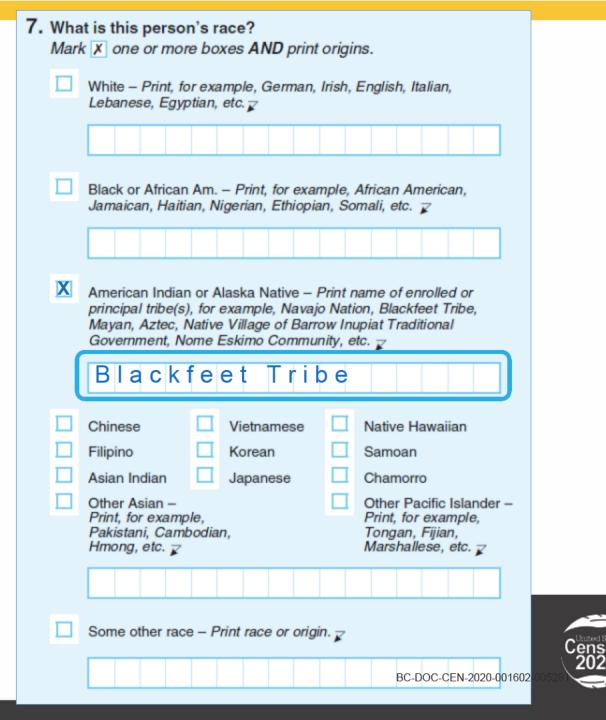
## Update on 2020 Census Race Question Design

 Detailed American Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and indigenous Central and South American groups collected via dedicated write-in area



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## **NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE**

## Moderator: Lisa Glover-West September 4, 2019 2:00 pm CT

Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by. At this time all participants are in a listen only mode until the question-and-answer session of the call. If you'd like to ask a question at any time please press star followed by 1.

Today's conference is being recorded. Any objections you may disconnect at this time Now I'd like to turn over the meeting over to Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Coordinator. You may begin.

Dee Alexander: Thank you. Good afternoon and welcome. I want to thank all of those participants on the call today. I'm Dee Alexander and I'm the Tribal Affairs Coordinator for the U.S. Census Bureau.

> Today's webinar is a follow up of the webinar that we had with the NCAI Policy Research Center along with well-known American Indian Alaskan native researchers. During the webinar about two weeks ago it was suggested to invite our federal partners into this discussion today

> As we prepare for the 2020 Census it is vital for the Census Bureau to have knowledge of our federal partners on the call today to notify us who the staff is from each agency that works with American Indian, Alaskan Native census data. The notice for today's meeting went out last week from myself and Tyler Fish, the Senior Policy Advisor and Tribal Liaison for the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs and I will be following up with a transcription after today's call.

As noted on the agenda we had a webinar on August 21, 2019 If you would like a copy of the transcript we can forward this to you. The Census Bureau received correspondence from NCAI and a response was sent back on August 2. I can send anyone interested in a copy of these two. Just email me and I will send this information to you.

Third on the agenda is a presentation titled feedback requested on 2020 Census data products given by staff members from our population division Ms. Rachel Mark is a technical expert on population statistics and Nicholas Jones is the Director Senior Advisor in the Race and Ethnicity Research and Outreach branch.

This presentation is a guide in our discussion about the 2020 data products and the information we are seeking. We will take questions after each slide. Is that correct? We'll pause for questions after - during this presentation and encourage questions in the chat room or online. Next is a tribal consultation schedule on the agenda. The Census Bureau has a finalized a federal register notice announcing these meetings along with a tribal leader letter that was emailed and mailed to all federally recognized tribes.

We've had the great support of NCAI and the Alaska Federation of Natives who have agreed to help support these consultations and are placing these on their agenda. The agenda also lists our fall Census scientific advisory meetings to be held next week and this is a good venue to get updates on the 2020 Census. So let's get started now with Nicholas and Rachel.

Nicholas Jones: Thank you Dee. Good afternoon everyone. My name is Nicholas Jones. As Dee mentioned I'm with Population Division. We know we have a number of attendees who are joining on the phone today and we want to make sure all of you will hear us loud and clear and also see the slides that we're presenting online So if any of you are having trouble with that operator if you can please let us know if there's anyone that's not able to hear you by notifying the operator. We'll pause and make sure that we can have everyone involved but as Dee mentioned we're going to be answering a lot of questions and wanting to have a dialogue today.

So folks in the room with Yvette and her team and also with everyone on the phone we'll be stopping after each slide because really it's just a reference point for us to engage in our dialogue. We look forward to all of your questions and your comments and your feedback today.

So for a start we have an outline of the plan for today's webinar discussion. The first thing that we wanted to share and be forthright with is that the Census Bureau does not have answers to all the questions that have been posed at this point first about differential privacy. We recognize and responded as the Census Bureau, the agency to the questions that came from the National Congress of American Indians.

That should have been received about a week ago and we wanted to also bring that back up again today just to acknowledge that we're here for this discussion to try and talk and some - through some of the things that we do know and also get your feedback and your thoughts about other things that are still outstanding.

So as a key point we iterated this last week and two weeks we want to reiterate it again today that the Bureau is committed to publishing detail data on the census from the 2020 Census including and especially data for the American Indian and Alaskan Native population. These are data that we've historically provided and we expect to and plan to continue publishing those data out of 2020

We're also planning to release a public set of data products that will help to demonstrate the competitional capabilities of this new disclosure avoidance system or the DAS. This will allow users to directly assess the impacts of the DAS and we're working to release that this fall in the September/October timeframe.

