of-the-art control over the privacy/accuracy tradeoff for the 2020 Census Data Products.

- The Census Bureau's Data Stewardship Executive Policy-making Committee (DSEP) will determine TDA parameters (i.e., privacy-loss budget, invariants, etc.) to find the optimal balance between Title 13 confidentiality requirements and data accuracy for priority uses of Census data (including redistricting).

## How the TDA works:

1. The TDA ingests the complete Census Edited File microdata;
2. TDA performs a complete tabulation of the microdata and injects precisely calibrated statistical noise into each of the results (excluding state population totals used for apportionment);
3. Beginning at the national level, and moving down the geographic hierarchy, the TDA then reconciles these "noisy" tabulations to ensure internal and hierarchical consistency;
4. TDA then outputs privacy-protected microdata for the entire nation that feed into the Decennial tabulation systems that produce the PL94-171 redistricting data files and other 2020 Census data products.

# Current Initiatives (DAS Development Sprint V)

## Remediation of issues from Test Readiness Review (TRR)

- DAS successfully completed the TRR process on 06/15/2020

## Preparation for Production Readiness Review

- Scheduled for 10/15/2020

## System design improvements to mitigate post-processing (non-DP) error

- The optimization stage of the TDA, that converts the noisy tabulations back into internally/hierarchically consistent microdata introduces additional error that can be addressed through improvements to the algorithm design.
- The DAS Team has identified a number of solutions for addressing these issues without impacting the privacy guarantee.

- Actively engaging with technical and data experts from our advisory committees and the Committee on National Statistics on this issue.

# Upcoming Milestones

## September 2020

- DSEF will set final list of invariants for the 2020 Census (beyond apportionment totals, which are already invariant)
- The Census Bureau has already announced that state population counts and block-level unit counts (Group Quarters and Housing Units) will be reported as enumerated.

## March 2021

- DSEF will set the final privacy-loss budget for the 2020 Census and its allocation across 2020 Census data products.
- This decision will be informed by extensive assessment of data accuracy for priority use cases of decennial data, feedback from our stakeholders, and our legal obligations under Title 13.

## June-July 2021

- PL94-171 Redistricting Data files will be released.
- Additional data products, including the Demographic and Housing Characteristics files and Demographic Profiles will follow later in 2021.

# Senior Management Agenda

Wednesday, July 8, 2020

1. Secretarial Conference Calls  
Calls with low response rate cities
2. Differential Privacy
3. Contingency Funds Update
4. Phased Restart for the 2020 Census
5. 2020 Census Performance Reporting



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**From:** Martin, Nicole (Federal)[NMartin1@doc.gov]  
**Sent:** Wed 7/8/2020 12:40:41 PM (UTC)  
**Subject:** Senior Management Decennial Committee  
5. 2020 Census DOC Exec Report Slides for 2020.07.06.pdf  
4. 2020 Census Phased Restart DOC Exec Report Slides for 2020.07.06.pdf  
3. 20-070252 dec memo Sec Controlled Conting. Memo 063020 Tables.pdf  
2.b. 2020 Census Secretary Briefing RedistrictingData final 2020.07.06.pdf  
2.a. SMDC Differential Privacy Slides 2020.07.08.pdf  
0. Sr Management Agenda 2020.07.08.docx

Good morning,

Attached you will find materials provided for this mornings SMDC.

Please note, the absence of a document 1" is intentional.

Best,  
Nicole

**Nicole Martin**  
Office of the Deputy Secretary  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
[NMartin1@doc.gov](mailto:NMartin1@doc.gov)  
Cell: (b) (6)

## Summary:

The December 12, 2017 DOJ memo requests a citizenship question be added to the 2020 Census. The discussion about the differences between ACS CVP tables and what one could produce from a 2020 Census citizenship question raises several differences. A 2020 Census citizenship question would allow for block-level citizen voting-age population counts measured at the same time as the decennial census, using a full count of the population, with the same scope and level of detail as the P.L. 94-171 redistricting tables. They request that the data be released at the same time as the other redistricting data, by April 1, 2021. One could interpret this to mean that DOJ would want the citizenship data to have these same features, even if they aren't sourced from a 2020 Census citizenship question.

The March 26, 2018 Ross memo asks the Census Bureau to include a citizenship question on the 2020 Census and collect administrative data to match decennial responses with administrative records. He asks for citizenship statistics to be based on a full count of the population. This would enable the Census Bureau to provide DOJ with the most complete and accurate CVP data. He does not specify a format, but he does refer to the DOJ request, which is "to provide census block level citizenship voting age population ("CVP") data that are not currently available from government survey data".

The OMB clearance package does not specify the format of the CVP statistics. It says that the Census Bureau will make a design change to include citizenship as part of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File if stakeholders indicate a need for citizenship data in the file. The P.L. 94-171 file will include tabulations at the block level and higher levels of geography. It will publish the new design in the Federal Register.

The Executive Order requests data on the number of citizens and noncitizens in the country. It also asks for a count of illegal aliens in the country, though it doesn't specifically ask the Census Bureau to produce this count. It says that if officers initially responsible for redistricting request citizenship data for redistricting, the Census Bureau will make a design change to make citizenship data available.



## Extracts from the Memos

**DoJ letter<sup>1</sup>:** The Department of Justice is committed to robust and evenhanded enforcement of the Nation's civil rights laws and to free and fair elections for all Americans. In furtherance of that commitment. I write on behalf of the Department formally request that the Census Bureau to reinstate on the 2020 Census questionnaire a question regarding citizenship, formerly included in the so-called "long form" census. This data is critical to the Department's enforcement of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and its important protections against racial discrimination in voting. To fully enforce those requirements, the Department needs a reliable calculation of the citizen voting-age population in localities where voting rights violations are alleged or suspected. As demonstrated below, the decennial census questionnaire is the most appropriate vehicle for collecting that data, and reinstating a question on citizenship will best enable the Department to protect all American citizens' voting rights under Section 2.

These cases make clear that, in order to assess and enforce compliance with Section 2's protection against discrimination in the Department needs to be able to obtain citizen voting-age population data for census blocks, block groups, counties, towns, and other locations where potential Section 2 violations alleged or suspected. From 1970 to 2000, the Census Bureau included a citizenship question on the so-called "long form" questionnaire that it sent to approximately one in every six households during each decennial census. See, e.g., U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 3:2000 Census of Population & Housing-Appendix Bat B-7 (July 2007), available at <https://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf> (last visited Nov. 22, 2017); U.S. Census Bureau, Index of Questions, available at [https://www.census.gov/history/www/the-decades/index\\_of\\_questions/](https://www.census.gov/history/www/the-decades/index_of_questions/) (last visited Nov. 22, 2017). For years, the Department used the data collected in response to that question in assessing compliance with Section 2 and in litigation to enforce Section 2's protections against racial discrimination in voting.

The 2010 redistricting cycle was the first cycle in which the ACS estimates provided the Census Bureau's only citizen voting-age population data. The Department and state and local jurisdictions therefore have used those ACS estimates for this redistricting cycle. The ACS, however, does not yield the ideal data for such purposes for several reasons:

- Jurisdictions conducting redistricting, and the Department in enforcing Section 2, already use the total population data from the census to determine compliance with the Constitution's one-person, one-vote requirement, see *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 136 S. Ct. 1120 (Apr. 4, 2016). As a result, using the ACS citizenship estimates means relying on two different data sets, the scope and level of detail of which vary quite significantly.
- Because the ACS estimates are rolling and aggregated into one-year, three-year, and five-year estimates, they do not align in time with the decennial data. Citizenship data from the decennial census, by contrast, would align in time with the total and voting-age population data from the census that jurisdictions already use in redistricting.

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<sup>1</sup> Gary, Arthur E., "Re: Request to Reinstate Citizenship Question On 2020 Census Questionnaire," U.S. Department of Justice, December 12, 2017.

- The ACS estimates are reported at a ninety percent confidence level, and the margin of error increases as the sample size-and, thus, the geographic area-decreases. See U.S. Census Bureau, Glossary: Confidence interval (American Community Survey). Available at [https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term\\_ConfidenceIntervalAmericanCommunitySurvey](https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ConfidenceIntervalAmericanCommunitySurvey) (last visited November 22, 2017). By contrast, decennial census data is a full count of the population.
- Census data is reported the census block level, while the smallest unit reported in the ACS estimates is the census block group. See American Community Survey Data 3, 5, 10. Accordingly, redistricting jurisdictions and the Department are required to perform further estimates and to interject further uncertainty in order to approximate citizen voting-age population at the level of a census block, which is the fundamental building block of a redistricting plan. Having all of the relevant population and citizenship data available in one data set at the census block level would greatly assist the redistricting process.

For all of these reasons, the Department believes that decennial census questionnaire data regarding citizenship, if available, would be more appropriate for use in redistricting and in Section 2 litigation than the ACS citizenship estimates.

Accordingly, the Department formally requests that the Census Bureau reinstate into the 2020 Census a question regarding citizenship. We also request that the Census Bureau release this new data regarding citizenship at the same time as it releases the other redistricting data, by April 1 following the 2020 Census. At the same time, the Department requests that the Bureau also maintain the citizenship question on the ACS, since such question is necessary, inter alia, to yield information for the periodic determinations made by the Bureau under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10503.

**Ross memo<sup>2</sup>:** DOJ seeks to obtain CVAP data for census blocks, block groups, counties, towns, and other locations where potential Section 2 violations are alleged or suspected, and DOJ states that the current data collected under the ACS are insufficient in scope, detail, and certainty to meet its purpose under the VRA. The Census Bureau has advised me that the census-block-level citizenship data requested by DOJ are not available using the annual ACS, which as noted earlier does ask a citizenship question and is the present method used to provide DOJ and the courts with data used to enforce Section 2 of the VRA. The ACS is sent on an annual basis to a sample of approximately 2.6 percent of the population.

I therefore asked the Census Bureau to develop a fourth alternative, Option D, which would combine Options Band C. Under Option D, the ACS citizenship question would be asked on the decennial census, and the Census Bureau would use the two years remaining until the 2020 decennial census to further enhance its administrative record data sets, protocols, and statistical models to provide more complete and accurate data. This approach would maximize the Census Bureau's<sup>2</sup> ability to match the decennial census responses with administrative records.

<sup>2</sup> Ross, Wilbur, "Re: Reinstatement of a Citizenship Question on the 2020 Decennial Census Questionnaire," U.S.

Accordingly, at my direction, the Census Bureau is working to obtain as many additional Federal and state administrative records as possible to provide more comprehensive information for the population.

It is my judgment that Option D will provide DOJ with the most complete and accurate CVA data in response to its request. Asking the citizenship question of 100 percent of the population gives each respondent the opportunity to provide an answer. This may eliminate the need for the Census Bureau to have to impute an answer for millions of people. For the approximately 90 percent of the population who are citizens, this question is no additional imposition. And for the approximately 70 percent of non-citizens who already answer this question accurately on the ACS, the question is no additional imposition since census responses by law may only be used anonymously and for statistical purposes. Finally, placing the question on the decennial census and directing the Census Bureau to determine the best means to compare the decennial census responses with administrative records will permit the Census Bureau to determine the inaccurate response rate for citizens and non-citizens alike using the entire population. This will enable the Census Bureau to establish, to the best of its ability, the accurate ratio of citizen to non-citizen responses to impute for that small percentage of cases where it is necessary to do so.

To conclude, after a thorough review of the legal, program, and policy considerations, as well as numerous discussions with the Census Bureau leadership and interested stakeholders, I have determined that reinstatement of a citizenship question on the 2020 decennial census is necessary to provide complete and accurate data in response to the DOJ request. To minimize any impact on decennial census response rates, I am directing the Census Bureau to place the citizenship question last on the decennial census form.

**OMB memo:** The purpose of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program (RDP) is to provide to each state the legally required redistricting data tabulations by the mandated deadline of one year from Census Day: April 1, 2021. The Census Bureau has worked with stakeholders, specifically “the officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative apportionment of each state,” to solicit feedback on the content of the prototype redistricting data file. On March 29, 2019 we published the prototype of the redistricting files based on the test enumeration of Providence County. If those stakeholders indicated a need for tabulations of citizenship data on the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File, the Census Bureau will make a design change to include citizenship as part of that data, if collected. That new design would then be published in the Federal Register after it is completed in the summer of 2019. The Census Bureau will also tabulate housing unit counts by occupancy status (occupied or vacant) and provide total population counts for group quarters by group quarters type. For the prototype and for the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Files, the Census Bureau will provide these tabulations for a variety of standard census geographic areas including state, county, place, tract, and tabulation block. If states provide their congressional, legislative, and voting district boundaries through the Redistricting Data Program, the Census Bureau will also provide the tabulations for these areas. Tabulations by congressional, legislative, and voting districts will be

available for the 50 states; equivalent tabulations will be available for the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

**EO memo: Section 1. Purpose.** In *Department of Commerce v. New York*, No. 18-

966 (June 27, 2019), the Supreme Court held that the Department of Commerce (Department) may, as a general matter, lawfully include a question inquiring about citizenship status on the decennial census and, more specifically, declined to hold that the Secretary of Commerce's decision to include such a question on the 2020 decennial census was "substantively invalid." That ruling was not surprising, given that every decennial census from 1820 to 2000 (with the single exception of 1840) asked at least some respondents about their citizenship status or place of birth. In addition, the Census Bureau has inquired since 2005 about citizenship on the American Community Survey—a separate questionnaire sent annually to about 2.5 percent of households.

The Court's ruling, however, has now made it impossible, as a practical matter, to include a citizenship question on the 2020 decennial census questionnaire. After examining every possible alternative, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce have informed me that the logistics and timing for carrying out the census, combined with delays from continuing litigation, leave no practical mechanism for including the question on the 2020 decennial census.

Nevertheless, we shall ensure that accurate citizenship data is compiled in connection with the census by other means. To achieve that goal, I have determined that it is imperative that all executive departments and agencies (agencies) provide the Department the maximum assistance permissible, consistent with law, in determining the number of citizens and noncitizens in the country, including by providing any access that the Department may request to administrative records that may be useful in accomplishing that objective. When the Secretary of Commerce decided to include the citizenship question on the census, he determined that such a question, in combination with administrative records, would provide the most accurate and complete data. At that time, the Census Bureau had determined based on experience that administrative records to which it had access would enable it to determine citizenship status for approximately 90 percent of the population. At that point, the benefits of using administrative records were limited because the Department had not yet been able to access several additional important sets of records with critical information on citizenship. Under the Secretary of Commerce's decision memorandum directing the Census Bureau "to further enhance its administrative record data sets" and "to obtain as many additional Federal and state administrative records as possible," the Department has sought access to several sets of records maintained by other agencies, but it remains in negotiations to secure access.

Therefore, to eliminate delays and uncertainty, and to resolve any doubt about the duty of agencies to share data promptly with the Department, I am hereby ordering all agencies to share information requested by the Department to the maximum extent permissible under law.

Access to the additional data identified in section 3 of this order will ensure that administrative records provide more accurate and complete citizenship data than was previously available.

I am also ordering the establishment of an interagency working group to improve access to administrative records, with a goal of making available to the Department administrative records showing citizenship data for 100 percent of the population. And I am ordering the Secretary of Commerce to consider mechanisms for ensuring that the Department's existing data gathering efforts expand the collection of citizenship data in the future.

Finally, I am directing the Department to strengthen its efforts, consistent with law, to obtain the best data on citizenship that administrative records can provide, consistent with law, is important for multiple reasons, including the following. First, data on the number of citizens and aliens in the country is needed to help us understand the effects of immigration on our country and to inform policymakers considering basic decisions about immigration policy. The Census Bureau has long maintained that citizenship data is one of the statistics that is "essential for agencies and policy makers setting and evaluating immigration policies and laws."

Today, an accurate understanding of the number of citizens and the number of aliens in the country is central to any effort to reevaluate immigration policy. The United States has not fundamentally restructured its immigration system since 1965. I have explained many times that our outdated immigration laws no longer meet contemporary needs. My Administration is committed to modernizing immigration laws and policies, but the effort to undertake any fundamental reevaluation of immigration policy is hampered when we do not have the most complete data about the number of citizens and non-citizens in the country. If we are to undertake a genuine overhaul of our immigration laws and evaluate policies for encouraging the assimilation of immigrants, one of the basic informational building blocks we should know is how many non-citizens there are in the country.