This was mentioned during our last discussion and we also have a pause point here at the end of this slide if there's questions about what that includes or what it means just so everyone is aware of what's coming out and what we're planning to release and share with the public. I would ask Michael Hawes one of our senior people in the area that's working on differential privacy to explain a little more of that to you so the expectations are set.

The goal for us today working with all of you is to really have a discussion and to get your feedback on critical data needs for the American Indian/Alaskan Native community We've been engaging with all of you as experts and leaders in the field is going to help us understand that the data that we're producing and how we can extradite that for the needs that you have to address these challenges at hand. So I want to just pause there for a moment and talk about the context of today's discussion, see if there's any questions that you want to talk about before we jump into the components.

- Randy Akee: I want to find out a little bit more about the what the the stats of that might look like. Is it going to be based on 2010? Is that the idea?
- Nicholas Jones: So (Michael) if you can hear me could you please give us a little overview of the DAS system and some of the plans for releasing that to the public?

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Michael Hawes Sure So the the disclosure avoidance system or DAS for short as we say is it is a very different approach to protecting privacy than we have used in the past for the 2010 Census and for censuses before that. The Census Bureau relied on primarily on swapping of house hold records to protect privacy. Unfortunately internal experiments that we have run have shown that that is increasingly insufficient to protect privacy as it is possible to reconstruct from all of the publicly available data tables that we - we released.

> It's possible to reconstruct the underlying confidential data and then link that to commercially available data to re-identify individuals. So what we are doing for 2020 and we can provide links to - to substantially more information on this if you like, what we are doing for 2020 is we are adopting what is known as differential privacy or formal privacy to provide the core of the privacy protections for the data products that we'll be releasing.

That is done through the DAS which essentially takes the census edited file which is the underlying confidential census data and it injects precisely calibrated amounts of statistical noise to those data in order to protect individual privacy and then generates corresponding micro data to reflect those now protected records which are then fed into the tabulation systems to generate all of the data products that we will be producing.

So this is - this is a cutting edge statistical technique though it is one that is used by a number of large corporations and it has been used previously by the Census Bureau for products such as the on-the-map business data back several years ago. Did that answer your question or do you want me to go into more detail?

- Randy Akee: This is (Randy). My question was what will be released. It says you're going to release
- Michael Hawes: Sorry, I misunderstood your question.
- Michael Hawes: So the demonstration products that are coming out will be the they're still this is still somewhat in the air but the general plan is to be releasing the data tables for 2010 that had been run through the DAS system. We have released codes for the DAS, we did that in conjunction with the 2018 end to end test and we released it as well with the 1940 - the 1940 census data.

The version that is being done now is an upgraded version of what we previously released. Ultimately we will be releasing the code of the DAS that we are using for these demonstration products that will be coming out at some point after the release of the actual data products.

Nicholas Jones: Okay. We have a question in the room from Yvette.

Yvette Roubideaux Hello, it's Yvette Roubideaux with the National Congress American Indians. I just wanted to - I know it looks like on the agenda we're going to jump into questions but I just want to provide a little context for people who haven't been on the call before.

> I think everybody agrees that privacy is really important. We certainly would not want tribal data to be stolen with a combination with commercial data sets. The census data is really important to tribal nations for a number of reasons. First of course with this opinion representation is really important so, you know, the Native vote now is influential. So of course the census data being accurate is critically important.

One of the things that we've heard is that implementation of differential privacy may result in some data not being publicly available and small Populations or remote populations, that data might not be publicly available and the noise injected may impact that. That's concerning because tribal nations use Census data for local planning, for grant writing, for decision making and it's really critical for tribes and sovereign nations to be able to govern with data.

And so that's one of the big questions we're going to have The second question or the next issue and the reason why we're having the call today is we had raised the issue of how would these privacy protections and a potential lack of access for data - for certain kinds of data impact funding formulas. How might it affect funding formulas that are used to fund tribes in Indian or American Indian/Alaskan Native programs in the government?

I think that's really important for us to understand that today, you know. Some census data, maybe it's for some funding formulas. Maybe it's for decision making and maybe it's for grant making and that's why this is important conversation and of course I want to explain to people on the call the group that we're working with is a group of people who are sort of super users of American Indian/Alaskan Native census data and are the ones who originally developed the letter that NCAI wrote.

And the - the - we've had long discussions trying to learn about the differential privacy implementation and what it might mean and I think that our group has been able to figure out what it means and one of the big - big questions we have is how it might impact federal funding formulas and how agencies use census data in addition to how tribes use census data which will be covered in the tribal consultation.

It's for all these purposes that we're really glad that the Census Bureau is doing the tribal consultation but this is such a complex topic that we need to have these conversations prior so that we can adequately advise the tribal leaders when they're in the consultation session. So for the people on the call from the federal agencies or the researchers that are on, we really need you to give input today on this call and try to answer the questions and if the questions aren't making sense to go ahead and ask questions. No questions today are stupid questions because it's critically important for tribal nations if they feel like the data is not available and they're going to have a bad funding distribution decision or not get a grant that's life or death for our communities.

So that's why we're very interested in this issue and we just really need more information to make sure that we understand this issue as best as we can so that when we go to the government to government consultation with tribes that they're well informed to be able to give input. I also want to announce today is not a tribal consultation event. This is just an information sharing session. So anyway thank you. I really appreciate you guys doing this today. It's going to be very helpful.

Our biggest question for this, American Indian/Alaskan Native data users is what is the impact on funding formulas?

Rachel Marks: Thank you Yvette for kind of setting the stage for that and I just want to add that for everyone on the phone that the more detailed information we can get even down to the specific table people are using, specific variables, levels of geography, we're going to go through some of those with more specificity that you can provide the more helpful that is to us because the data, this information is very critical to the community and the data users. And so we want to make sure we are meeting needs.

- Randy Akee: One follow up to that same question for (Michael). (Michael) for a follow up to that question, so for the 2010 the product that will be released with, you know, differential privacy applied to it, would there be actual will we be able to look at 2010 tables? Is that what you suggested?
- Michael Hawes: Yes that is exactly the plan. This will be a list of demonstration product that show the current state of the - the revised and upgraded DAS from when we did the end-to-end test so the current application of that with a - a privacy budget that is yet to be determined by our data stewardship and executive policy committee on the actual 2010 data products.
- Randy Akee: Like you showed to us in a range of epsilon so that we can see the impact or is that not going to happen?
- Michael Hawes: The idea is to be publishing it at the epsilon set by the Data Stewardship Executive Policy Committee.
- Randy Akee: And that hasn't been determined yet you said.
- Michael Hawes: That has not been determined yet.
- Randy Akee: Okay.
- Yvette Roubideaux: I just have the question how can we set the epsilon if we haven't been able to see what the impact is.
- Michael Hawes: Okay. This will not be the final epsilon for the 2020 data products. This is just the epsilon that DSEP will be approving. DSEP is the acronym for that policy committee. The DSEP will be approving for the essentially we're rereleasing the 2010 data so the concern is setting a privacy budget for the

release of these tables with differential privacy that is adequate enough to protect the 2010 data again since we are re releasing them

Dee Alexander: And for future questions and folks on the line if you can just put - say your name because when I go back to the transcript for some reason it's different names with different people. Thank you.

- Coordinator: We do have a question on the line.
- Nicholas Jones: Thank you.
- Coordinator: (Norm DeWeaver) your line is open.

(Norm DeWeaver): Thank you, this is (Norm DeWeaver) and excuse me I'd like to ask one specific question about the demonstration products. Will they include any data on the American Indian/Alaskan Native population or American Indian/Alaskan native geographic areas?

Marc Perry With respect to the sorry this is (Mark Perry) from Census Population I believe with respect to the geography the plan is to release for the full range geographic summary levels that we did for SF-1 in 2010. So yes it would include all the range of AIAN geographies.

(Norm DeWeaver): And populations.

(Mark Perry): And populations as well, yes.

(Norm DeWeaver): Thank you.

- Yvette Roubideaux: And so we'll be able to see where the data is and is not available based on the epsilon that's in the 2010 Is that what it will show?
- (Mark Perry): Well it'll...no. So I think it's it'll be roughly 3/4 of the tables shown in 2010 except one.
- Rachel Mark: So I want to clarify that. This is Rachel Mark. This demonstration product will be a subset of tables from the 2010 summary file one. So there will be some race/ethnicity tables that include American Indian and Alaskan Native alone or in combination but there will also be some of the iterated tables from the summary file one and not for the American Indian/Alaskan Native alone population.

So we're still finalizing the table package for the demonstration product but there will be some data in there for this population. There won't be any of the product score, you know, detailed American Indian/Alaskan Native in this product.

- Yvette Roubideaux So how are we going to know the impacts of differential privacy in 2020 if we don't have on the examples of the American Indian last data in the demonstration project to provide input based on that?
- Nicholas Jones: So the first level then is just assessing what the impact is and a level of geography being used for a program. We'll get into a lot of this during the discussion today but if you need data for example on the American Indian and Alaskan Native alone pop, a combination pop is what data looks like at your geography where you're assessing or using that data set.

Are you missing data for example on each of the tribes? And that's important for policy to our program that you need to meet but that's the type of feedback that we also need. The demonstration product is a heads-up product to get feedback from experts and from communities about how this will, in terms of accuracy and data that's provided, how that informs your needs. But all of the topics that you brought up are part of what we need to hear in terms of how you used the data in the past and what you will be using again or what you might be missing if it's not provided.

- Marc Perry: It's sort of shifting the conversation a little bit from the abstract and the theoretical into kind of a little more of the applied and the real and not 100% in the direction but 3/4 maybe.
- Nicholas Jones: So these are exactly the types of questions that we're looking to engage with you on today and it's really helpful as you said before Yvette for us to have this conversation before we go into the consultation right at this month and in October. So we really appreciate all of your time that you have given to us.

I want to make a note on the chat. We put in a comment there just to enter questions that you might have as we roll through the conversation. One of the first questions came in from (Shakira Mack) and we're going to address that now. Is it possible for us to either send out or post the NCAI letter and responses in the chat?

Dee Alexander: In the chat? Can we do that?

Yvette Roubideaux: I think the NCAI letter that we wrote is on our website but the response that you have, I have a copy of it here but I don't have the electronic.