Second, the lack of complete data on numbers of citizens and aliens hinders the Federal Government's ability to implement specific programs and to evaluate policy proposals for changes in those programs. For example, the lack of such data limits our ability to evaluate policies concerning certain public benefits programs. It remains the immigration policy of the United States, as embodied in statutes passed by the Congress, that "aliens within the Nation's borders [should] not depend on public resources to meet their needs, but rather rely on their own capabilities and the resources of their families, their sponsors, and private organizations" and that "the availability of public benefits [should] not constitute an incentive for immigration to the United States" (8 U.S.C. 1601(2)). The Congress has identified compelling Government interests in restricting public benefits "in order to assure that aliens be self-reliant in accordance with national immigration policy" and "to remove the incentive for illegal immigration provided by the availability of public benefits" (8 U.S.C. 1601(5), (6)).

The lack of accurate information about the total citizen population makes it difficult to plan for annual expenditures on certain benefits programs. And the lack of accurate and complete data concerning the alien population makes it extremely difficult to evaluate the potential effects of proposals to alter the eligibility rules for public benefits.

The lack of accurate information about the total citizen population makes it difficult to plan for annual expenditures on certain benefits programs. And the lack of accurate and complete data

concerning the alien population makes it extremely difficult to evaluate the potential effects of proposals to alter the eligibility rules for public benefits.

Third, data identifying citizens will help the Federal Government generate a more reliable count of the unauthorized alien population in the country. Data tabulating both the overall population and the citizen population could be combined with records of aliens lawfully present in the country to generate an estimate of the aggregate number of aliens unlawfully present in each State. Currently, the Department of Homeland Security generates an annual estimate of the number of illegal aliens residing in the United States, but its usefulness is limited by the deficiencies of the citizenship data collected through the American Community Survey alone, which includes substantial margins of error because it is distributed to such a small percentage of the population.

Academic researchers have also been unable to develop useful and reliable numbers of our illegal alien population using currently available data. A 2018 study by researchers at Yale University estimated that the illegal alien population totaled between 16.2 million and 29.5 million. Its modeling put the likely number at about double the conventional estimate. The fact is that we simply do not know how many citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens are living in the United States.

Accurate and complete data on the illegal alien population would be useful for the Federal Government in evaluating many policy proposals. When Members of Congress propose various forms of protected status for classes of unauthorized immigrants, for example, the full implications of such proposals can be properly evaluated only with accurate information about the overall number of unauthorized aliens potentially at issue. Similarly, such information is needed to inform debate about legislative proposals to enhance enforcement of immigration laws and effectuate duly issued removal orders. The Federal Government's need for a more accurate count of illegal aliens in the country is only made more acute by the recent massive influx of illegal immigrants at our southern border. In Proclamation 9822 of November 9, 2018 (Addressing Mass Migration Through the Southern Border of the United States), I explained that our immigration and asylum system remains in crisis as a consequence of the mass migration of aliens across our southern border. As a result of our broken asylum laws, hundreds of thousands of aliens who entered the country illegally have been released into the interior of the United States pending the outcome of their removal proceedings. But because of the massive backlog of cases, hearing dates are sometimes set years in the future and the adjudication process often takes years to complete. Aliens not in custody routinely fail to appear in court and, even if they do appear, fail to comply with removal orders. There are more than 1 million illegal aliens who have been issued final removal orders from immigration judges and yet remain at-large in the United States.

Fourth, it may be open to States to design State and local legislative districts based on the population of voter-eligible citizens. In *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 136 S. Ct. 1120 (2016), the Supreme Court left open the question whether "States may draw districts to equalize voter-eligible population rather than 33824 Federal Register/Vol. 84, No. 136/Tuesday, July 16, 2019/Presidential Documents." Some States, such as Texas, have argued that "jurisdictions may, consistent with the Equal Protection Clause, design districts using any population baseline-including total population and voter-eligible population- so long as the

choice is rational and not invidiously discriminatory". Some courts, based on Supreme Court precedent, have agreed that State districting plans may exclude individuals who are ineligible to vote. Whether that approach is permissible will be resolved when a State actually proposes a districting plan based on the voter-eligible population. But because eligibility to vote depends in part on citizenship, States could more effectively exercise this option with a more accurate and complete count of the citizen population.

The Department has said that if the officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative districting in each State indicate a need for tabulations of citizenship data, the Census Bureau will make a design change to make such information available. I understand that some State officials are interested in such data for districting purposes. This order will assist the Department in securing the most accurate and complete citizenship data so that it can respond to such requests from the States.

To be clear, generating accurate data concerning the total number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country has nothing to do with enforcing immigration laws against particular individuals. It is important, instead, for making broad policy determinations. Information obtained by the Department in connection with the census through requests for administrative records under 13 U.S.C. 6 shall be used solely to produce statistics and is subject to confidentiality protections under Title 13 of the United States Code. Information subject to confidentiality protections under Title 13 may not, and shall not, be used to bring immigration enforcement actions against particular individuals. Under my Administration, the data confidentiality protections in Title 13 shall be fully respected.

**Sec. 2. Policy.** It is the policy of the United States to develop complete and accurate data on the number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country. Such data is necessary to understand the effects of immigration on the country, and to inform policymakers in setting and evaluating immigration policies and laws, including evaluating proposals to address the current crisis in illegal immigration.

**Sec. 3. Assistance to the Department of Commerce and Maximizing Citizenship Data.** (a) All agencies shall promptly provide the Department the maximum assistance permissible, consistent with law, in determining the number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country, including by providing any access that the Department may request to administrative records that may be useful in accomplishing that objective. In particular, the following agencies shall examine relevant legal authorities and, to the maximum extent consistent with law, provide access to the following records:

- (i) Department of Homeland Security, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services-National-level file of Lawful Permanent Residents, Naturalizations;
- (ii) Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement-FI & MI Nonimmigrant Visas;
- (iii) Department of Homeland Security-National-level file of Customs and Border Arrival/Departure transaction data;
- (iv) Department of Homeland Security and Department of State, Worldwide Refugee and Asylum Processing System-Refugee and Asylum visas;
- (v) Department of State-National-level passport application data;
- (vi) Social Security Administration-Master Beneficiary Records; and

(vii) Department of Health and Human Services-CMS Medicaid and CHIP

Information System.

To ensure that the Federal Government continues to collect the most accurate information available concerning citizenship going forward, the Secretary of Commerce shall consider initiating any administrative process necessary to include a citizenship question on the 2030 decennial census and to consider any regulatory changes necessary to ensure that citizenship data is collected in any other surveys and data-gathering efforts conducted by the Census Bureau, including the American Community Survey. The Secretary of Commerce shall also consider expanding the distribution of the American Community Survey, which currently reaches approximately 2.5 percent of households, to secure better citizenship data.



# Congress of the United States

## House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

MAJORITY (202) 225-6051  
MINORITY (202) 225-6074  
<http://oversight.house.gov>

August 4, 2020

The Honorable Steven Dillingham

Director

U.S. Census Bureau

4600 Silver Hill Rd

Suitland-Silver Hill, MD 20746

Dear Director Dillingham:

In light of alarming news about additional efforts to rush and politicize the 2020 Census, the Committee on Oversight and Reform requests the appearance of Census Bureau employees for transcribed interviews.

Last night, you issued a statement that the Census Bureau will be ending Non-Response Follow-Up (NRFU) and online responses on September 30, 2020—a full month earlier than previously announced.<sup>1</sup> You did not mention this change during your testimony last week before the Committee. This move will rush the enumeration process, result in inadequate follow-up, and undercount immigrant communities and communities of color who are historically undercounted. As Former Director John Thompson testified to the Committee:

The career people who are experts at taking the census requested a four month extension of the deadlines that's in their Title. They know what they are doing. They know what it's going to take to get the census done. Not extending those deadlines is going to put tremendous pressure on the Census Bureau. It's not clear what kind of quality counts they can produce if they don't get the extension. So it could be a really big problem.<sup>2</sup>

Senior career staff at the Census Bureau have publicly stated that meeting the statutory deadlines is impossible because of the delays that have already occurred. On July 8, 2020, AI Fontenot, Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs, stated of the December 31, 2020, statutory deadlines: "We are past the window of being able to get those counts by those dates at

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, *Statement from U.S. Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham: Delivering a Complete and Accurate 2020 Census Count* (Aug. 3, 2020) (online at [www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/delivering-complete-accurate-count.html](http://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/delivering-complete-accurate-count.html)).

<sup>2</sup> *Oversight Committee Held Emergency Hearing on Trump Administration's Unconstitutional Politicization of 2020 Census* (July 29, 2020) (online at <https://oversight.house.gov/news/press-releases/oversight-committee-held-emergency-hearing-on-trump-administration-s>).

this point.”<sup>3</sup> On May 26, 2020, Tim Olson, Associate Director for Field Operations, said publicly: “We have passed the point where we could even meet the current legislative requirement of December 31. We can’t do that anymore.”<sup>4</sup>

Testimony on July 29, 2020, during the Committee’s emergency hearing underscored the Committee’s concerns about the administration of the 2020 Census. Four former Directors of the Census Bureau testified that the President’s memorandum issued on July 21, 2020, directing the Secretary of Commerce to exclude undocumented immigrants from the apportionment count, is unconstitutional.

In addition, your testimony at that hearing revealed new and troubling information about the White House’s inappropriate partisan influence over how the 2020 Census is conducted. For example, when you were asked whether you or anyone else at the Census Bureau contributed to the President’s July 21, 2020, legal memorandum or provided any input on it before it was released, you responded, “Madam Chairwoman, I certainly did not, and I’m not aware of others in the Census Bureau that did.”<sup>5</sup> When you were asked when you first became aware of the President’s intention to exclude undocumented immigrants from the Apportionment count, you responded, “As I recall, someone from the press reported that a directive may be coming down.”<sup>6</sup> For the foregoing reasons, the Committee requests that Census Bureau officials appear for virtual transcribed interviews on the following dates:

*	<b>August 10, 2020:</b> Enrique Lamas, Chief Advisor to the Deputy Director;
*	<b>August 11, 2020:</b> Timothy P. Olson, Associate Director for Field Operations;
*	<b>August 12, 2020:</b> Victoria Velkoff, Associate Director for Demographic Programs;
*	<b>August 14, 2020:</b> Albert Fontenot, Jr, Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs;
*	<b>August 17, 2020:</b> John Abowd, Chief Scientist and Associate Director for Research and Methodology;
*	<b>August 19, 2020:</b> Adam Korzeniewski, Assistant Deputy Director for Policy;
*	<b>August 20, 2020:</b> Nathaniel Cogley, Deputy Director for Policy; and
*	<b>August 21, 2020:</b> Ron S. Jarmín, Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer.

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<sup>3</sup> *Republicans Signal They’re Willing To Cut The Census Counting Short*, National Public Radio (July 28, 2020) (online at [www.npr.org/2020/07/28/895744449/republicans-signal-theyre-willing-to-cut-short-census-counting](http://www.npr.org/2020/07/28/895744449/republicans-signal-theyre-willing-to-cut-short-census-counting)).

<sup>4</sup> *We’re Running Out of Time: Census Turns to Congress to Push Deadlines*, National Public Radio (May 27, 2020) (online at [www.npr.org/sections/coronavirus-live-updates/2020/05/27/863290458/we-re-running-out-of-time-census-turns-to-congress-to-push-deadlines](http://www.npr.org/sections/coronavirus-live-updates/2020/05/27/863290458/we-re-running-out-of-time-census-turns-to-congress-to-push-deadlines)).

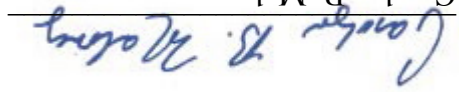
<sup>5</sup> Committee on Oversight and Reform, *Counting Every Person: Safeguarding the 2020 Census Against the Trump Administration’s Unconstitutional Attacks* (July 29, 2020) (online at <https://oversight.house.gov/legislation/hearings/counting-every-person-safeguarding-the-2020-census-against-the-trump>).

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*

The Committee on Oversight and Reform is the principal oversight committee of the House of Representatives and has broad authority to investigate “any matter” at “any time” under House Rule X. In addition, the Committee has jurisdiction over “Population and demography generally, including the Census.”<sup>7</sup>

Please confirm whether the requested witnesses will appear voluntarily by August 7, 2020. If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact Committee staff at (202) 225-5051.

Sincerely,

  
Carolyn B. Maloney  
Chairwoman

cc: The Honorable James R. Comer, Ranking Member

---

<sup>7</sup> House rule X, clause 1(n)(8).



Albert E. Fontenot, Jr.

Associate Director

Decennial Census Programs

United States Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

Office (b) (6)

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**To:** Deborah Stempowski (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[Deborah.M.Stempowski@census.gov]; Michael T Thiem (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[Michael.T.Thieme@census.gov]; Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[kathleen.m.styles@census.gov]; James B Treat (CENSUS/DEDIR FED)[James.B.Treat@census.gov]; Christopher M Denno (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[christopher.m.denno@census.gov]  
**From:** Albert E Fontenot (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[O=EXCHANGEELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=6542D1900C5D4A8FAEF2F9F58B607ED0-FONTENOT, A]  
**Sent:** Tue 8/4/2020 2:13:57 PM (UTC)  
**Subject:** FW: The Honorable Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau  
[2020-08-04.CBM to Dillingham re Transcribed Interviews.pdf](#)

**From:** Goss, Trinity <Trinity.Goss@mail.house.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 4, 2020 9:54 AM

**To:** Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEDIR FED) <Enrique.Lamas@census.gov>; Timothy P Olson (CENSUS/ADFO FED) <Timothy.P.Olson@census.gov>; Albert E Fontenot (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <Albert.E.Fontenot@census.gov>; John Maron Abowd (CENSUS/ADRM FED) <John.maron.abowd@census.gov>; 'Akorzeniewski@doc.gov' <Akorzeniewski@doc.gov>; Adam Michael korzeniewski (CENSUS/DEDIR FED) <adam.m.korzeniewski@census.gov>; 'NCogley@doc.gov' <NCogley@doc.gov>; Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEDIR FED) <nathaniel.cogley@census.gov>; Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>; Ron S Jarmin (CENSUS/DEDIR FED) <Ron.S.jarmin@census.gov>; Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>; Kim, Janet <janet.kim@mail.house.gov>; Anderson, Tori <Tori.Anderson@mail.house.gov>; Whitcomb, Max <Max.Whitcomb@mail.house.gov>; LaNier, Elisa <Elisa.LaNier@mail.house.gov>; Jones, Taylor <Taylor.Jones@mail.house.gov>; MacPherson, Cameron <Cameron.MacPherson@mail.house.gov>; Bush, Anthony <Anthony.Bush@mail.house.gov>  
**Subject:** The Honorable Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau

Hello---

Please see the letter from Chairwoman Carolyn B. Maloney, Committee on Oversight and Reform, to The Honorable Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau.  
Please acknowledge receipt of letter.

Thank you,

Trinity Goss

Trinity M. E. Goss | Executive Team Coordinator  
Chairwoman Carolyn B. Maloney, Committee on Oversight and Reform  
[Trinity.Goss@mail.house.gov](mailto:Trinity.Goss@mail.house.gov) | (202) 225-5051



**To:** Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[nathaniel.cogley@census.gov]  
**Cc:** Benjamin A Overholt (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[benjamin.a.overholt@census.gov]; Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[kathleen.m.styles@census.gov]  
**From:** James Whitehorn (CENSUS/ADDC FED)/O=EXCHANGE LABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=010B27ED5B5944CDA73EB75917D5A0DD-WHITEHORNE,  
**Sent:** Tue 9/1/2020 8:56:02 PM (UTC)  
**Subject:** Re: Content process history for determining the content of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data file (b) (5)

Good afternoon Nathaniel -  
Sorry for the delay in responding, I was reaching out to get you some additional information which is at the end of this message. The short answer is that the citizenship attribute was considered all through the development process for the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting file as soon as the Secretary instructed the Bureau to add the citizenship variable to the questionnaire. To provide some context I will explain below.