Lisa:I am not sure. I know you can add links. You can add a hyperlink inMelissa Bruce:We can send after the webinar.

Nicholas Jones: Okay. So then what we'll do is we'll prepare a follow up to this group. One of the things we'll do with the operator is get access and we'll also share that with you to share with your team, your research team.

Yvette Roubideaux: Yes.

Nicholas Jones: For the issues that you want to talk about today from the letter we can certainly do that as well.

Yvette Roubideaux: If people want to see the letter that NCAI sent, you can go to ncai.org/prc and one of the tabs at the top is research way over on the left and under that is a tab called research recommendation and that's where we've posted the letter that we sent. I have the response letter with me but the...

Nicholas Jones: Maybe (Michael) could just give a little synopsis of the Census Bureau's response. It's pretty much addressed here in bullet 1 that we don't have answers to all the questions but (Michael) do you want to elaborate at all on...?

Michael Hawes: Yes. I mean, I we'll say our response did not direct answers to most of the questions that NCAI asked because we're not in the position to be able to answer any of those at the current time. The main message of the response that we provided was that this is something that - that we take very seriously.

We recognize the importance of these data for the AIAN communities that we - we are committed to producing the detailed race and detailed tribal data and to have those data be as useful and usable as possible for the needs of the tribes. So in order to do that there's information that we need to know what those funding decisions are based on, what data are used for those funding decisions, what data are used for your grant applications so that we can make sure that we're properly allocating privacy budgets to the - the important data that you need and that we're producing the data products that you need in order to fulfill those uses. That's why we need these iterative conversations to better understand what your specific needs are.

- Yvette Roubideaux: And that's a challenge we're having, is we need the answers to our questions to give input and then you need our input to give answers.
- Michael Hawess So if I could add and I recognized that we discussed that at the last webinar as well for those who were there, I think there's going to be back and forth on this. I think we can separate to some degree. We can separate the okay, how how usable are the tables going to be from, which tables do you actually need first and then we can look at questions at sensitivity of those tables to noise and deciding okay, if we produce these tables how sensitive will the data be for the uses you need based on the noise? Like, is this something where a change of one person will make a big difference or is this something where it would need to be a change of 10 people or 20 people or 100 people for it to significant impact?

Those are the sorts of questions that we're going to need to get at but first we need to be able to identify what specific data you need and then we can talk about the level of accuracy that's necessary for your uses.

Nicholas Jones: Great. This really helps us set the stage for the dialogue today. We want to make sure that we're on the same page with how we're going to proceed and going into the next slide this will also give us a little bit more context on how we're setting the stage.

What we're going to do today is present each of the different data products that we released in 2010 with important data for American Indian/Alaskan

Native communities. This is meant to just see in this slide, Slide 3, an overview of those data products and throughout the presentation and through the dialogue we're going to stop at each major data product and talk through questions that we have posed, get your feedback and also address more issues that you may have that we may not have thought of to bring out.

So for example we'll talk about the census redistricting summary file which is also PL 94-171. This is where a population counts available for the American Indian/Alaskan Native alone and the American Indian/Alaskan Native alone in combination population down to the census block level.

The current disclosure avoidance system that we have supports this work and this is one of the planned data products for 2020 Census. Demographic profile is another census data product. This was released in 2010 and it's where population counts are available again for the alone or the alone or in combination populations of AIAN down to the census track level and this is also a product that we're planning to produce for 2020.

The next file is one that we just talked about a little bit and again we're going to go on into much more detail. It's just an overview at this point. Summary File 1 as Rachel mentioned is where we have population counts again available for the alone and the alone and in combination groups but we also have different characteristics.

In this case in Summary File 1 iterated for a selected number of major groups the White alone, Black alone, American Indian/Alaskan Native alone population, et cetera, as well as for the total of multi-racial population down to the block level. So you may have information on the family type characteristic or information on ten year housing information on age and sex, et cetera, all iterated for those major population groups. It does not however include the American Indian/Alaskan Native alone or in combination population. That product came up with another iteration in Summary File 2. One key thing that we wanted to point out is that based on feedback from this current decade's tribal consultation we're planning to produce in the Summary File product although we'll talk about the segue here. If it needs to be reproduced as a future data product.

What we had in 2010 were characteristics for tribal grouping We know that American Indian/Alaskan Native leaders and also American Indian/Alaskan researchers are not very fond of the tribal grouping. What's really needed are detailed individual characteristics on tribes and native villages. So part of the feedback that we've received over the past decade is that our plans moving forward are to produce data for detailed tribes and villages rather than tribal groupings.

A wrap up to this overview is to then continue with the discussion about Summary File 2. Summary File 2 is where we would produce data for the alone or in combination population for these characteristics again down to the census track level and produce population counts and characteristics. In 2010 we did if for tribal grouping. In 2020 the plan will be to produce the data for detailed tribes and detailed villages.

This is one of the data products where the Census Bureau is committed to producing these data but right now a research team has been formed to research the challenges and to develop solutions for being able to produce the data that we've spec out. So that's again part of our dialogue and where we've been looking for your critical feedback on the challenges that will be presented to you if that data is not produced in 2020.

The next file that we'll discuss at length, and one that we believe is very critical to American Indian and Alaskan Native communities, and also to data users and researchers, is the American Indian/Alaskan Native summary file. In 2010 this product provided population counts and characteristics for the American Indian/Alaskan Native and for the alone and in combination population down to the census track and tribal track levels.

These counts and characteristics were available for travel grouping at the track and tribal track level Proposal for 2020 will be to replace tribal grouping with detailed tribes and detailed villages. In 2010 this made data available for over 1500 detailed tribes and villages that made a population threshold of either 100 nationally at the census track and tribal track levels. So that was...

What we did in 2010, again the proposal for 2020 has not been finalized but this is an important product that we know is something that we're committed to producing and we want to hear your feedback about the use of that data. Finally you may be familiar with the Census Pop and Housing tables.

CPH T 6 is a particular series of both tables where we produce for American Indian and Alaskan Native tribes, population counts with no threshold at all, in 2010 for the alone and the alone in combination population just getting information on individual tribes and native villages throughout the United States at the U.S. level for every region, for every Census division and also for all states and Puerto Rico.

These are very important tables we know for groups that may not have seen any pop counts with a threshold of 100 national AIAN Summary File. So again with this being an overview I wanted to pause here before we go into the specifics but I see we have a couple questions that have been posed in the chat. And so I'm going to go there and start with those questions and go through them in order

So we have a question from (Liz Brooks) who says Previously, I saw Demographic Profiles were only planned to be released to the place level in 2020, not tract level. Has this plan changed since earlier this summer?

Rachel Marks: Yes. So if you want to go back one slide?

- Nicholas Jones: Yes, thank you.
- Rachel Marks: So in this chart what we're referring to are the 2010 Census data products. So for the 2010 Census the demographic profile was produced down to the Census track level and so for 2020 we are proposing right now to produce it only down to the place level. What we're asking for is your feedback on how you use the demographic profile at different levels of geography because this is only a proposal.

So if you are using the demographic profile at the Census track level that's something we'd be interested in hearing about and how you're using it. That's really important information to us.

Yvette Roubideaux: If I can clarify on this chart for example the middle is what you did in 2010.

Rachel Markse: Right.

Yvette Roubideaux: And on the 2020 status things are decided yet. So you're saying what you might do or what needs to be decided.

Nicholas Jones: Yes.

- Yvette Roubideaux: So like, for...on the next page where it says you're going to on this page it says you're going to see what the consultation says but on this page these are the files that have sort of before people were publicly saying they wouldn't be produced and now you're saying you're going to get input and see what you can do. But you also have make sure there's a level of privacy protection but what can be available.
- Nicholas Jones: Right. Just clarify even if not that the Census Bureau was saying that they won't be produced. They were saying that we don't currently have a solution to produce those tables as we did in the past. So that's the meaning for the dialogue both about the privacy protection as well as the ability to produce certain levels of geography or detail or just the entire table itself. And that's where we're looking for the feedback about what's really critical and the level of you know, input that's needed from you as a researcher or from you as a tribal leader to which is critical to your community.
- Yvette Roubideaux Sorry for the language, the more privacy protection the greater the noise at the lower level so you can't use that data.
- Nicholas Jones: (Michael) do you want to?
- Michael Hawes: Yes. So yes with a little asterisk caveat and that so the the more disaggregated the data are either by characteristics, by being crossed with with sex and age, et cetera, the more segregated by geography, the greater the likelihood that there would be more noise. It would have to be inserted to protect privacy.

Similarly and this is where I was going to put the asterisk, the more data products we are generating overall the more noise that would have to be inserted for any overall privacy budgets. And so the important - the important information that we need is not only what tables are you using but at what levels of geography but also like, what's the - to the extent we can determine it what's the relative - the importance of different levels to each other or different tables to each other because that can also impact how we allocate the privacy budget across those data products.

If certain tables are much more sensitive in terms of accuracy for funding decisions, for grant decisions, et cetera than others we can privilege those tables with a greater share of the privacy budget. If everything is equally sensitive then it could get all the same allocation of privacy budget but we want to make sure that we're spending that privacy budget judiciously, that we're getting you the most accuracy for the things that you most need accurate data for.

Nicholas Jones: Thank you (Michael). We have another question in the chat room and I'm going to read this out This is from (Donna) Feir, F E I R (Donna)'s question is if we can clarify the difference between tribal groups at the Census track level versus detailed tribes and villages so this pertains to the middle column here on this slide where we were talking about the American Indian/Alaskan Native summary file.

> Key point here is that in 2010 for this product we produced data on population count and characteristics for all the tribal groupings that were posed at the Census track and tribal track level. In addition in the American Indian and Alaskan Native Summary File in 2010 we produced data on counts and characteristics for detailed tribes.

So for example if we had a tribal grouping of Choctaw but we had a detailed tribe for a specific Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma for example they would get data at the tribal grouping level and they would get data at the detailed tribe level if the threshold of 100 was met nationally which it was and at that Census track level if it was also at the threshold to be produced.

So there were two different information pieces that were included in that file. One was tribal grouping overall and one was detailed when a threshold was met

It looks like we have a question about webinar. We're definitely going to provide a recording of the webinar. We'll distribute that to people who are both in the room and on the phone but also if anyone's not able to make it to start at the beginning.

Dee Alexander: And a transcription.

Nicholas Jones: And we'll also have a transcription provided for those of you and feel free to share that with your networks and with your colleagues who could not join us today.