When the Secretary provided the instruction to add the citizenship question to the 2020 Census form in March 28, 2018, we then had to explore if states wanted to see that data as part of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary file. Due to the amount of litigation surrounding the addition of the citizenship question to the 2020 Census, I had to request permission from DOC to discuss the possible inclusion of citizenship on the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File. I met with Mike Walsh (DOC), Christa Jones (BOC), Burton Reist (BOC) and Chris Stanley (BOC) at DOC on 5/18/2018 to get permission to discuss citizenship. I was given that permission but was asked to confine my discussions to operational issues. In the subsequent discussions with the states through conferences and with the program's liaisons, we addressed questions like: If the question remains on the Census would you want to see the citizenship data on the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File? If you want to see it, how would you want it to appear? If a citizenship table is added to the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File, should it be in addition to or should it replace the VAP tables. The responses we received indicated that if citizenship was included, it was desired in the same timeframe as the P.L. data and that it should also be compatible with the PL data. If it was not included but created as a special tabulation then it should be additively consistent so that, for example, you never have more C/VAP people in a block than VAP people. It was also clearly stated that the C/VAP table should in no way replace the VAP table. The VAP tables were identified as being a critical longitudinal dataset for analyzing redistricting plans since those tables have existed for several decades now. However, within all of these discussions, no one indicated that the C/VAP tables should be required to be added to the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File. (attachment: Draft\_predessional\_Redistricting\_Concerns\_and\_Considerations.docx)

As we worked through all of the issues and the creation of the prototype data, we were also under schedule constraints to complete our design so that other areas of the Bureau could begin their work generating the coding and systems necessary for producing and delivering the redistricting data. According to the baselined Integrated Master Schedule, our final design was supposed to be delivered to the Data Products and Dissemination Operation for distribution to POP, TAB, DRPS, DAS, and others by 6/7/2019. With our submission not coming until 7/10/2019 we were over a month late. However, we waited for the Supreme Court decision before submitting the final design to the Disclosure Review Board despite it making us over a month late in submitting this critical operational documentation.

The Executive Order and then subsequent Secretary's instructions came soon after the final design was approved and delivered to the other areas of the Bureau, albeit a month later than required by the schedule. With something with the weight of an EO and a directive from the Secretary, the Census executives established the groups they needed to understand and implement the requirements of these instructions. This is where you would want to talk to John Abowd and Jim Treat. If my memory serves me, a group to acquire the administrative records described in the memo, was established as well as an Internal Expert Panel (IEP) to develop a methodology for performing the actions requested. I believe that the IEP was already in existence working on the methodology to generate the C/VAP should citizenship be asked on the decennial census and was re-tasked to develop the purely administrative data based C/VAP. The IEP sketch of the methodology required the P.L. data to have already been created so we could ensure that the C/VAP has additive consistency with the P.L. data. Based on that proposed methodology, the other group in which I participated worked on a schedule that allows the C/VAP to be developed within the timeframe also required for the P.L. data. In those meetings we also worked to ensure the 2020 Census C/VAP Special Tabulation would be compatible with the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File by requesting the use of CENRACE rather than IMPRACE so the "Some Other Race" Category is

included, matching the P.L. categories. This would ensure, along with the production of the data at the block level, that it could be used for redistricting.

BC-DOC-CENS-2020-0016082-005813

The additional information I was able to get is a description from the decision process. A team led by John Abowd gave the Director a detailed briefing on September 11, 2019. That briefing presented him with the December 12, 2017 letter from the DOJ, the March 26, 2018 instruction from the Secretary, the full text of the PRA Information Collection Request for the 2020 Census, approved July 12, 2019, and Executive Order 13880. Each document was highlighted in yellow with the language pertaining to statistical requests/instructions regarding citizenship data. There was an accompanying summary (attachment: 20190911 citizenship memos.docx ). It was explained to the Director that these were the instructions to the Census Bureau, and absent additional guidance from the Director or the Secretary, the Census Bureau would develop the CVP product subject to these instructions. Subsequent direction came from and continues to be issued by the Data Stewardship Executive Policy (DSEP) Committee, which owns the 2020 CVP special tabulation as a product.

I hope that helps.  
Regards  
James

\*\*\*\*\*

**James Whitehorne, Chief**  
Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office/ADDC/HQ  
U.S. Census Bureau  
O: 301-763-4039 | M: (b) (6)  
[@uscensusbureau](mailto:@uscensusbureau) | [census.gov/rdo](https://census.gov/rdo) | [census.gov](https://census.gov)  
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**To:** Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[Enrique.Lamas@census.gov]; kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[kathleen.m.styles@census.gov]  
**Cc:** James Whitehorne (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[James.Whitehorne@census.gov]; James B Treat (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[James.B.Treat@census.gov]  
**From:** John Maron Abowd (CENSUS/ADRM FED)/O=EXCHANGE LABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=CB0EEF1CC6CA45CC948C0077899626C2-ABOWD, JOHN  
**Sent:** Tue 9/1/2020 4:16:10 PM (UTC)  
**Subject:** Re: Content process history for determining the content of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data file 20190911 citizenship memos.docx

I went over my records. A team that I led gave the director a detailed briefing on September 11, 2019. That briefing presented him with the December 12, 2017 letter from the DoJ, the March 26, 2018 instruction from the Secretary, The full text of the PRA Information Collection Request for the 2020 Census, approved July 12, 2019, and Executive Order 13880. Each document was highlighted in yellow with the language pertaining to statistical requests/instructions regarding citizenship data. There was an accompanying summary (attached to this email). We explained to the Director that these were our instructions, and absent additional guidance from the Director or the Secretary, we would develop the CVAP product subject to these instructions.

Subsequent direction came from and continues to be issued by DSEP, which owns the 2020 CVAP special tabulation as a product. This is unusual, but is consistent with the Deputy Director's instruction to stay completely downstream from 2020 Census operations and data processing.

Thanks,

**John M. Abowd, PhD**, Associate Director and Chief Scientist  
Research and Methodology  
U.S. Census Bureau  
O: [301-763-5880](tel:301-763-5880) M: simlirng on cell  
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**From:** Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Enrique.Lamas@census.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 1, 2020 11:56 AM  
**To:** kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov>  
**Cc:** James Whitehorne (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <James.Whitehorne@census.gov>; John Maron Abowd (CENSUS/ADRM FED) <john.maron.abowd@census.gov>; James B Treat (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <James.B.Treat@census.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Content process history for determining the content of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data file

Makes sense to me too. I would want John's assessment.

Enrique Lamas  
Senior Advisor  
Director's Office  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Office: 301-763-3811

On Sep 1, 2020, at 10:28 AM, Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov> wrote:

This makes sense to me, but Enrique, John, and Jim need to review the final para in particular.

Kathleen M. Styles  
Chief, Decennial Communications and Stakeholder Relationships  
U.S. Bureau of the Census



**From:** James Whitehorne (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <James.Whitehorne@census.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 31, 2020 1:38 PM

**To:** Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov>; John Maron Abowd (CENSUS/ADRM FED) <john.maron.abowd@census.gov>; Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Enrique.Lamas@census.gov>; James B Treat (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <James.B.Treat@census.gov>  
**Subject:** Fw: Content process history for determining the content of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data file

Hello Kathleen, Jim, John, and Enrique -

I was asked by Nathaniel for a description of how we determine the content for the P.L. data. I provided my answer which is at the bottom of this email string. I was asked a follow-up question and am trying to answer it but want to make sure that I am not misrepresenting the EO working group's or IEP group's activities. My planned response is just below in the indented text. Please let me know if you have any comments before I send this reply. Nathaniel's request was from last Wednesday so I am hoping to respond soon.

Thank you

James

Good morning Nathaniel -  
The short answer is that the citizenship attribute was considered all through the development process for the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting file as soon as the Secretary instructed the Bureau to add the citizenship variable to the questionnaire. To provide some context I will explain below.

When the Secretary provided the instruction to add the citizenship question to the 2020 Census form in March 28, 2018, we then had to explore if states wanted to see that data as part of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary file.

Due to the amount of litigation surrounding the addition of the citizenship question to the 2020 Census, I had to request permission from DOC to discuss the possible inclusion of citizenship on the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File. I met with Mike Walsh (DOC), Christa Jones (BOC), Burton Reist (BOC) and Chris Stanley (BOC) at DOC on 5/18/2018 to get permission to discuss citizenship. I was given that permission but was asked to confine my discussions to operational issues. In the subsequent discussions with the states through conferences and with the program's liaisons, we addressed questions like: if the question remains on the Census would you want to see the citizenship data on the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File? If you want to see it, how would you want it to appear? If a citizenship table is added to the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File, should it be in addition to or should it replace the VAP tables. The responses we received indicated that if citizenship was included, it was desired in the same timeframe as the P.L. data and that it should also be compatible with the PL data. If it was not included but created as a special tabulation then it should be additively consistent so that, for example, you never have more CVAP people in a block than VAP people. It was also clearly stated that the CVAP table should in no way replace the VAP table. The VAP tables were identified as being a critical longitudinal dataset for analyzing redistricting plans since those tables have existed for several decades now. However, within all of these discussions, no one indicated that the CVAP tables should be required to be added to the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File. (attachment: Draft\_predessional\_Redistricting\_Concerns\_and\_Considerations.docx)

As we worked through all of the issues and the creation of the prototype data, we were also under

schedule constraints to complete our design so that other areas of the Bureau could begin their work generating the coding and systems necessary for producing and delivering the redistricting data. According to the baselined Integrated Master Schedule, our final design was supposed to be delivered to the Data Products and Dissemination Operation for distribution to POP, TAB, DRPS, DAS, and others by 6/7/2019. With our submission not coming until 7/10/2019 we were over a month late. However, we waited for the Supreme Court decision before submitting the final design to the Disclosure Review Board despite it making us over a month late in submitting this critical operational documentation.

The Executive Order and then subsequent Secretary's instructions came soon after the final design was approved and delivered to the other areas of the Bureau, albeit a month later than required by the schedule. With something with the weight of an EO and a directive from the Secretary, the Census executives established the groups they needed to understand and implement the requirements of these instructions. This is where you would want to talk to John Abowd and Jim Treat. If my memory serves me, a group to acquire the administrative records described in the memo, was established as well as an Internal Expert Panel (IEP) to develop a methodology for performing the actions requested. I believe that the IEP was already in existence working on the methodology to generate the CVAP should citizenship be asked on the decennial census and was re-tasked to develop the purely administrative data based CVAP. The IEP sketch of the methodology required the P.L. data to have already been created so we could ensure that the CVAP has additive consistency with the P.L. data. Based on that proposed methodology, the other group in which I participated worked on a schedule that allows the CVAP to be developed within the timeframe also required for the P.L. data. In those meetings we also worked to ensure the 2020 Census CVAP Special Tabulation would be compatible with the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File by requesting the use of CENRACE rather than IMPRACE so the "Some Other Race" Category is included, matching the P.L. categories. This would ensure, along with the production of the data at the block level, that it could be used for redistricting.

I hope that helps.  
Regards  
James

\*\*\*\*\*

James Whitehorne, Chief

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[2020census.gov](https://2020census.gov) > [START HERE](#)

Hey James,

Thanks for all of your work compiling and explaining the process and dates that unfolded. Question: Was there any consideration of a design change to include CVAP in the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting File following the release of Executive Order 13880 on July 11th, 2019?

**From:** Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <nathaniel.cogley@census.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 26, 2020 2:09 PM  
**To:** James Whitehorne (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <James.Whitehorne@census.gov>  
**Cc:** Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov>; Benjamin A Overholt (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <benjamin.a.overholt@census.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Content process history for determining the content of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data file

Thank you in advance for any response.

Sincerely,  
Nathaniel

Nathaniel Cogley, Ph.D.  
Deputy Director for Policy  
U.S. Census Bureau

**From:** James Whitehorne (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <James.Whitehorne@census.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 26, 2020 10:22 AM  
**To:** Benjamin A Overholt (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <benjamin.a.overholt@census.gov>; Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <nathaniel.cogley@census.gov>  
**Cc:** Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov>  
**Subject:** Content process history for determining the content of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data file

Good morning Nathaniel and Benjamin -

During our call the other day, I promised some background and decision points on the content for the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File. The process is both formal and informal and covers quite a bit of each decade. I am providing a description of the process with links or attachments of relevant documents.

The process of designing P.L. each decade starts as soon as the data from the previous decennial is published. Over the subsequent three years, the Redistricting Data Office conducts an evaluation of the previous program and develops a broad outline of what is planned for the next decade. This evaluation looks at feedback from the states, requests for changes from the states, changes to the legal landscape around redistricting, etc. Once that is collected and vetted, a plan for the next decennial is created and published after being reviewed and approved at all levels of executive leadership at the Census Bureau. This publication, published in December of 2014, is nicknamed "The View from the States" and for 2020 is officially titled "Designing P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data for the Year 2020 Census". <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/rdo/p194-171.pdf> This evaluation and report has been done every decade since the program started, with the National Conference of State Legislatures publishing the 1980 report and the Census Bureau publishing all subsequent reports.

Using the results of this report and in preparation for producing a prototype dataset as requested by the states, we started with what has historically been a well received dataset as its base (Tables P1, P2, P3, P4) plus the housing table that was added back in for the 2010 Census (Table H1). In addition, we worked to address the request for adding the group quarters table to the P.L. file. This was requested in the lead up to the 2010 Census but was determined to be requested too late to add to the file and was provided a few months after the P.L. 94-171 data's release. Our first attempt to add this file included the race and ethnicity categories typically associated with the redistricting data product. Upon presenting this plan to the Disclosure Review Board (DRB) in August of 2016, and then to the Decennial Statistical Executive Policy group (DSEP) in July of 2017, the proposal was modified to include only total population for the seven major group quarters types. (attachments: DRB\_Memo\_AdditionOfGQTtoP194171File.docx | DSEP\_AdditionOfGQTto\_PL\_vfinal.docx).

The next step in managing the content was to publish an FRN on November 8, 2017 explaining to the states and the public our proposed design. [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/rdo/about/2020-census-program/Phases3/notice\\_RDP\\_Phases3\\_ProposedContent\\_110817.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/rdo/about/2020-census-program/Phases3/notice_RDP_Phases3_ProposedContent_110817.pdf) Although the original thought at the time of the publication of this FRN was that we would ask a single question for race and ethnicity, we also

indicated that the file design would revert back to that produced from the 2010 Census if the proposal for using a single race and ethnicity was not approved.

Once the comment period had closed on the design of the prototype, we announced the final prototype design through another FRN on May 1, 2018. [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/deccennial/rdo/about/2020-census-program/Phases3/notice\\_RDP\\_Phases3\\_FinalPrototype\\_05\\_01\\_2018.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/deccennial/rdo/about/2020-census-program/Phases3/notice_RDP_Phases3_FinalPrototype_05_01_2018.pdf) This final design reverted back to

the 2010 design since an approval from OMB was never received for going to a single race and ethnicity question. This announced final design was used to create the prototype P.L. 94-171 Redistricting data summary file from the 2018 End to End Census Test in Providence RI .

The prototype dataset was delivered to all Governors, the Supreme Court Justice of Puerto Rico, the legislative leadership of both parties in all state legislatures (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico), the official Redistricting Data Program non-partisan liaisons, as well as to the general public. The geography was delivered in February of 2019 and the tabulations were provided in March of 2019. The prototype products serve as the example from which states can build their redistricting systems as requested in The View from the States. As part of the official delivery, feedback on the content of the file was requested.

- Tabulation products ([https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/deccennial/rdo/technical-documentation/2020Census/2018Prototype\\_PL94\\_171\\_TechDoc\\_v2.pdf?#](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/deccennial/rdo/technical-documentation/2020Census/2018Prototype_PL94_171_TechDoc_v2.pdf?#));

- [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/deccennial/rdo/datasets/2018/2018Prototype\\_PL94\\_171\\_SummaryFile.zip?#](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/deccennial/rdo/datasets/2018/2018Prototype_PL94_171_SummaryFile.zip?#);
- [https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/deccennial/2020/program-management/data-product-planning/Prototype\\_Redistricting\\_File--PL\\_94-171/?#](https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/deccennial/2020/program-management/data-product-planning/Prototype_Redistricting_File--PL_94-171/?#)

- Geography products (<https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file-2018.html?#>; <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/geographies/reference-block-maps-2018.html?#>; <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/block-assignment-files.html?#>; <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/name-lookup-tables.html?#>)

With the successful delivery and acceptance of the Prototype P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data by the official recipients and the public, the final design was presented to the Disclosure Review Board for approval on July 2nd, 2019. (attachment: DRB Review Request Cover Sheet Form\_PL94\_171Data.docx)

The final 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File design was approved by the DRB at their July 10th meeting. (attachments: 2019-07-10-DRB meeting agenda list.pdf; DRB Minutes 2019-07-10\_Final.pdf) Please note that the agenda has a typo in that it says July 1 but it was actually the agenda for July 10 as noted in the file name.

Through each of these steps and across the decade, we engaged with states through exchanges of information at the official State Capitol Redistricting Data Program Kickoff meetings in 2015/2016/2017, at conferences, and through the officially assigned non-partisan liaisons. This interaction has been used to both inform states of census actions and decisions and to learn from the states on their professed needs in regards to redistricting.