We have a question from (David Van Ripper) asking if we can clarify the difference between Summary File 1 and the demographic profile. So Rachel could you talk about that, the differences between the two and what's there? Let me go back on this slide.

Rachel Marks: Yes. So that's a really great question and I think the question says aren't all the data in the demographic profile also available in the Summary File 1 and that's absolutely correct. So the demographic profile really is kind of a snapshot of some of the most critical statistics that communities are using because that's coming from the Summary File

Traditionally demographic profile has come out a lot earlier than the Summary File 1 so a lot of times you might see, you know, tribes or communities kind of hold that demographic profile and say this is what our community looks like. So that's really the main difference between the two and then when you get to the Summary File 1 it provides just a wider range of statistics on population

- Nicholas Jones: And that will be an important point for feedback. As (Michael) said if there are certain things that produce that have impacts on whether or not other things can be produced so we'd like to hear from you about you use Summary File 1 and/or the DP and what that means to you. Yvette?
- Yvette Roubideaux: Yes. I just wanted to bring up a point about the American Indian alone and the American Indian alone or in combination. I think there have been assumptions with the 2010 Census that maybe the American Indian/Alaskan Native alone data was more people who were more Native or lived more on tribal lands or whatever. But given the diversity of the population in 2020 I don't think we can make those distinctions or assumptions anymore because there are tribal citizens who are American Indian alone who check that box and there are tribal citizens who check American Indian/Alaskan Native alone or in combination.

I'm a great example. I am five tribes. I'm Rosebud Sioux, Standing Rock, Yankton, maybe Santee and Oglala and then I'm French, English and German. I checked American Indian/Alaskan Native alone but I really belong in the American Indian/Alaskan Native alone and in combination - in combination. And a lot of people who check the alone box might really should be in the combination and then some that check the combination people would assume should have checked alone

So there's a lot of - there's a difference in the diversity of the American Indian/Alaskan Native population now where we can't make those assumptions anymore I don't think. So when I see up there some pop tables will be published for American Indian/Alaskan Native alone and not for in combination, I feel like to accurately describe the American Indian/Alaskan Native population on the Census where it's self identification we have to have the option of being able to look at both.

Nicholas Jones: That's a critical feedback point. What I want to stress, we agree with and recognize the point that you made. We purposely provide data for both the alone and the alone or combination population strictly for the American Indian and for the Pacific Islander population because without both parts of the data you're really missing half of the population.

We stressed that in a lot of our work in 2010 and beyond. What we're pointing out here is 2010, all of these products that were produced gave you both pieces of information. It may come out at a different time in the past but it was produced for both the alone and the alone or in combination population.

Randy Akee: Can I follow up on this question. On this question on the difference between the demographic profile and Summary File 1 which is a great question because I sort of had it as well, does that then mean that we should prioritize the files table that we use or most interested in because it sounds like essentially it all comes from the same source - data source but are there tables that we should privilege in the sense of this is the one we - we use the most or you know, people in the community have worked with this? Yes. My question is should we - should we be looking - is there one's more limiting than the other and should we be focused on everything that comes out in the demographic profile? That subset or should we be looking at Summary File 1? Is there a hierarchy of ranking of priority because if - this is one of the things I think our group has been talking about as a group, is that sometimes you can get data from this direction.

As you were saying sometimes you can get it from this direction and you don't need to duplicate these efforts, you know We need table DP 3 and 4 and Summary File table whatever because they're kind of effectively the same table so I guess that's the question. Do you guys have an internal ranking that we should prioritize because again it's a lot of tables and a lot of material for people to work through but if there is I think that would help us focus down and the people that are users could focus on because again ultimately I think what my - my use of the data and other people that I know get data from various sources, various tables.

Sometimes it's the demographic. Sometimes it's the summary files. Sometimes it's Summary File 2 and I don't necessarily pay attention to it I just use the data when I take it off of fact finder or something like that.

- Rachel Marks: I want to ask (Michael) wants to say something to that because I mean, I my sense is that if you tell us what piece of what statistic you need, what level of geography and how you're using it we will be able to figure it out. You know, that's the important part because whether it's a demographic profile the summary file, we know...
- Randy Akee: It doesn't matter which table we've taken it from. You just need to know why you are using it.

Michal Hawes: Exactly. We would need to know like, is the most critical for this for you.
Like, AIAN alone or in combination by sex, by age or is it like, detailed tribe by sex, by age or it's that at the track level or is that the block level, be able to know what date, like which data crossed with which data are you using at which geography regardless of which table you're pulling it off of.

Randy Akee: Great, thank you.

Nicholas Jones There's a specific comment in the chat from (Larry Jacques) and I want to read this out. (Larry) says the alone and in combination population is the only product that gets close to matching our actual AIAN population. This should also be listed first in the table since most funders don't look beyond and make the mistake of using the worst data which I'm going to insert here from his comment as the alone pop meaning not looking beyond in the table.

> So that's feedback that we can take. Again we haven't finalized our plans for the data products. Traditionally what we produced are the base counts plus the in combo equals the max to go from left to right but that's also something that you as researchers and leaders may want to clearly communicate even more as we have stressed that we need to look at either all of these data or focus on the data that looks like the maximum population group that we're talking about.

So that's a very helpful comment (Larry) and we appreciate your chat message. Do we have other questions about this part of the session which is just essentially an overview of what we're going to get into can I move on to the first topic, anything else?