I hope you find this information useful.  
Best Regards  
James

P.S. Thank you for providing the text around Section 209 and pre-identifying the pages. It definitely made it easier to find the part you were referring to. I am not a lawyer so I may miss some subtleties surrounding

what they are indicating by this Section. It sounds like they are adding groups that can have standing under the circumstances described but only for congressional redistricting. It also sounds like they are granting them expedited consideration by the courts which is typical of any case involving congressional redistricting. Looking at the timeframe of this Section's passage, it is likely referring to the adjustment debates surrounding the 2000 Census. In my non-lawyerly opinion, the law does not appear to put anything we are doing under greater scrutiny than it would already be under. Unfortunately, redistricting tends to be part of what is often jokingly referred to when talking to practitioners of redistricting as "the lifetime employment act" for litigators.

\*\*\*\*\*

**James Whitehorne, Chief**

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## Summary:

The December 12, 2017 DoJ memo requests a citizenship question be added to the 2020 Census. The discussion about the differences between ACS CVAP tables and what one could produce from a 2020 Census citizenship question raises several differences. A 2020 Census citizenship question would allow for block-level citizen voting-age population counts measured at the same time as the decennial census, using a full count of the population, with the same scope and level of detail as the P.L. 94-171 redistricting tables. They request that the data be released at the same time as the other redistricting data, by April 1, 2021. One could interpret this to mean that DoJ would want the citizenship data to have these same features, even if they aren't sourced from a 2020 Census citizenship question.

The March 26, 2018 Ross memo asks the Census Bureau to include a citizenship question on the 2020 Census and collect administrative data to match decennial responses with administrative records. He asks for citizenship statistics to be based on a full count of the population. This would enable the Census Bureau to provide DoJ with the most complete and accurate CVAP data. He does not specify a format, but he does refer to the DoJ request, which is "to provide census block level citizenship voting age population ("CVAP") data that are not currently available from government survey data".

The OMB clearance package does not specify the format of the CVAP statistics. It says that the Census Bureau will make a design change to include citizenship as part of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File if stakeholders indicate a need for citizenship data in the file. The P.L. 94-171 file will include tabulations at the block level and higher levels of geography. It will publish the new design in the Federal Register.

The Executive Order requests data on the number of citizens and noncitizens in the country. It also asks for a count of illegal aliens in the country, though it doesn't specifically ask the Census Bureau to produce this count. It says that if officers initially responsible for redistricting request citizenship data for redistricting, the Census Bureau will make a design change to make citizenship data available.

## Extracts from the Memos

**DoJ letter:** The Department of Justice is committed to robust and evenhanded enforcement of the Nation's civil rights laws and to free and fair elections for all Americans. In furtherance of that commitment, I write on behalf of the Department formally request that the Census Bureau to reinstate on the 2020 Census questionnaire a question regarding citizenship, formerly included in the so-called "long form" census. This data is critical to the Department's enforcement of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and its important protections against racial discrimination in voting. To fully enforce those requirements, the Department needs a reliable calculation of the citizen voting-age population in localities where voting rights violations are alleged or suspected. As demonstrated below, the decennial census questionnaire is the most appropriate vehicle for collecting that data, and reinstating a question on citizenship will best enable the Department to protect all American citizens' voting rights under Section 2.

These cases make clear that, in order to assess and enforce compliance with Section 2's protection against discrimination in the Department needs to be able to obtain citizen voting-age population data for census blocks, block groups, counties, towns, and other locations where potential Section 2 violations alleged or suspected. From 1970 to 2000, the Census Bureau included a citizenship question on the so-called "long form" questionnaire that it sent to approximately one in every six households during each decennial census. See, e.g., U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 3:2000 Census of Population & Housing-Appendix Bat B-7 (July 2007), available at <https://www.census.gov/prod/2000/doc/sf3.pdf> (last visited Nov. 22, 2017); U.S. Census Bureau, Index of Questions, available at [https://www.census.gov/history/www/through\\_the\\_decades/index\\_of\\_questions/](https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/index_of_questions/) (last visited Nov. 22, 2017). For years, the Department used the data collected in response to that question in assessing compliance with Section 2 and in litigation to enforce Section 2's protections against racial discrimination in voting.

The 2010 redistricting cycle was the first cycle in which the ACS estimates provided the Census Bureau's only citizen voting-age population data. The Department and state and local jurisdictions therefore have used those ACS estimates for this redistricting cycle. The ACS, however, does not yield the ideal data for such purposes for several reasons:

- Jurisdictions conducting redistricting, and the Department in enforcing Section 2, already use the total population data from the census to determine compliance with the Constitution's one-person, one-vote requirement, see *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 136 S. Ct. 1120 (Apr. 4, 2016). As a result, using the ACS citizenship estimates means relying on two different data sets, the scope and level of detail of which vary quite significantly.
- Because the ACS estimates are rolling and aggregated into one-year, three-year, and five-year estimates, they do not align in time with the decennial data. Citizenship data from the decennial census, by contrast, would align in time with the total and voting-age population data from the census that jurisdictions already use in redistricting.

<sup>1</sup> Gary, Arthur E., "Re: Request to Reinstate Citizenship Question On 2020 Census Questionnaire," U.S. Department of Justice, December 12, 2017.



- The ACS estimates are reported at a ninety percent confidence level, and the margin of error increases as the sample size-and, thus, the geographic area-decreases. See U.S. Census Bureau, Glossary: Confidence interval (American Community Survey). Available at [https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term\\_ConfidenceIntervalAmericanCommunitySurvey](https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ConfidenceIntervalAmericanCommunitySurvey) (last visited November 22, 2017). By contrast, decennial census data is a full count of the population.
- Census data is reported the census block level, while the smallest unit reported in the ACS estimates is the census block group. See American Community Survey Data 3, 5, 10. Accordingly, redistricting jurisdictions and the Department are required to perform further estimates and to interject further uncertainty in order to approximate citizen voting-age population at the level of a census block, which is the fundamental building block of a redistricting plan. Having all of the relevant population and citizenship data available in one data set at the census block level would greatly assist the redistricting process.

For all of these reasons, the Department believes that decennial census questionnaire data regarding citizenship, if available, would be more appropriate for use in redistricting and in Section 2 litigation than the ACS citizenship estimates.

Accordingly, the Department formally requests that the Census Bureau reinstate into the 2020 Census a question regarding citizenship. We also request that the Census Bureau release this new data regarding citizenship at the same time as it releases the other redistricting data, by April 1 following the 2020 Census. At the same time, the Department requests that the Bureau also maintain the citizenship question on the ACS, since such question is necessary, *inter alia*, to yield information for the periodic determinations made by the Bureau under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, 52 U.S.C. § 10503.

**Ross memo<sup>2</sup>:** DOJ seeks to obtain CVAP data for census blocks, block groups, counties, towns, and other locations where potential Section 2 violations are alleged or suspected, and DOJ states that the current data collected under the ACS are insufficient in scope, detail, and certainty to meet its purpose under the VRA. The Census Bureau has advised me that the census-block-level citizenship data requested by DOJ are not available using the annual ACS, which as noted earlier does ask a citizenship question and is the present method used to provide DOJ and the courts with data used to enforce Section 2 of the VRA. The ACS is sent on an annual basis to a sample of approximately 2.6 percent of the population.

I therefore asked the Census Bureau to develop a fourth alternative, Option D, which would combine Options Band C. Under Option D, the ACS citizenship question would be asked on the decennial census, and the Census Bureau would use the two years remaining until the 2020 decennial census to further enhance its administrative record data sets, protocols, and statistical models to provide more complete and accurate data. This approach would maximize the Census Bureau's<sup>2</sup> ability to match the decennial census responses with administrative records.

<sup>2</sup> Ross, Wilbur, "Re: Reinstatement of a Citizenship Question on the 2020 Decennial Census Questionnaire," U.S.



Accordingly, at my direction, the Census Bureau is working to obtain as many additional Federal and state administrative records as possible to provide more comprehensive information for the population.

It is my judgment that Option D will provide DOJ with the most complete and accurate CVA data in response to its request. Asking the citizenship question of 100 percent of the population gives each respondent the opportunity to provide an answer. This may eliminate the need for the Census Bureau to have to impute an answer for millions of people. For the approximately 90 percent of the population who are citizens, this question is no additional imposition. And for the approximately 70 percent of non-citizens who already answer this question accurately on the ACS, the question is no additional imposition since census responses by law may only be used anonymously and for statistical purposes. Finally, placing the question on the decennial census and directing the Census Bureau to determine the best means to compare the decennial census responses with administrative records will permit the Census Bureau to determine the inaccurate response rate for citizens and non-citizens alike using the entire population. This will enable the Census Bureau to establish, to the best of its ability, the accurate ratio of citizen to non-citizen responses to impute for that small percentage of cases where it is necessary to do so.

To conclude, after a thorough review of the legal, program, and policy considerations, as well as numerous discussions with the Census Bureau leadership and interested stakeholders, I have determined that reinstatement of a citizenship question on the 2020 decennial census is necessary to provide complete and accurate data in response to the DOJ request. To minimize any impact on decennial census response rates, I am directing the Census Bureau to place the citizenship question last on the decennial census form.

**OMB memo:** The purpose of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program (RDP) is to provide to each state the legally required redistricting data tabulations by the mandated deadline of one year from Census Day: April 1, 2021. The Census Bureau has worked with stakeholders, specifically “the officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative apportionment of each state,” to solicit feedback on the content of the prototype redistricting data file. On March 29, 2019 we published the prototype of the redistricting files based on the test enumeration of Providence County. If those stakeholders indicated a need for tabulations of citizenship data on the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File, the Census Bureau will make a design change to include citizenship as part of that data, if collected. That new design would then be published in the Federal Register after it is completed in the summer of 2019. The Census Bureau will also tabulate housing unit counts by occupancy status (occupied or vacant) and provide total population counts for group quarters by group quarters type. For the prototype and for the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Files, the Census Bureau will provide these tabulations for a variety of standard census geographic areas including state, county, place, tract, and tabulation block. If states provide their congressional, legislative, and voting district boundaries through the Redistricting Data Program, the Census Bureau will also provide the tabulations for these areas. Tabulations by congressional, legislative, and voting districts will be

available for the 50 states; equivalent tabulations will be available for the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

**EO memo: Section 1. Purpose.** *In Department of Commerce v. New York*, No. 18-

966 (June 27, 2019), the Supreme Court held that the Department of Commerce (Department) may, as a general matter, lawfully include a question inquiring about citizenship status on the decennial census and, more specifically, declined to hold that the Secretary of Commerce's decision to include such a question on the 2020 decennial census was "substantively invalid." That ruling was not surprising, given that every decennial census from 1820 to 2000 (with the single exception of 1840) asked at least some respondents about their citizenship status or place of birth. In addition, the Census Bureau has inquired since 2005 about citizenship on the American Community Survey—a separate questionnaire sent annually to about 2.5 percent of households.

The Court's ruling, however, has now made it impossible, as a practical matter, to include a citizenship question on the 2020 decennial census questionnaire. After examining every possible alternative, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce have informed me that the logistics and timing for carrying out the census, combined with delays from continuing litigation, leave no practical mechanism for including the question on the 2020 decennial census.

Nevertheless, we shall ensure that accurate citizenship data is compiled in connection with the census by other means. To achieve that goal, I have determined that it is imperative that all executive departments and agencies (agencies) provide the Department the maximum assistance permissible, consistent with law, in determining the number of citizens and noncitizens in the country, including by providing any access that the Department may request to administrative records that may be useful in accomplishing that objective. When the Secretary of Commerce decided to include the citizenship question on the census, he determined that such a question, in combination with administrative records, would provide the most accurate and complete data. At that time, the Census Bureau had determined based on experience that administrative records to which it had access would enable it to determine citizenship status for approximately 90 percent of the population. At that point, the benefits of using administrative records were limited because the Department had not yet been able to access several additional important sets of records with critical information on citizenship. Under the Secretary of Commerce's decision memorandum directing the Census Bureau "to further enhance its administrative record data sets" and "to obtain as many additional Federal and state administrative records as possible," the Department has sought access to several sets of records maintained by other agencies, but it remains in negotiations to secure access.

Therefore, to eliminate delays and uncertainty, and to resolve any doubt about the duty of agencies to share data promptly with the Department, I am hereby ordering all agencies to share information requested by the Department to the maximum extent permissible under law.

Access to the additional data identified in section 3 of this order will ensure that administrative records provide more accurate and complete citizenship data than was previously available.

I am also ordering the establishment of an interagency working group to improve access to administrative records, with a goal of making available to the Department administrative records showing citizenship data for 100 percent of the population. And I am ordering the Secretary of Commerce to consider mechanisms for ensuring that the Department's existing data gathering efforts expand the collection of citizenship data in the future.

Finally, I am directing the Department to strengthen its efforts, consistent with law, to obtain the best data on citizenship that administrative records can provide, consistent with law, is important for multiple reasons, including the following. First, data on the number of citizens and aliens in the country is needed to help us understand the effects of immigration on our country and to inform policymakers considering basic decisions about immigration policy. The Census Bureau has long maintained that citizenship data is one of the statistics that is "essential for agencies and policy makers setting and evaluating immigration policies and laws."

Today, an accurate understanding of the number of citizens and the number of aliens in the country is central to any effort to reevaluate immigration policy. The United States has not fundamentally restructured its immigration system since 1965. I have explained many times that our outdated immigration laws no longer meet contemporary needs. My Administration is committed to modernizing immigration laws and policies, but the effort to undertake any fundamental reevaluation of immigration policy is hampered when we do not have the most complete data about the number of citizens and non-citizens in the country. If we are to undertake a genuine overhaul of our immigration laws and evaluate policies for encouraging the assimilation of immigrants, one of the basic informational building blocks we should know is how many non-citizens there are in the country.

Second, the lack of complete data on numbers of citizens and aliens hinders the Federal Government's ability to implement specific programs and to evaluate policy proposals for changes in those programs. For example, the lack of such data limits our ability to evaluate policies concerning certain public benefits programs. It remains the immigration policy of the United States, as embodied in statutes passed by the Congress, that "aliens within the Nation's borders [should] not depend on public resources to meet their needs, but rather rely on their own capabilities and the resources of their families, their sponsors, and private organizations" and that "the availability of public benefits [should] not constitute an incentive for immigration to the United States" (8 U.S.C. 1601(2)). The Congress has identified compelling Government interests in restricting public benefits "in order to assure that aliens be self-reliant in accordance with national immigration policy" and "to remove the incentive for illegal immigration provided by the availability of public benefits" (8 U.S.C. 1601(5), (6)).

The lack of accurate information about the total citizen population makes it difficult to plan for annual expenditures on certain benefits programs. And the lack of accurate and complete data concerning the alien population makes it extremely difficult to evaluate the potential effects of proposals to alter the eligibility rules for public benefits.

The lack of accurate information about the total citizen population makes it difficult to plan for annual expenditures on certain benefits programs. And the lack of accurate and complete data

concerning the alien population makes it extremely difficult to evaluate the potential effects of proposals to alter the eligibility rules for public benefits.

Third, data identifying citizens will help the Federal Government generate a more reliable count of the unauthorized alien population in the country. Data tabulating both the overall population and the citizen population could be combined with records of aliens lawfully present in the country to generate an estimate of the aggregate number of aliens unlawfully present in each State. Currently, the Department of Homeland Security generates an annual estimate of the number of illegal aliens residing in the United States, but its usefulness is limited by the deficiencies of the citizenship data collected through the American Community Survey alone, which includes substantial margins of error because it is distributed to such a small percentage of the population.

Academic researchers have also been unable to develop useful and reliable numbers of our illegal alien population using currently available data. A 2018 study by researchers at Yale University estimated that the illegal alien population totaled between 16.2 million and 29.5 million. Its modeling put the likely number at about double the conventional estimate. The fact is that we simply do not know how many citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens are living in the United States.

Accurate and complete data on the illegal alien population would be useful for the Federal Government in evaluating many policy proposals. When Members of Congress propose various forms of protected status for classes of unauthorized immigrants, for example, the full implications of such proposals can be properly evaluated only with accurate information about the overall number of unauthorized aliens potentially at issue. Similarly, such information is needed to inform debate about legislative proposals to enhance enforcement of immigration laws and effectuate duly issued removal orders. The Federal Government's need for a more accurate count of illegal aliens in the country is only made more acute by the recent massive influx of illegal immigrants at our southern border. In Proclamation 9822 of November 9, 2018 (Addressing Mass Migration Through the Southern Border of the United States), I explained that our immigration and asylum system remains in crisis as a consequence of the mass migration of aliens across our southern border. As a result of our broken asylum laws, hundreds of thousands of aliens who entered the country illegally have been released into the interior of the United States pending the outcome of their removal proceedings. But because of the massive backlog of cases, hearing dates are sometimes set years in the future and the adjudication process often takes years to complete. Aliens not in custody routinely fail to appear in court and, even if they do appear, fail to comply with removal orders. There are more than 1 million illegal aliens who have been issued final removal orders from immigration judges and yet remain at-large in the United States.

Fourth, it may be open to States to design State and local legislative districts based on the population of voter-eligible citizens. In *Evenwel v. Abbott*, 136 S. Ct. 1120 (2016), the Supreme Court left open the question whether "States may draw districts to equalize voter-eligible population rather than **33824 Federal Register/Vol. 84, No. 136/Tuesday, July 16, 2019/Presidential Documents**." Some States, such as Texas, have argued that "jurisdictions may, consistent with the Equal Protection Clause, design districts using any population baseline-including total population and voter-eligible population- so long as the

choice is rational and not invidiously discriminatory". Some courts, based on Supreme Court precedent, have agreed that State districting plans may exclude individuals who are ineligible to vote. Whether that approach is permissible will be resolved when a State actually proposes a districting plan based on the voter-eligible population. But because eligibility to vote depends in part on citizenship, States could more effectively exercise this option with a more accurate and complete count of the citizen population.

The Department has said that if the officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative districting in each State indicate a need for tabulations of citizenship data, the Census Bureau will make a design change to make such information available. I understand that some State officials are interested in such data for districting purposes. This order will assist the Department in securing the most accurate and complete citizenship data so that it can respond to such requests from the States.

To be clear, generating accurate data concerning the total number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country has nothing to do with enforcing immigration laws against particular individuals. It is important, instead, for making broad policy determinations. Information obtained by the Department in connection with the census through requests for administrative records under 13 U.S.C. 6 shall be used solely to produce statistics and is subject to confidentiality protections under Title 13 of the United States Code. Information subject to confidentiality protections under Title 13 may not, and shall not, be used to bring immigration enforcement actions against particular individuals. Under my Administration, the data confidentiality protections in Title 13 shall be fully respected.

**Sec. 2. Policy.** It is the policy of the United States to develop complete and accurate data on the number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country. Such data is necessary to understand the effects of immigration on the country, and to inform policymakers in setting and evaluating immigration policies and laws, including evaluating proposals to address the current crisis in illegal immigration.

**Sec. 3. Assistance to the Department of Commerce and Maximizing Citizenship Data.** (a) All agencies shall promptly provide the Department the maximum assistance permissible, consistent with law, in determining the number of citizens, non-citizens, and illegal aliens in the country, including by providing any access that the Department may request to administrative records that may be useful in accomplishing that objective. In particular, the following agencies shall examine relevant legal authorities and, to the maximum extent consistent with law, provide access to the following records:

- (i) Department of Homeland Security, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services-National-level file of Lawful Permanent Residents, Naturalizations;
- (ii) Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement-FI & MI Nonimmigrant Visas;
- (iii) Department of Homeland Security-National-level file of Customs and Border Arrival/Departure transaction data;
- (iv) Department of Homeland Security and Department of State, Worldwide Refugee and Asylum Processing System-Refugee and Asylum visas;
- (v) Department of State-National-level passport application data;
- (vi) Social Security Administration-Master Beneficiary Records; and

(vii) Department of Health and Human Services-CMS Medicaid and CHIP

To ensure that the Federal Government continues to collect the most accurate information available concerning citizenship going forward, the Secretary of Commerce shall consider initiating any administrative process necessary to include a citizenship question on the 2030 decennial census and to consider any regulatory changes necessary to ensure that citizenship data is collected in any other surveys and data-gathering efforts conducted by the Census Bureau, including the American Community Survey. The Secretary of Commerce shall also consider expanding the distribution of the American Community Survey, which currently reaches approximately 2.5 percent of households, to secure better citizenship data.

## Statement from Director U.S. Census Bureau Steven Dillingham: Delivering a Complete and Accurate 2020 Census Count

The U.S. Census Bureau continues to evaluate its operational plans to collect and process 2020 Census data. Today, we are announcing updates to our plan that will include enumerator awards and the hiring of more employees to accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts by our statutory deadline of December 31, 2020, as required by law and directed by the Secretary of Commerce. The Census Bureau's new plan reflects our continued commitment to conduct a complete count, provide accurate apportionment data, and protect the health and safety of the public and our workforce.

- **Complete Count:** A robust field data collection operation will ensure we receive responses from households that have not yet self-responded to the 2020 Census.

- We will improve the speed of our count without sacrificing completeness. As part of our revised plan, we will conduct additional training sessions and provide awards to enumerators in recognition of those who maximize hours worked. We will also keep phone and tablet computer devices for enumeration in use for the maximum time possible.

- We will end field data collection by September 30, 2020. Self-response options will also close on that date to permit the commencement of data processing. Under this plan, the Census Bureau intends to meet a similar level of household responses as collected in prior censuses, including outreach to hard-to-count communities.

- **Accurate Data and Efficient Processing:** Once we have the data from self-response and field data collection in our secure systems, we plan to review it for completeness and accuracy, streamline its processing, and prioritize apportionment counts to meet the statutory deadline. In addition, we plan to increase our staff to ensure operations are running at full capacity.

- **Flexible Design:** Our operation remains adaptable and additional resources will help speed our work. The Census Bureau will continue to analyze data and key metrics from its field work to ensure that our operations are agile and on target for meeting our statutory delivery dates. Of course, we recognize that events can still occur that no one can control, such as additional communications from severe weather or other natural disasters.

- **Health and Safety:** We will continue to prioritize the health and safety of our workforce and the public. Our staff will continue to follow Federal, state, and local guidance, including providing appropriate safety trainings and personal protective equipment to field staff.

The Census Bureau continues its work on meeting the requirements of [Executive Order 13880](#) issued July 11, 2019 and the [Presidential Memorandum](#) issued July 21, 2020. A team of experts are examining methodologies and options to be employed for this purpose. The collection and use of pertinent administrative data continues.

**DRAFT**

We are committed to a complete and accurate 2020 Census. To date, 93 million households, nearly 63 percent of all households in the Nation, have responded to the 2020 Census. Building on our successful and innovative internet response option, the dedicated women and men of the Census Bureau, including our temporary workforce deploying in communities across the country in upcoming weeks, will work diligently to achieve an accurate count.

We appreciate the support of our hundreds of thousands of community-based, business, state, local and tribal partners contributing to these efforts across our Nation. The 2020 Census belongs to us all. If you know someone who has not yet responded, please encourage them to do so today online at [2020census.gov](https://2020census.gov), over the phone, or by mail.



## Coverage of Director Dillingham's Statement

This report documents coverage of Director Dillingham's statement on the Census Bureau's new operational plan designed to deliver data collection and apportionment counts by the statutory deadline of December 31, 2020. As of 9 am, there have been an estimated 14 articles on this subject.

### National News

#### [Census Cuts All Counting Efforts Short By A Month](#)

NPR – Hansi Lo Wang, August 3

The U.S. Census Bureau is ending all counting efforts for the 2020 census on Sept. 30, a month sooner than previously announced, the bureau's director confirmed Monday in [a statement](#). That includes critical door-knocking efforts and [collecting responses online](#), [over the phone](#) and by mail.

The latest updates to the bureau's plans are part of efforts to "accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts by our statutory deadline of December 31, 2020, as required by law and directed by the Secretary of Commerce" who oversees the bureau, Director Steven Dillingham said in the [written statement posted on the bureau's website](#).

These last-minute changes to the constitutionally mandated count of every person living in the U.S. threaten the accuracy of population numbers used to determine the distribution of political representation and federal funding for the next decade.

With roughly [4 out of 10 households nationwide yet to be counted](#), and already delayed by the coronavirus pandemic, the bureau now has less than two months left to try to reach people of color, immigrants, renters, rural residents and other members of historically undercounted groups who are not likely to fill out a census form on their own.

The bureau's announcement comes after [NPR first reported](#) that the agency had decided to cut short [door-knocking efforts](#) for the 2020 census. Those in-person interviews with unresponsive households started last month in [some parts of the country](#) and are set to expand nationwide on Aug. 11.

For days, the bureau has been sending mixed signals about its plans by [quietly removing](#) references to Oct. 31 — the previously announced end date for all counting efforts — from its website.

Before the pandemic hit, counting for the 2020 census was originally supposed to be finished by the end of July. But in April, with [public support from President Trump](#), the bureau announced that it needed to extend its timeline, including pushing back the end of counting to Oct. 31.

But during a hearing last week before the House Oversight and Reform Committee, Dillingham signaled a shift in plans by [telling members of Congress](#) that "the Census Bureau and others really want us to proceed as rapidly as possible."

The bureau also asked Congress to push back by four months the legal deadline of Dec. 31 for reporting the latest state population counts to the president. Delaying that deadline would allow the bureau to keep counting through Oct. 31 to "ensure the completeness and accuracy of the 2020 Census," Dillingham and Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross said in [a statement released in April](#).

Democrats in Congress and many census advocates have become increasingly concerned that the White House is pressuring the bureau to stop counting soon in order to benefit Republicans when House seats are reapportioned and voting districts are redrawn.

As early as May, [top career officials at the bureau](#) said the bureau had already "[passed the point](#)" of meeting the current census deadlines.

As [negotiations over the latest coronavirus relief package](#) continue, there is a window for lawmakers to include a provision that would give the bureau more time.

So far, however, only Democrats have introduced legislation that would extend deadlines, and [Republicans have released no similar proposals](#).

#### [Census Bureau says counting will end a month earlier than planned](#)

The Washington Post – Frederick Kunkle, August 3

The Census Bureau announced late Monday that door-knocking and other field activities for the 2020 Census will cease a month earlier than planned.

The agency had given indications last week that field activities would cease Sept. 30 instead of Oct. 31, to submit the population count to the president by Dec. 31.

The deadline for field activities, including online and telephone reporting, had been adjusted earlier this year in anticipation that the decennial tally would be extended because of complications arising from the coronavirus pandemic.

Plans to shut down the count earlier drew fierce criticism from Democrats and civil rights groups, which have pushed back against a broader effort by the Trump administration to change how the population is counted and how the data is used. New York's census director denounced Monday's announcement by the bureau that field activities would be terminated Sept. 30.

"This is nothing but a disgusting power grab from an Administration hell-bent on preserving its fleeting political power at all costs," New York state's census director, Julie Menin, said in a statement. "From day one, it has been abundantly clear that Donald Trump is going to try everything possible to stop New Yorkers from filling out the census, and now, amid a global pandemic that's severely impacted outreach, they are straight-up trying to steal it."

Last month, President Trump issued a memorandum saying undocumented immigrants should not be factored into congressional apportionment, which legal experts say would be unconstitutional. Civil rights groups and congressional Democrats have also said an earlier deadline would lead to an inaccurate census that undercounts harder-to-tally populations, including minorities, immigrants and low-income people.

The Census Bureau's director, Steven Dillingham, issued a statement about 9 p.m. Monday announcing the earlier cessation of field activities, including the self-response option. He also said that monetary incentives would be offered to census takers to encourage them to work at maximum efficiency, and that additional staff would be hired and trained to accelerate data collection and processing apportionment counts ahead of Dec. 31, the statutory deadline.

"Of course, we recognize that events can still occur that no one can control, such as additional complications from severe weather or other natural disasters," Dillingham said.

By law, a count of the U.S. population must be delivered to the president by Dec. 31 of the census year. But field activities for the constitutionally mandated count were disrupted this year by the coronavirus pandemic. Under a plan designed to extend data collection, the bureau resumed field activities on June 1 and moved the deadline for data collection from July 31 to Oct. 31.

#### [The census will end early, a move many say is political.](#)

The New York Times – Staff Writer, August 4

Abruptly reversing its stated schedule, the Census Bureau confirmed late Monday that it would end its count of the nation's 330 million residents by Sept. 30, a month earlier than it had stated only this spring.

The four-week acceleration sounds small, but census experts have said it would wreak havoc with efforts to reach the very hardest-to-count households — immigrants, minorities, young people and others — that have long been flagged as most likely to be missed in this year's tally.

Critics of the sped-up schedule pounced on the announcement, casting it as an unvarnished attempt by the administration to twist the nation's population count to exclude groups that, by and large, tended to support Democrats.

"This is a whole systemic attack on the census for political gain," Julie Menin, the census director for New York City, said in an interview. "There's an intentional attempt here to basically steal the census — to politicize this census to gain Republican seats across the country."

The bureau has offered no explanation for the change posted on its website. But outside experts said the explanation was clearly rooted in politics — in particular, in a demand by Mr. Trump last month to exclude undocumented immigrants from the population totals that are used every 10 years to reallocate House seats among the states.

Slammed by the pandemic, the Census Bureau had said earlier that it wanted to delay its final delivery of population totals to April 2021, rather than the statutory deadline of December 31. The speedup announced late Monday reverses that request and assures that the totals will be delivered to the White House by year's end — before any new president or Congress might take office.

That gives the White House its best opportunity to act on Mr. Trump's effort to remove undocumented immigrants from the reapportionment totals.

The announcement on Monday by the Census Bureau speeds up the last counts of some 60 million households that have failed to respond to requests to turn in census forms. The pandemic-delayed schedule called for that count to be completed by October 31. The plan announced on Monday, which had been reported last week, will move that deadline up by one month, to September 30.

#### Census Bureau to halt counting operation a month earlier than expected

CNN – Paul LeBlanc and Gregory Wallace, August 3

The Census Bureau announced Monday evening that field data collection will end a full month earlier than originally planned.

It's a sign that the Trump administration has abandoned its plan to extend the window for counting the nation's population, which it earlier said needed to be longer because of the coronavirus pandemic. To be counted, households must complete the survey by September 30, rather than October 31, as the Census Bureau had announced when it adjusted plans due to the virus. The bureau will also end its labor-intensive efforts to knock on the doors of households that have not filled out the survey online, by paper form, or by phone.

The shift is part of an effort to "accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts" by the end of the year deadline, Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham said in a statement.

"The Census Bureau's new plan reflects our continued commitment to conduct a complete count, provide accurate apportionment data, and protect the health and safety of the public and our workforce," he said.

But the truncated timeline is likely to fuel fresh scrutiny about the accuracy of the bureau's US population count that has already been disrupted by the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.

The pandemic hit just as the massive once-a-decade effort to count the US population was getting underway and scrambled the agency's plans. It suspended field operations for a time, although field work has resumed in some areas and is set to be underway nationwide by later this month.

The census, which happens every 10 years, determines how many representatives each state gets in Congress, and how billions of dollars in federal funding is spent. Schools, roads, and other important things in your community will gain -- or lose -- funding over the next 10 years depending on this official population tally.

And while this year's census has relied more heavily on collecting responses by phone, mail or online, the operation will still need a robust field operation in the coming weeks to reach minority communities as well as of students on college campuses, seniors in assisted living facilities and people experiencing homelessness.

Not only are these groups at high risk for infection, they're also among those most in need of in-person outreach. With many senior facilities on lockdown and college students living at home, an accurate count may become increasingly difficult under a tighter deadline.

Still, Dillingham maintained Monday evening that the bureau is "committed to a complete and accurate 2020 Census."

"Building on our successful and innovative internet response option, the dedicated women and men of the Census Bureau, including our temporary workforce deploying in communities across the country in upcoming weeks, will work diligently to achieve an accurate count," he said.

Last week, Dillingham declined to say whether the bureau needed additional time to complete the 2020 census while testifying before the House Oversight Committee.

The Trump administration this spring requested Congress extend the completion deadlines by four months, but several House Democrats said they are concerned the administration has since backed away from that request.

The conversation about extending the timeframe "wasn't at my level," Dillingham testified. He said his focus is moving "as rapidly as possible and to get a complete and accurate count as soon as possible." But the possibility of less time to count the population concerned advocates for minority groups that have historically been under-counted in the census.

"This new deadline allows Trump to cheat hard-to-count communities of color out of the resources needed for everything from health care and education to housing and transportation for the next 10 years," said Asian Americans Advancing Justice, one of the groups that successfully sued over the administration's plan to ask a citizenship question to the census.

The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law said it condemned the plan to shorten collection "in no uncertain terms" because it could lead to "missing millions in Black and immigrant communities."

[Coronavirus updates: 13 nuns die in Michigan convent; 1B students hit by school closures; Census to end 2020 counting operations early;](#)

USA Today – Jessica Flores and John Bacon, August 4

Census Bureau to end all counting operations a month early

The Census Bureau plans to end all counting operations by Sept. 30, a month earlier than planned, the bureau's director announced Monday. The bureau delayed its original date to complete the census from July 31 to Oct. 31 because of the coronavirus pandemic. The announcement comes after President Donald Trump signed a memorandum on July 21 asking the bureau to not count undocumented immigrants to decide how many members of Congress are apportioned to each state.