Nicholas Jones: Operator would you mind checking to see if there are any questions at this point from the phone line?

- Coordinator Thank you and once again as a reminder star 1 at this time for your phone questions, one moment please. Thank you for standing by. We are showing no questions at this time.
- Nicholas Jones: Okay thank you operator. So I'm going to move ahead in the presentation to another overview piece which is really just essential framework of what we're looking to get feedback on today. So we just talked about in the upper left hand part of this presentation in the maroon color, the alone population and also the alone and combination population.

These are grouped together as two key components for producing data. So we're going to ask you for your thoughts about the importance of providing data for both of those groups. We're also going to talk then about the levels of geography with data on the alone and the alone in combination population produced, have been historically in 2010 as well as them looking at demographic and housing characteristics and your needs and usage of alone and alone or in combination population data.

The second half of the discussion will really focus on detailed data. So here in the... I'll call it the maize color. The maize color has detailed American Indian/Alaskan Native tribes and villages. That's an important discussion point. What level of geography do you need detailed data on tribes and villages? What type of housing characteristics or demographics characteristics do you use and need with detailed tribes and detailed villages?

So that's just again an overview of how we'll step through this and we'll take each one piece by piece. So the first topic is how do we use American Indian/Alaskan Native alone data versus or in conjunction with the American Indian/Alaskan Native alone or in combination data. I think we've heard some comments about this topic already but if we can just revisit some of that and hear from you about your usage or strepping, how and why you need one or the other, both, all of the above. That's where we'd like to take the conversation now. So I'll open up the room and then we'll go to look in the chat and also open it up to the phone line.

Nicholas Jones: What I'll do is I'll read through some of the question to help us prompt feedback and then also show you on the tables as an example. So we're asking if you use both alone and alone or in combination We're also looking to find out what levels of geography you need the data for. Should it go down to the travel track level? Is it going down to the place okay? What are - some of the issues with geography?

> In particular and this is maybe one of the key bullet points we want to stress here. What programmatic or statutory or legal uses are there for these data for the American Indian population? Are there certain - you mentioned earlier that funding. How does that play into the need for distributing these data and data products and why are the decennial census statistics used for this purpose?

> While you guys are answering that I'm going to respond to one of the questions in the chat room. But I do see that there was a comment from (Mindy Fangello) which says we are statutory required for IHBG to use single and multi-race data so the alone and the alone or in combination population. I don't know if this one of our federal partners or researchers but if anyone in the room is familiar with (Mindy) or (Mindy) if you could press your star 1, star 1. Operator if you have a question coming in from (Mindy) we'd like to hear from her.

Dee Alexanders: Also just for folks on the phone I do notice with the HUD that they use the higher number if it's for instance, if it's alone and in combination they use that higher number for this IHBG grant. That's what I was told so if that's wrong (Mindy) let me know. I think you're from HUD possibly.

- Nicholas Jones: Yes. She says she's with HUD.
- Dee Alexander: So I think from that information if we can find out I guess we need to know the geography so that would be encompassing I don't know if some folks use service areas. Well we don't do service areas. So this is information that we need from our federal partners on that specific type of information.
- Coordinator: This is the operator. I've got (Mindy) on the line. We'll go ahead and open her line at this time. (Mindy) your line is open.
- (Mindy Fangello): Hello I'm sorry. I didn't hear what was said last but yes. Whoever asked the question, we use both AIAN alone and in combination data and we're required to actually calculate our formulas twice. And whichever gives the highest dollar in the need value is the one we use so we have to have both for our program and that is statutory.
- Dee Alexander: That's great. As you see these questions they were attached to the agenda I sent out.
- Mindy: Yes.
- Dee Alexander: If you can respond to that even though we have it here in the chat room that would help us tremendously as well.

- Nicholas Jones: Thank you (Mindy). We appreciate your feedback. I see another comment from (Larry Jacques) who is saying that he uses alone and alone or in combination data with different geographic levels, the state legislative district in particular. (Larry) I'm wondering if you can press star 1 and you can share your thoughts and your feedback with us as well operator if you have (Larry) on the line.
- Coordinator: And (Larry) once again star 1 at this time sir, one moment please. And (Larry) your line is open at this time
- (Larry Jacques): Thank you. Yes I was just noting that I was started using the state legislative districts and we're essentially creating a report that says per each representative for each legislator what is our population, not just our tribal population but all tribal population that's in their districts. So we can use that to influence or to have them engaged and with more tribal dialogue. Is that answering what...?
- Dee Alexander: I think so, yes. Thank you for that (Larry).
- (Larry Jacques): And then obviously we use county, state and other levels geographic levels. I don't get into track very much but I mean, I think on occasion some departments might so.
- Nicholas Jones: Thank you for your feedback (Larry). At the end of the presentation we're going to show a way that you can all provide this feedback electronically to us at Census Bureau. We'll have a web - we'll have an email address for Dee and for office to be able to provide the information in writing to us which will be very helpful, very helpful.

(Larry Jacques): Perfect, thanks.