[Census will rush to complete its count by Sept. 30, a month earlier than planned](#)

Los Angeles Times – Sarah Wire, August 3

The Census Bureau is ending efforts to count the country's population on Sept. 30, a month sooner than planned, the bureau's director announced Monday.

Only 63% of the nation's estimated 121 million households have responded to the 2020 Census by mail or phone or online. The last-minute change to the timeline raise concerns about the accuracy of the count, which is used to determine representation in Congress and state legislatures.

The statistical information collected every 10 years is also the bedrock for federal and local policy decisions such as how much federal money states and cities receive, where to build water and sewer systems, where to locate fire departments, even such minutiae as how many first-grade teachers a school district should hire. Businesses and nonprofit groups use it to determine where to expand or contract.

Door-knocking by census takers will end Sept. 30, as will the option to respond by other methods. In order to obtain as many responses as possible by that date, the bureau will be hiring additional census takers and provide incentives for those who work the maximum hours possible.

The agency needs time to process and verify the count by Dec. 31, the deadline set under federal law, said Steven Dillingham, the Census Bureau director.

“We will improve the speed of our count without sacrificing completeness,” he said in the statement. “Under this plan, the Census Bureau intends to meet a similar level of household responses as collected in prior censuses, including outreach to hard-to-count communities.”

In April, Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross, who oversees the bureau, asked Congress to allow four extra months to finish the count and present the results to the president.

The COVID-19 outbreak has delayed much of its outreach, including the scheduled knocking on millions of doors to gather information about people who have not already responded and entreaties into traditionally difficult-to-count populations, including college students, the homeless and people living in rural areas.

Door knocking that was supposed to begin in April and end in July has just recently begun in a handful of communities and will expand nationwide Aug. 11.

In 2010, when online response was not an option, about 75% of households responded to the Census by mail or phone.

The Democrat-led House passed legislation to allow the agency additional time, but the Republican-led Senate has not followed, and the administration appears to have withdrawn its request. Congress could delay the deadline in the current coronavirus economic aid package being considered, but it is unclear if that is being considered.

In a congressional hearing last week, four former Census directors raised concerns that without extra time to follow up in person with households that don’t respond and to visit traditionally hard-to-contact communities, many people won’t be counted, lowering the federal and state funds tied to their regions’ populations and lessening their political representation.

“The chances of having a census accurate enough to use is unclear — very, very much unclear,” said Kenneth Prewitt, who was director from 1998 to 2001.

The agency had sent mixed signals for several days about whether it would continue to push for the additional time and when door knocking would end.

## **Beltway/Other Online News**

[Census Bureau will finish count earlier than expected, deliver data to Trump](#)

Politico – Steven Shepard, August 4

[\*This story was referenced in today's Politico Playbook\*](#)

The Census Bureau said late on Monday that it would finish collecting data for the decennial count next month and work to deliver population tallies to President Donald Trump that meet his constitutionally questionable order to exclude undocumented immigrants for the purpose of congressional apportionment.

The agency, which is part of the Commerce Department, had said this spring that it would require more time to complete its data collection because of the coronavirus pandemic. But amid a renewed push by Trump to remove those in the country without documentation from the count, Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham now says the data will be sent to the president by the end of the year — and not next spring, when Joe Biden could be in the Oval Office.

In a statement on Monday, Dillingham — who declined to tell Congress last week whether an extension was still necessary — announced measures meant “to accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts by our statutory deadline of December 31, 2020, as required by law and directed by the Secretary of Commerce.”

In order to meet that deadline, Dillingham said, “field data collection” will conclude by Sept. 30. Professional staff at the bureau has said that finishing the count by the end of next month is not possible after a pandemic-prompted delay in operations earlier this year.

Dillingham also said the bureau “continues its work on meeting the requirements” of two Trump orders: a July 2019 executive order that asked administrative agencies to collect data on undocumented immigrants in order to provide counts that states could use to draw state legislative maps that did not include those people; and a presidential memorandum from last month instructing the Census Bureau to calculate apportionment counts — the number of congressional seats each state will have in the next decade — without undocumented immigrants included.

“A team of experts are examining methodologies and options to be employed for this purpose,” Dillingham said.

Excluding these immigrants would likely benefit Republicans in future elections for Congress and the presidency. According to the University of Virginia Center for Politics, a count that did not include undocumented immigrants would mean California would lose two House seats, not the one seat the state is projected to lose in the next decade. Fast-growing Texas, increasingly a competitive state, would gain two seats instead of three. New Jersey would lose a seat.

Alabama and Ohio, meanwhile, would each gain a seat under a count that excluded undocumented immigrants — though they are not currently projected to gain seats under a conventional count.

Democrats and other groups have already moved to challenge Trump’s recent order, arguing that the Constitution does not allow the census to count some people in the country for the purposes of House apportionment and not others based on immigration status. The 14th Amendment says the House seats should be divided among the states “according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed.”

In his memorandum last month, Trump wrote that the Constitution “has never been understood to include in the apportionment base every individual physically present within a State’s boundaries at the time of the census. Instead, the term ‘persons in each State’ has been interpreted to mean that only the ‘inhabitants’ of each State should be included. Determining which persons should be considered ‘inhabitants’ for the purpose of apportionment requires the exercise of judgment.”

Eric Holder, a former attorney general under President Barack Obama who leads the National Democratic Redistricting Committee and its affiliated nonprofit, said last month that Trump’s order “clearly” violated the Constitution.

“This latest scheme is nothing more than a partisan attempt at manipulating the census to benefit the president’s allies, but it plainly violates the U.S. Constitution and federal laws, and cannot stand,” said Holder, whose nonprofit group is supporting a lawsuit seeking to halt the administration’s move.

Trump has made numerous efforts to exclude undocumented immigrants from the count for the purposes of political representation. After the Supreme Court smacked down a move to add a citizenship question to the census last year, Trump’s 2019 order asked other government agencies to provide data on citizenship that could be used to create a count of noncitizens.

At the time, administration officials said citizenship data could be used by the states to draw state legislative districts of equal population of citizens instead of all people — which would likely shift power from more densely populated cities to rural areas.

Like many aspects of public- and private-sector organizations, the coronavirus outbreak has roiled the Census Bureau’s operations. In April, the bureau asked Congress to delay the requirement to submit apportionment data until the end of April 2021. But since then — as Trump’s poll numbers have faltered — the administration has pushed to meet its original deadlines.

At a hearing last week before the Democratic-controlled House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, Dillingham repeatedly declined to say whether the bureau stood by its original request for an extension.

The House has already approved a provision extending the deadline. But the Republican coronavirus relief proposal in the Senate, on which the chamber has not acted, did not include an extension.

According to Dillingham’s statement, “nearly 63 percent of all households” have completed the census thus far.

“We will improve the speed of our count without sacrificing completeness,” Dillingham said, adding that the bureau would “provide awards” to employees “in recognition of those who maximize hours worked.”

#### [Census Bureau confirms plans to end data collection early](#)

The Hill – John Bowden, August 3

The Census Administration said Monday that it would speed up its acquisition of data ahead of the end of September, when it says it will end all collection efforts nationwide.



The Census Administration said Monday that it would speed up its acquisition of data ahead of the end of September, when it says it will end all collection efforts nationwide.

In a statement, the Census Bureau said that it would accelerate efforts to collect data in person and through self-reporting efforts, both of which it said would now end on Sept. 30. Census officials said in the announcement that the administration planned to collect a similar amount of data as has been collected in previous censuses.

"We will end field data collection by September 30, 2020," reads the announcement. "Self-response options will also close on that date to permit the commencement of data processing. Under this plan, the Census Bureau intends to meet a similar level of household responses as collected in prior censuses, including outreach to hard-to-count communities."

The plan marks a two-month extension of the self-reporting period, which was initially intended to end on July 31. Some communities with low levels of internet access complete online census forms at far lower rates than more affluent communities, necessitating in-person data collection efforts as well. Those efforts have been made more difficult by the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.

"We will improve the speed of our count without sacrificing completeness," the agency continued. "As part of our revised plan, we will conduct additional training sessions and provide awards to enumerators in recognition of those who maximize hours worked. We will also keep phone and tablet computer devices for enumeration in use for the maximum time possible."

Some employees of the bureau were skeptical that the plan would allow the agency to collect enough information in interviews with NPR, pointing to the possibility of some communities being undercounted. The census determines critical information about communities across the nation that is used at the federal level for funding purposes as well as for drawing up congressional maps.

"It's going to be impossible to complete the count in time," one Census Bureau employee told NPR. "I'm very fearful we're going to have a massive undercount."

#### [Census to offer bonuses, speed hiring to finish 2020 count this year](#)

The Washington Times – Stephen Dinan, August 3

The Census Bureau announced Monday that it will hire more employees and offer bonuses to those who put in extra time in order to speed up the count and finish this year.

"We will improve the speed of our count without sacrificing completeness," Director Steven Dillingham said in a statement.

He and his agency have been under fire from Democrats who say they fear the 2020 count is spiraling out of control with the pressures of coronavirus and demands from President Trump.

Mr. Trump last month signed an executive order directing the bureau, in addition to the full count of all persons residing in the U.S., to produce a count without illegal immigrants. The president wants that latter count to be used to dole out seats in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dillingham said his agency is still trying to figure out how to do that, but vowed “a team of experts” is on the case.

He insisted, though, that the bureau is “committed to a complete and accurate 2020 census.”

Nearly 63% of households have responded to initial overtures for the census, leaving nearly two in five that have not self-reported yet. Many of those will require an in-person visit.

Mr. Dillingham said speeding up operations will allow them to complete the field collection by Sept. 30, and to have the final count by Dec. 31.

#### [Census Bureau To Cut Counting Efforts A Month Short](#)

HuffPost – Josephine Harvey, August 3

The Census Bureau will end its counting efforts for the 2020 census on Sept. 30, a month earlier than planned, the bureau’s director announced Monday.

The bureau had expected to continue field data collection, which includes door-knocking, phone calls and online responses, until Oct. 31. The date had been pushed back from a July 31 deadline after the coronavirus pandemic complicated field operations.

To help meet the earlier deadline, the bureau will include “enumerator awards and the hiring of more employees to accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts by our statutory deadline of December 31, 2020, as required by law and directed by the Secretary of Commerce,” Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham said in a statement.

Ending the data collection earlier might help the bureau meet its legal deadline of providing information to Congress and the White House by the end of the year, but some officials have questioned whether that will be possible now given the setbacks already caused by the pandemic.

“We are past the window of being able to get those counts by those dates at this point,” Albert Fontenot, the bureau’s associate director for decennial census programs, said in a July press briefing.

To date, about 63% of households have responded to the 2020 census.

Rumblings of the date change first reported by NPR cited three anonymous Census Bureau employees, one of whom expressed fears of a “massive undercount” as a result of the “impossible” task of completing the count by the new deadline.

Democrats and civil rights advocates have questioned whether rushing to meet the December deadline will produce an unfair and incorrect count. Concerns have also been raised about President Donald Trump’s order to exclude undocumented immigrants from the count, despite the fact that the census is intended to count every person living in the United States.

In an op-ed published in The Washington Post on Monday, Vanita Gupta, the president and CEO of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, called on Congress to intervene. Reducing the time

for census takers to get in touch with households that didn't participate in the self-response phase of the count has a disproportionate effect on people living in marginalized communities, she said.

"The Trump administration is doing everything it can to sabotage the 2020 census so that it reflects an inaccurate and less diverse portrait of America. Its latest effort involves quietly compressing the census timeline to all but guarantee a massive undercount," she wrote. "Rushing census operations, as the administration is attempting to do, ensures the bureau won't count millions of people — especially those hit hardest by the pandemic."

#### [Census Bureau to Wrap Up Count Early and Will Meet Trump's Order to Exclude Undocumented Migrants](#)

The Daily Beast — Jamie Ross, August 4

The Census Bureau will finish collecting data next month so it can deliver population tallies to President Donald Trump by the end of the year, and will meet his order to exclude undocumented immigrants. In a statement late Monday reported by Politico, Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham announced measures intended "to accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts" by Dec. 31 and will stop "field data collection" by Sept. 30. Dillingham also said the bureau "continues its work on meeting the requirements" of Trump's order to calculate the number of congressional seats each state will have in the next decade without taking undocumented immigrants into account. Census results are used to calculate federal funding and evaluate the number of seats each state has in the House of Representatives, and the exclusion of undocumented migrants will likely help Republicans in future elections. But it's unclear how they can be excluded, as the Census questionnaires were distributed back in March without a citizenship question.

#### [Census Bureau to Cut 2020 Count Short, Sparking Fears Many Will Be Left Out](#)

Newsweek — Chantal Da Silva — August 4

The Census Bureau has announced plans to cut its 2020 counting efforts short by a full month, sparking fears that many, including people of color and immigrants, could be left out this year.

In a statement published on Monday evening, the Census Bureau said it would be ending its field data collection by September 30, a month earlier than had been expected.

Prior to the coronavirus pandemic, counting for the 2020 census had been set to wrap up by the end of July. However, in the midst of the outbreak, the bureau said it would need more time. It pushed the deadline back to October 31, with the public support of President Donald Trump.

The decision to end the extension early, the Census Bureau said, was made to ensure that apportionment, which sees the 435 seats in the House of Representatives divvied up according to population sizes, was completed ahead of the statutory deadline of December 31.

But while the Census Bureau maintained that it still "intends to meet a similar level of household responses as collected in prior censuses, including outreach to hard-to-count communities," many responded to the announcement with skepticism and concerns that the change could see people across the country left out.

"This is a massive scandal," Ari Berman, the author of Give Us the Ballot: The Modern Struggle for Voting Rights, wrote in a tweet.

"If you haven't already, fill out 2020 census NOW. It takes 5 min, you can do online [and the] future of American democracy depends on it."

ProPublica journalist Dara Lind also expressed concerns, telling followers to "make sure you have submitted your census information" and "make sure everyone you know has submitted their census information."

"Participation is important," Lind said. "And you have less time than expected."

As it stands, roughly 4 out of 10 households have yet to be counted in the 2020 Census, according to NPR, which had first reported the possibility of data-collection efforts ending early.

Democratic lawmakers and census advocates have repeatedly expressed fears the White House is pressuring the Census Bureau to curtail counting efforts so Republicans can benefit when House seats are reapportioned and voting districts are redrawn.

Meanwhile, immigration and civil rights advocates have further accused the Trump administration of seeking to rush the census to block immigrants, people of color and other marginalized groups from being counted, with the government already having sought to have undocumented immigrants excluded from the census.

"The Trump administration is doing everything it can to sabotage the 2020 Census so that it reflects an inaccurate and less diverse portrait of America," Vanita Gupta, the president and chief executive officer of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, wrote in an opinion piece published on Monday by The Washington Post. "Its latest effort involves quietly compressing the census timeline to all but guarantee a massive undercount."

"Rushing census operations, as the administration is attempting to do, ensures the bureau won't count millions of people—especially those hit hardest by the pandemic," Gupta said. "It will leave the country with inaccurate numbers that deprive communities of resources, political power and the federal assistance necessary to recover from the pandemic for the next 10 years."

"The 2020 Census is the largest, most complex population count in the nation's history—one made more difficult by the emergence of COVID-19 and the Trump administration's ongoing efforts to undermine a decade of careful planning by the Census Bureau," Gupta asserted.

However, she said, "because the census determines funding for resources such as hospitals and health care, public schools, and infrastructure—as well as the number of seats in Congress each state receives and how legislative districts are drawn—it is imperative to get the count right."

Newsweek has contacted the Census Bureau and the White House for comment.

[Census Bureau to end counting a month early](#)

United Press International – Darryl Coote, August 4

The U.S. Census Bureau announced it will end all data collection efforts on Sept. 30, a month earlier than planned.

In a statement on Monday, U.S. Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham said door-to-door counting efforts and self-response filings would stop by the end of September instead of Oct. 31 in order to accelerate the completion of the decennial tally of every person residing in the country by the statutory deadline of Dec. 31.

Despite the truncated schedule, Dillingham said through hiring more employees and offering enumerator awards "we will improve the speed of our count without sacrificing completeness."

The bureau, he said, intends to still have a similar level of household responses as previous years.

"The Census Bureau's new plan reflects our continued commitment to conduct a complete count, provide accurate apportionment data and protect the health and safety of the public and our workforce," Dillingham said.

The announcement came as 37% of households have yet to be counted in the tally, according to data from the Census Bureau.

The massive decennial effort is mandated by the Constitution and provides data that determines the number of seats each state is allocated in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as the disbursement of federal funds, according to the bureau's website.

However, this decade's count began on Jan. 21, the same day the United States reported its first case of COVID-19.

The pandemic, which has caused mass shutdowns throughout the country, forced the bureau in April to suspend field data collection and push the deadline from the end of July to Oct. 31.

Last week, the House committee on oversight and reform held an emergency hearing on the 2020 census, partially over reports that the Trump administration was seeking to cut its extended deadline.

Dillingham refused to comment as to the reason why President Donald Trump would want to compress the schedule, stating, "I am not directly involved with the Hill negotiations on extending the schedule."

Kenneth Prewitt, a former census director, expressed concern in the hearing over the reports, saying he was "very much worried" as those numbers are consequential to hospital, school and emergency preparation planning.

The Asian Americans Advancing Justice, a nonprofit in Washington, D.C., advocating for equality, issued a statement late last week following reports of that the Trump administration was to cut the deadline, chastising the move as it would hurt minorities.

"This new deadline allows Trump to cheat hard-to-count communities of color out of the resources needed for everything from healthcare and education to housing and transportation for the next 10

years," John C. Yang of Advancing Justice at the AAJC said in a statement. "The fate of our country's well-being and resources for the next 10 years is in jeopardy if Trump forces the U.S. Census Bureau to provide poor quality data to satisfy his political schemes."

#### Census Bureau ending counting effort 1 month early

Nextstar Media Group – Sue Necessary, August 4

The U.S. Census Bureau will end its effort to count every person in this country one month before previously announced.

Counting for the 2020 census will end September 30, according to a statement on the Census Bureau website.

That includes critical door-knocking efforts and collecting responses online, over the phone and by mail.

The earlier deadline and other updates to the bureau's plan are intended "to accelerate the completion of data collection and apportionment counts by our statutory deadline of December 31, 2020, as required by law and directed by the Secretary of Commerce," according to the statement.

This means those who have not yet answered the census have a shorter time to do so.

The census is a Constitutionally-mandated "headcount" of every person in the U.S. used to determine the distribution of political representation and federal funding for the next decade.

An under-count could lead populations to lose money and Congressional representatives.

If you have not yet filled out your census packet, you can do so online.

**To:** James T Christy (CENSUS/LA FED)[James.T.Christy@census.gov]; Steven Dillingham (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[steven.dillingham@census.gov]; Ron S Jarmin (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[Ron.S.Jarmin@census.gov]; Christa D Jones (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[Christa.D.Jones@census.gov]; Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[nathaniel.cogley@census.gov]; Michael John Sprung (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[michael.j.sprung@census.gov]; Steven K Smith (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[steven.k.smith@census.gov]; Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[Enrique.Lamas@census.gov]; Timothy P Olson (CENSUS/ADFO FED)[Timothy.P.Olson@census.gov]; Albert E Fontenot (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[Albert.E.Fontenot@census.gov]; Deborah Stempowski (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[Deborah.M.Stempowski@census.gov]; Michael T Thieme (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[Michael.T.Thieme@census.gov]; Adam Michael Korzeniewski (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[adam.m.korzeniewski@census.gov]; Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[kathleen.m.styles@census.gov]  
**Cc:** Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED)[christopher.j.stanley@census.gov]; Michael C Cook (CENSUS/PIO FED)[Michael.C.Cook@census.gov]; Burton H Reist (CENSUS/ADCOM FED)[burton.h.reist@census.gov]  
**From:** Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED)[/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=9F924D2AEBA34BB78774A059DDE7550C-AHMAD, ALI]  
**Sent:** Tue 8/4/2020 1:37:18 PM (UTC)  
**Subject:** Re: Cleared Statement- Posting Soon  
[Coverage of Director Dillinghams Statement on 8.3.2020.docx](#)

14 news stories as of 9 a.m.

**Ali Ahmad**, Associate Director  
Communications Directorate  
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**From:** James T Christy (CENSUS/LA FED) <James.T.Christy@census.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 3, 2020 8:16 PM  
**To:** Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED) <ali.m.ahmad@census.gov>; Steven Dillingham (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <steven.dillingham@census.gov>; Ron S Jarmin (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Ron.S.Jarmin@census.gov>; Christa D Jones (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Christa.D.Jones@census.gov>; Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <nathaniel.cogley@census.gov>; Michael John Sprung (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <michael.j.sprung@census.gov>; Steven K Smith (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <steven.k.smith@census.gov>; Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Enrique.Lamas@census.gov>; Timothy P Olson (CENSUS/ADFO FED) <Timothy.P.Olson@census.gov>; Albert E Fontenot (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <Albert.E.Fontenot@census.gov>; Deborah Stempowski (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <Deborah.M.Stempowski@census.gov>; Michael T Thieme (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <Michael.T.Thieme@census.gov>; Adam Michael Korzeniewski (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <adam.m.korzeniewski@census.gov>; Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov>  
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**Subject:** Re: Cleared Statement- Posting Soon

Got it. Sending now... Thank you sir!

**James Christy**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
LA 818.267.1700 HQ 301.763.6228 Cell (b) (6)  
[census.gov](https://census.gov) Connect with us on [Social Media](#)

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**From:** Ali Mohammad Ahmad (CENSUS/ADCOM FED) <ali.m.ahmad@census.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 3, 2020 8:13 PM  
**To:** Steven Dillingham (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <steven.dillingham@census.gov>; Ron S Jarmin (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Ron.S.Jarmin@census.gov>; Christa D Jones (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Christa.D.Jones@census.gov>; Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <nathaniel.cogley@census.gov>; Michael John Sprung (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)

<michael.j.sprung@census.gov>; Steven K Smith (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <steven.k.smith@census.gov>; Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Enrique.Lamas@census.gov>; Timothy P Olson (CENSUS/ADFO FED) <Timothy.P.Olson@census.gov>; James T Christy (CENSUS/LA FED) <James.T.Christy@census.gov>; Albert E Fontenot (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <Albert.E.Fontenot@census.gov>; Deborah Stempowski (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <Deborah.M.Stempowski@census.gov>; Michael T Thieme (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <Michael.T.Thieme@census.gov>; Adam Michael Korzeniewski (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <adam.m.korzeniewski@census.gov>; Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov>

**Cc:** Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>; Michael C Cook (CENSUS/PIO FED) <Michael.C.Cook@census.gov>; Burton H Reist (CENSUS/ADCOM FED) <burton.h.reist@census.gov>

**Subject:** Cleared Statement- Posting Soon

Statement will be on website in about 20-30 minutes. You can use this so send to folks ahead of time if you need to hit up GAO, OIG, or anyone else.

Tim/Jamey- will you send to the RDs?

I will send the link when it's posted.

**Ali Ahmad**, Associate Director

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# 2020 CENSUS TRIBAL CONSULTATIONS

**NCAI Tribal Leaders Conference**  
**Monday, October 21, 2019**  
**Albuquerque, NM**



# Agenda

9:30 am –  
9:45 am

## Welcome and Opening Remarks

- Dr. Steven Dillingham, US Census Bureau Director
- Cathy Lacy, Denver Regional Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- Anthony Foti, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce →

# Opening Remarks



**Dr. Steven Dillingham**  
Director  
U.S. Census Bureau

# 2020 Census Tribal Consultation

## Tribal Consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native Leaders



### Dee Alexander

Tribal Consultation Coordinator  
Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs  
U.S. Census Bureau

# 2020 Census Tribal Consultation

## Tribal Consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native Leaders



**Cathy Lacy**

Regional Director  
Denver Regional Office  
U.S. Census Bureau

# 2020 Census Tribal Consultation

## Tribal Consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native Leaders



### Anthony Foti

Director of Intergovernmental Affairs  
Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs  
U.S. Department Commerce

# Agenda

<b>9:45 am – 10:00 am</b>	<b>Overview of Agenda, Tribal Consultation Update</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dee Alexander, Tribal Consultation Coordinator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs</li></ul>
<b>10:00 am – 10:45 am</b>	<b>2020 AIAN Race Question</b> <b>2020 Disclosure Avoidance System</b> <b>2010 - 2020 American Indian Alaska Native Data Products Discussion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Roberto Ramirez, Assistant Division Chief for Population Statistics, Population Division</li><li>• Rachel Marks, Senior Technical Expert on Population Statistics, Population Division</li><li>• Michael Hawes, Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research and Methodology</li></ul>
<b>10:45 am – 11:00 am</b>	<b>Wrap-up, Overview, Clarifications, and Next Steps</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dee Alexander</li></ul>



# Plans for Today's Consultation

**The goal for today's discussion is to receive your important feedback on critical data needs for American Indian and Alaska Native communities**

- Beginning stages occurring to inform, notify and educate all our stakeholders about the new 2020 Disclosure Avoidance System and seeking input on census data needed
- Met with American Indian and Alaska Native researchers (August / September 2019)
- Met with Federal partners who use AIAN census data for funding programs (e.g., HUD, DOT, DOI, and DOL) – September 2019
- Consultation with AIAN tribal leaders will advise Census Bureau on AIAN data needs
- Held Tribal Consultation meeting at the 2019 Alaska Tribal Leaders conference (Oct. 2019)
- Questions were emailed and mailed for tribal input – continued consultations will occur in 2020
- Discussions will provide information needed to address challenges with publishing detailed statistics on AIAN tribes and villages

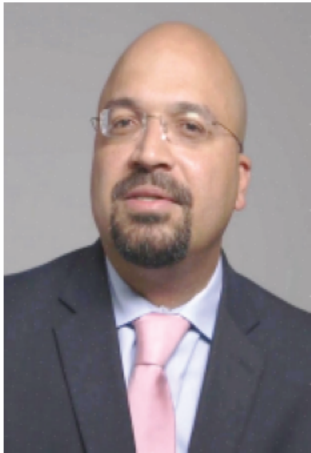


# 2020 Census Tribal Consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native Leaders

**Nicholas Jones**, Director of Race & Ethnicity Research & Outreach, Population Division

**Rachel Marks**, Senior Technical Expert for Population Statistics, Population Division

**Michael Hawes**, Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research and Methodology Directorate



# U.S. Office of Management and Budget

## Standards for Race and Ethnicity (1997)

OMB minimum categories for data on race and ethnicity for Federal statistics, program administrative reporting, and civil rights compliance reporting are defined as follows:

**American Indian or Alaska Native** - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

**Asian** - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

**Black or African American** - A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

**Hispanic or Latino** - A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

**Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander** - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

**White** - A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Source: [www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf](http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf)

# Update on 2020 Census Race Question Design

## Improvements for 2020 Census

- Examples included for “American Indian or Alaska Native” category
- Detailed American Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and indigenous Central and South American responses collected via dedicated AIAN write-in area
  - Up to 200 characters are recorded
  - Up to six detailed groups are collected

### 7. What is this person's race?

Mark ☒ one or more boxes **AND** print origins.

☐ White – Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc. ↴

☐ Black or African Am. – Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. ↴

☒ American Indian or Alaska Native – Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. ↴

Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona

☐ Chinese

☐ Vietnamese

☐ Native Hawaiian

☐ Filipino

☐ Korean

☐ Samoan

☐ Asian Indian

☐ Japanese

☐ Chamorro

☐ Other Asian – Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc. ↴

☐ Other Pacific Islander – Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc. ↴

☐ Some other race – Print race or origin. ↴

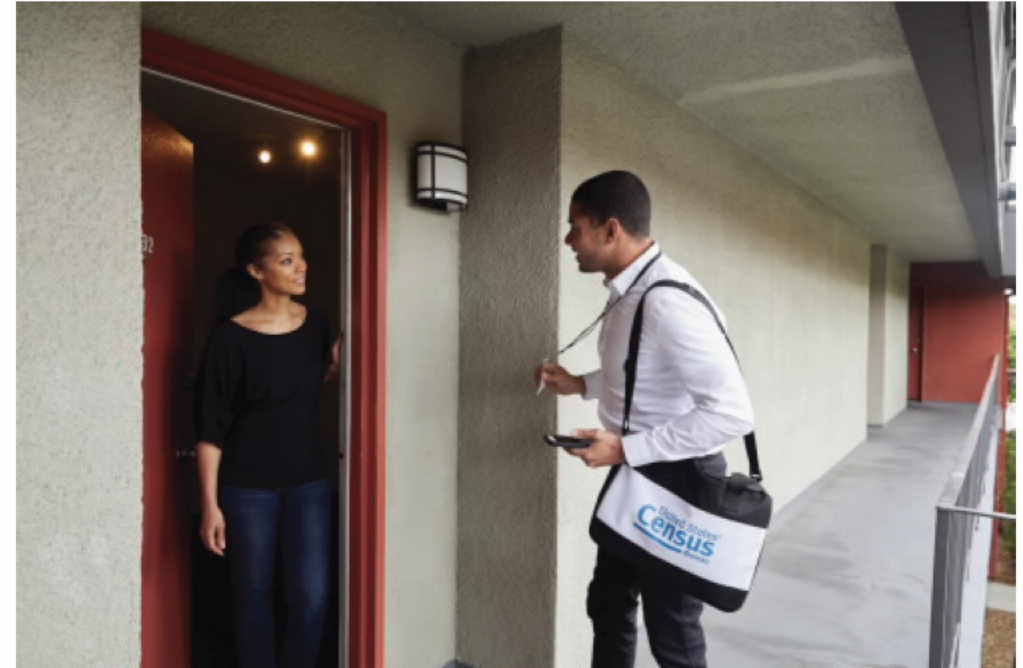
# Feedback on AIAN Code List

- Census Bureau consulted with tribal leaders during 2015-2017 consultation meetings and received good feedback on AIAN coding and classification list
- Beginning in April 2018, Census Bureau's Population Division reached out via email to 589 federally recognized AIAN tribes, villages, associations, councils, and communities, as well as 67 state-recognized tribes for feedback
  - In August 2018, Census Bureau followed up with tribes via USPS mail
  - Between July and August 2018, Census Bureau Field Offices and Population Division staff followed up with tribes via phone
- We are making updates to 2020 Census code list
- We invite tribal leaders to advise us on any additional updates

# Our Commitment to Data Stewardship

Data stewardship is central to the Census Bureau's mission to produce high-quality statistics about the people and economy of the United States.

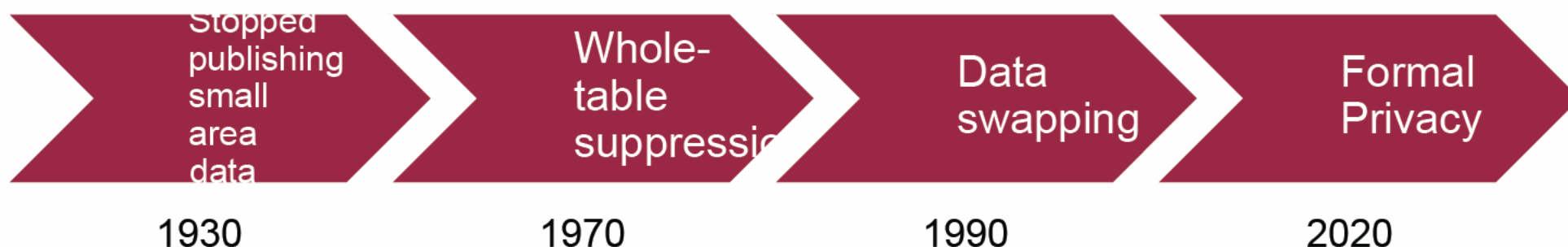
Our commitment to protect the privacy of our respondents and the confidentiality of their data is both a legal obligation and a core component of our institutional culture.



# The Census Bureau's Privacy Protections Over Time

Throughout its history, the Census Bureau has been at the forefront of the design and implementation of statistical methods to safeguard respondent data.

Over the decades, as we have increased the number and detail of the data products we release, so too have we improved the statistical techniques we use to protect those data.





# Developing a New Methodology to Protect Respondent Privacy

- Designing two different systems to protect privacy for the 2020 Census data products
- The Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS) will support the creation of many of the principal 2020 Census data products
- Census Bureau is developing a second formal privacy system for protecting privacy in the remaining 2020 Census data products, including tabulations providing population counts for detailed race and Hispanic origin groups, AIAN tribes and villages, and the population by household/family types
- We are conducting outreach to understand what the “must-have” tables are both in terms of detail and geography

# Implications for the 2020 Census

- The switch to Differential Privacy will not change the constitutional mandate to reapportion the House of Representatives according to the actual enumeration
- The switch to Differential Privacy requires us to re-evaluate the quantity of statistics and tabulations that we will release, because each additional statistic uses up a fraction of the privacy budget (epsilon)
- The Census Bureau is committed to publishing detailed race and ethnicity data from the 2020 Census, including detailed data on American Indian and Alaska Native populations
- In order to maximize the accuracy of the data, the Census Bureau is carefully evaluating what tabulations will be released at different levels of geography



# Overview of 2010 Census Data Products Including American Indian and Alaska Native Data

2010 Census Data Product	2010 Census Product Overview	2020 Status
Redistricting Summary File (PL 94-171)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population counts available for AIAN alone and AIAN alone or in combination down to the census block level</li> </ul>	The current disclosure avoidance system either supports or is being expanded to support these 2020 Census data products
Demographic Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population counts available for AIAN alone and AIAN alone or in combination available down to the census tract level</li> </ul>	
Summary File 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population counts available for AIAN alone and AIAN alone or in combination</li> <li>Data for selected characteristics iterated for AIAN alone – available at various levels of geography, some characteristics available down to the census block level</li> <li>Population counts available for tribal groupings down to the census tract level</li> </ul>	Based on feedback from tribal consultations, we plan to produce data for detailed tribes and villages rather than tribal groupings; data on detailed tribes and villages will be produced in later data products

# Overview of 2010 Census Data Products Including American Indian and Alaska Native Data

2010 Census Data Product	2010 Census Product Overview	2020 Status
Summary File 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population counts and characteristics available for AIAN alone and AIAN alone or in combination down the census tract level</li> <li>Population counts and characteristics available for tribal groupings down to the census tract level</li> </ul>	A team is being formed to research challenges and develop solutions to produce tabulations for detailed tribes and villages
American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population counts and characteristics available for AIAN alone and AIAN alone or in combination the census tract and tribal tract levels</li> <li>Population counts and characteristics available for tribal groupings at the census tract and tribal tract levels</li> <li>Population counts and characteristics available for 1,570 detailed tribes and villages that met population threshold of 100 nationally at census tract and tribal tract levels</li> </ul>	
CPH-T-6: American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population counts available for all AIAN detailed tribes alone and alone or in combination (no threshold for a group to be included)</li> <li>Available for the United States and all Regions, Divisions, States, and Puerto Rico</li> </ul>	

# Feedback We Are Requesting

- AIAN alone population
- AIAN alone or in combination population
- Levels of geography
- Demographic and Housing characteristics
- Detailed AIAN tribes and villages
- Levels of geography
- Demographic and Housing characteristics

# Feedback We Are Requesting

- Do you use both alone AND alone or in combination data for detailed tribes and villages?
- What levels of geography do you need for these detailed data (e.g., tribal tract, place, etc.)?
- What programmatic, statutory, or legal uses are there for these detailed data?
- How much funding is distributed based on these detailed data?
- Why are Decennial Census statistics used for this purpose?

# Importance of AIAN Alone Data AND AIAN Alone or in Combination Data

- We met with AIAN data experts and Federal agency partners who work with American Indian and Alaska Native Census data
- We know that both AIAN alone data AND AIAN alone or in combination data are both critical data for tribal communities, federal programs, and funding formulas

# Population Counts for AIAN Alone and AIAN Alone or in Combination

## Examples of tables from the 2010 Redistricting File (P.L. 94-171)

**P1. Race**

	Alaska	Block 1002, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska	Block 1003, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska
Total:	710,231 <sup>(100023)</sup>	33	0
Population of one race:	658,356	33	0
White alone	473,576	28	0
Black or African American alone	23,263	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	104,871	4	0
Asian alone	38,135	0	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	7,409	0	0
Some Other Race alone	11,102	1	0
Two or More Races:	51,875	0	0
Population of two races:	47,286	0	0
White; Black or African American	4,685	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	26,127	0	0
White; Asian	6,915	0	0
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,095	0	0
White; Some Other Race	2,211	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,777	0	0
Black or African American; Asian	530	0	0
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	213	0	0
Black or African American; Some Other Race	409	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	1,200	0	0

Source: 2010 Census Redistricting Data  
(Public Law 94-171) Summary File

**P2. Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race**

	Alaska	Block 1002, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska	Block 1003, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska
Total:	710,231 <sup>(100023)</sup>	33	0
Hispanic or Latino	39,249	1	0
Not Hispanic or Latino:	670,982	32	0
Population of one race:	625,614	32	0
White alone	455,320	27	0
Black or African American alone	21,949	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	102,556	4	0
Asian alone	37,459	0	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	7,219	0	0
Some Other Race alone	1,111	1	0
Two or More Races:	45,368	0	0
Population of two races:	41,711	0	0
White; Black or African American	4,155	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	24,741	0	0
White; Asian	6,496	0	0
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,028	0	0
White; Some Other Race	284	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,643	0	0
Black or African American; Asian	484	0	0
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	174	0	0
Black or African American; Some Other Race	118	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	1,119	0	0

Source: 2010 Census Redistricting Data  
(Public Law 94-171) Summary File

# Population Counts for AIAN Alone and AIAN Alone or in Combination

## Examples of tables from the 2010 Summary File 1

### Race

Universe: Total population

	Oklahoma	Choctaw County, Oklahoma	Census Tract 9669, Choctaw County, Oklahoma
Total:	3,751,351	15,205	2,696
White alone	2,706,845	9,866	2,105
Black or African American alone	277,644	1,658	75
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	321,687	2,504	384
Asian alone	65,076	41	8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	4,369	0	0
Some Other Race alone	154,409	126	7
Two or More Races	221,321	1,010	117

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table P3

### Total Races Tallied

Universe: Total population

	United States
Total races tallied:	318,575,855
White alone or in combination with one or more other races	231,040,398
Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more other races	42,020,743
American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races	5,220,579
Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races	17,320,856
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination with one or more other races	1,225,195
Some Other Race alone or in combination with one or more other races	21,748,084

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table P6



# Population Counts for Detailed Tribes and Villages

## Excerpt from the 2010 Census CPH-T6

American Indian and Alaska Native Tribe/Tribal grouping	American Indian and Alaska Native alone		American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races		American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in any combination <sup>1</sup>
	One tribal/tribal grouping reported	Two or more tribes/tribal groupings reported <sup>1</sup>	One tribal/tribal grouping reported	Two or more tribes/tribal groupings reported <sup>1</sup>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
American Indian and Alaska Native (300, A01-Z99) Total <sup>1</sup>	2,870,645	123,908	2,205,535	166,537	5,366,625
American Indian and Alaska Native (300, A01-Z99) Total population	2,870,645	61,603	2,205,535	82,796	5,220,579
Abenaki tribal grouping (A01-A04)	2,065	139	3,599	406	6,209
Abenaki Nation of Missisquoi (A01)	2,041	138	3,571	401	6,151
Koasek (Cowasuck) Traditional Band of the Sovereign Abenaki Nation (A02)	24	1	28	5	58
Algonquian tribal grouping (A05-A08)	905	180	2,499	552	4,136
Apache tribal grouping (A09-A23)	63,193	6,501	33,303	8,813	111,810
Apache (A09)	26,934	6,049	27,702	8,495	69,180
Fort Sill Apache (Chiricahua) (A11)	1,637	94	1,333	143	3,207
Jicarilla Apache Nation (A12)	3,593	121	474	40	4,228
Lipan Apache (A13)	1,308	36	412	37	1,793
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico (A14)	5,311	196	1,936	140	7,583
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (A15)	492	23	208	16	739
Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona (A16)	118	-	19	-	137
San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation (A17)	10,331	62	485	22	10,900
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona (A18)	13,398	69	681	29	14,177
Arapaho tribal grouping (A24-A33)	8,014	388	2,084	375	10,861
Arapaho (A24)	2,471	352	1,654	362	4,839
Northern Arapaho (A25)	5,460	30	400	9	5,899
Southern Arapaho (A26)	60	8	22	4	94
Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming (A27)	22	-	7	2	31
Assiniboine tribal grouping (A34-A37)	3,156	215	782	92	4,245
Assiniboine Sioux tribal grouping (A38-A44)	7,098	53	963	27	8,141
Assiniboine Sioux (A38)	1,507	35	543	11	2,096
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation (A39)	3,775	20	222	11	4,028
Fort Peck Assiniboine (A40)	471	4	73	2	550
Fort Peck Sioux (A41)	1,338	8	125	3	1,474
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana (A45-A50)	27,279	4,519	54,109	19,397	105,304
Brotherton tribal grouping (A51-A52)	934	30	969	27	1,960
Burt Lake tribal grouping (A53-A55)	187	-	56	-	243
Burt Lake Chippewa (A53)	1	-	2	-	3
Burt Lake Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians (A54)	182	-	49	-	231
Burt Lake Ottawa (A55)	4	-	5	-	9

2010 Census data was available for American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and villages at the National level, as well as for all Regions, Divisions, States, and Puerto Rico

Source: Table 1. American Indian and Alaska Native Population by Tribe for the United States: 2010 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census



# Population Counts for Detailed Tribes and Villages

## Example from the 2010 American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File

### Total population

Universe: Total population

Population Group: Apache alone

	United States	New Mexico	Oklahoma	Mescalero Reservation, NM	Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--NM--UT	Cherokee OTSA, OK	Creek OTSA, OK
Total	26,934	1,630	1,465	649	163	110	101

Source: 2010 Census, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File, Table PCT1

### Total population

Universe: Total population

Population Group: Apache alone or in any combination

	United States	New Mexico	Oklahoma	Mescalero Reservation, NM	Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ--NM--UT	Cherokee OTSA, OK	Creek OTSA, OK
Total	69,180	3,052	2,714	652	354	246	320

Source: 2010 Census, American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File, Table PCT1

# Population Counts for Tribal Groupings

## Examples from the 2010 Summary File 1

### American Indian and Alaska Native alone with one tribe reported for selected tribes

Universe: People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone - total tribes tallied for people with one tribe only, and people with no tribe reported

	United States
Total tribes tallied (300, A01-M38, M41-R98, S01-Z99):	2,879,638
American Indian tribes, specified (A01-M38, T01-Z99):	1,935,363
Apache (A09-A23)	63,193
Arapaho (A24-A33)	8,014
Blackfeet (A45-A50)	27,279
Canadian and French American Indian (T01-V23)	6,433
Central American Indian (V24-V83)	15,882
Cherokee (B21-B39)	284,247
Cheyenne (B40-B45)	11,375
Chickasaw (B53-B56)	27,973
Chippewa (B67-B99)	112,757
Choctaw (C08-C16)	103,910
Colville (C35-C38)	8,114
Comanche (C39-C43)	12,284
Cree (C59-C63)	2,211
Creek (C64-C80)	48,352
Crow (C83-C86)	10,332
Delaware (C93-D04)	7,843
Hopi (D74-D75)	12,580
Houma (D78-D86)	8,169
Iroquois (D93-E09)	40,570

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table PCT1

Based on feedback from census tribal consultations, we plan to produce data for detailed tribes and villages rather than tribal groupings

Data on detailed tribes and villages will be produced in later data products

# AIAN Demographic and Housing Characteristics

## Examples from the 2010 Summary File 1

### Sex by Age (American Indian and Alaska Native Alone)

Universe: People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone

	United States
Total:	2,932,248
Male:	1,463,339
Under 5 years	123,752
5 to 9 years	123,498
10 to 14 years	124,594
15 to 17 years	79,400
18 and 19 years	56,262
20 years	27,051
21 years	25,554
22 to 24 years	71,848
25 to 29 years	113,035
30 to 34 years	102,998
35 to 39 years	98,579
40 to 44 years	97,365
45 to 49 years	102,300
50 to 54 years	92,720
55 to 59 years	74,417
60 and 61 years	25,524
62 to 64 years	31,972
65 and 66 years	16,831
67 to 69 years	20,997
70 to 74 years	24,828
75 to 79 years	15,222
80 to 84 years	8,887
85 years and over	5,705
Female:	1,468,909
Under 5 years	120,863
5 to 9 years	119,761

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12C

### Tenure by Household Size

#### (American Indian and Alaska Native Alone)

Universe: Occupied housing units with a householder who is American Indian and Alaska Native alone

	United States
Total:	939,707
Owner occupied:	509,588
1-person household	96,002
2-person household	149,153
3-person household	88,219
4-person household	77,978
5-person household	49,417
6-person household	23,934
7-or-more-person household	24,885
Renter occupied:	430,119
1-person household	116,547
2-person household	100,996
3-person household	72,786
4-person household	59,748
5-person household	39,584
6-person household	20,305
7-or-more-person household	20,153

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table H16C

# AIAN Demographic and Housing Characteristics

## Examples from the 2010 Summary File 2

### Household Type by Age of Householder

Universe: Total population

Population group: American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination

	United States
Total:	1,736,742
Family households:	1,164,801
Householder 15 to 24 years	59,777
Householder 25 to 34 years	226,263
Householder 35 to 44 years	273,504
Householder 45 to 54 years	273,612
Householder 55 to 59 years	104,455
Householder 60 to 64 years	82,787
Householder 65 to 74 years	95,579
Householder 75 to 84 years	39,428
Householder 85 years and over	9,396
Nonfamily households:	571,941
Householder 15 to 24 years	47,866
Householder 25 to 34 years	85,708
Householder 35 to 44 years	77,915
Householder 45 to 54 years	126,795
Householder 55 to 59 years	63,772
Householder 60 to 64 years	54,204
Householder 65 to 74 years	66,758
Householder 75 to 84 years	35,610
Householder 85 years and over	13,313

Source: Table PCT12, 2010 Census Summary File 2

### Tenure

Universe: Total population

Population group: American Indian and Alaska Native alone

	United States
Total:	939,707
Owned with a mortgage or a loan	305,162
Owned free and clear	204,426
Renter occupied	430,119

Source: Table HCT2, 2010 Census Summary File 2

### Tenure

Universe: Total population

Population group: American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination

	United States
Total:	1,736,742
Owned with a mortgage or a loan	599,562
Owned free and clear	320,278
Renter occupied	816,902

Source: Table HCT2, 2010 Census Summary File 2

# Demographic and Housing Characteristics for Detailed Tribes and Villages

## Examples from the 2010 American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File

### Median Age by Sex

Universe: Total population

Population group: Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana alone

	United States
Median age--	
Both sexes	33.9
Male	33.3
Female	34.6

Source: Table PCT4, 2010 Census American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File

### Household Size

Universe: Occupied housing units

Population group: Tlingit alone

	United States
Total:	3,497
1-person household	887
2-person household	1,083
3-person household	644
4-person household	463
5-person household	223
6-person household	118
7-or-more-person household	79

Source: Table HCT6, 2010 Census American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File

# 2010 Demonstration Products

- Census Bureau plans to release a set of data products that demonstrate the computational capabilities of the DAS. The current version of the DAS will be run on the 2010 internal data to produce two products:
  - PL 94-171
  - Demographic and Housing Characteristics File (selected tables)
- Allows data users to assess the impacts of the DAS implementation
- Data will be publicly released (Target date: October 2019)
- Table shells/structure will be released in advance

# How to Submit Your Input & Comments

**Tribal leaders are encouraged to submit comments and feedback.**

**1. Submit your comments by mail to:**

Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Coordinator  
Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs  
Intergovernmental Affairs Office, U.S. Census Bureau  
Washington, D.C. 20233

**2. Submit your comments by email:**

[Dee.A.Alexander@census.gov](mailto:Dee.A.Alexander@census.gov) or [OCIA.TAO@census.gov](mailto:OCIA.TAO@census.gov)

**3. Submit your comments by fax:**

(301) 763-3780

**4. Provide comments during today's consultation meeting**



# Next Steps on 2020 AIAN Products

- Census Bureau will follow up with tribal leaders to address additional questions about 2020 Census AIAN data products and differential privacy
- Census Bureau will incorporate feedback to finalize 2020 Census AIAN data products
- Census Bureau will continue consultations with tribal leaders next year to provide updates on 2020 Census. We welcome tribes to partner with us to host these consultations.



# 2020 Census AIAN Workshop

Please join us on Tuesday, October 22 from 1:30 – 3:00 pm

## Workshop, “Indian Country Counts: 2020 Census Update”

- 2020 Census race question design and response options
- Tribal Partnership Program
- 2020 Census media campaign for AIAN communities
- 2020 Census remote Alaska operation

# Question Designs for 2020 Census

## Separate Ethnicity Question

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 6 about Hispanic origin and Question 7 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

6. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.*

Question designs for 2020 Census must adhere to 1997 OMB standards for race and ethnicity

Census Bureau will not use combined question format for collecting race and ethnicity; 1997 OMB standards require two separate questions for self-response

Census Bureau will not use “Middle Eastern or North African” category

Several significant changes from 2010 Census questions will be implemented for 2020 Census race and ethnicity questions

## Separate Race Question

7. What is this person's race?

Mark ☒ one or more boxes AND print origins.

- ☐ White – *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.*

- ☐ Black or African Am. – *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.*

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.*

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese   | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese   | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino  | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean   | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian  | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese   | <input type="checkbox"/> Chamorro        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian –<br><i>Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander –<br><i>Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.</i> |  |

- ☐ Some other race – *Print race or origin.*