- Nicholas Jones Do we have any other questions on the line? Please press star 1 if you would like to ask a question.
- Coordinator: Thank you. We are currently showing three questions. Our next question is from (Blair Russell). Your line is open.
- (Blair Russell): Thank you. This is (Blair Russell) from HUD. I was actually jumping on where I heard (Mindy) answer the question on behalf of HUD So I wanted to second her answer that we use both population counts for alone and alone and in combination at a variety of geographies down to census track and a variety of AIAN areas as well and also seconding her comment that this is statutorily required through NAHASDA and it's a large program roughly \$750 million per year. We will be happy to put that in writing as well.
- Nicholas Jones: Thank you (Blair). We're glad that you and (Mindy) and our other federal partners can be with us on the call today and we really appreciate your feedback and your input. It would be terrific if you could provide in writing the specific programs and the specific policies that you're referring to just so that we have those on record and we take that into the consideration for all of the succession. It's very helpful so thank you for being here, both of you. Operator I believe we have two other questions on the line in queue.
- Coordinator: Thank you. Next we have (Norm DeWeaver). Your line is open.
- (Norm DeWeaver): Thank you, would like to first make a quick comment about the alone or in combination. The Labor Department uses alone only in its distribution formula but the point I wanted to make on geography was that the geography, all levels of geography that are AIAN specific are important.

For example it's very important to have age and sex for the AIAN population at the tribal subdivision level for those larger tribes particularly in terms of tribes that are looking at the allocation of their resources for the Head Start program, the Child Care Development Block Grant Program for younger age populations and also for the distribution for senior services within the various tribal subdivisions which are extremely important because of their political connotations.

Subdivisions generally speaking represent districts from which tribal council members are elected so that the tribal staff dealing with the populations for young children and dealing with populations from seniors, really need to know the information by tribal subdivision. So the AIAN specific geographic areas are very important and that's a principle concern from my standpoint. Thank you.

Nicholas Jones: (Norm), thank you for your comments and this is particularly great in terms of where we're going to go with the next slide. I'm sorry, I'm going a couple of slides ahead but thinking both about the characteristics that are available as you mentioned age distributions or information about different sex characteristics or other characteristics that come from that summary file one product. So we're going to talk about some examples there in a few minutes. I'm going to go back and forth between slide 6 and slide 7 just to show a reference point for those of you who may or may not be familiar with this product from 2010.

This is an image - an excerpt of the redistricting file, the PL-94-171. So this data table on the left provides information on the American Indian alone; population as a count as well as information about the various combinations of AIAN with other groups such as White or Black, to get in a summary that's added up through this table to get the alone or in combination population of

AIAN and of other groups. We also cross those tables by Hispanic origin to get information on the non Hispanic race population Again this is all levels of geography from the PL file. And this is the file that we are preparing to produce as one of the first data products coming out of 2020.

I'm going to go back. Operator I know you have another question in the queue to the slide where we were discussing some of the questions. So if you could open up the line again please for the next question?

Coordinator: Thank you. I want to say our next question is from (Peggy Cusity). Your line is open.

- (Peggy Cusity): Hello. I think I'm simply reiterating what (Blair) and (Mindy) said. For the Indian Housing Block Grant Program we actually build values using detailed data where you provide the counts of AIAN alone and AIAN in combination for Indian areas broken down by county but also for Indian areas broken down by tract and county subdivision and also for the Alaska Native regional corporation level in Alaska.
- Nicholas Jones: Thank you for your comment. Could you tell us just a little bit more about how you're using those data in terms of building the areas and putting them together that's going to help us to understand what level of geography you're referencing that you need?
- (Peggy Cusity): Yes. Tribes can define formula areas according to a variety of detailed specs in the regulations. And they can demonstrate for example that they provide substantial housing services in areas that say are not part of their reservation. And if they can demonstrate that we will add components of non-Indian land using either census tracts or county subdivisions whichever happen to be smaller. There were also when the program started, instances where tribes did

not have reservation or trust land but they might have been apportioned or assigned certain lands that were technically non Indian lands that were sort of what we call balance of county which is county less any Indian land that belongs to a particular tribe.

- Nicholas Jones: Thank you very much for sharing that with us. Would you mind telling us your name again and your institution?
- (Peggy Cusity) It's (Peggy Cusity) I'm with (First Pac) We're the contractors that work with HUD on putting together the formula for IHBG.
- Nicholas Jones: Great. Thank you very much for being here with us today. And again the comments that you're raising are very important to provide in writing to us that we will be providing at the end of the webinar today.
- (Peggy Cusity): We'll get together with HUD to put it in writing.
- Nicholas Jones: Thank you very much. Do we have other questions on the line?
- Coordinator: Thank you. We do have one question. Robert Pittman your line is open.
- Robert Pittman: Hi. This is Robert Pittman from the Indian Health Service. We did want to let you all know and we have provided some of this information in writing and we'll answer these questions after the call also. But we do use both the alone and the alone in combination. For the most part at our national level, we use the county level data although some of our areas do use lower level data such as the track level data. And this obviously is very important to us because it's our basis for programmatic funding; counting the number of individuals and what we call our user and our service population. And so it's very important

to us that this data be accurate because that's how we determine distribution of our funds Thank you

Nicholas Jones: Thank you. Thank you for your comments and thank you for joining us today. Again to just reiterate we're looking for specifics and as much detail as possible about how you're using the data; why it's critical for your needs; and particularly reference point in terms of laws or programs or statutes. I want to just make sure that we don't miss this comment from the chat room. Sheldon Kipp noted that the BIA Division of Transportation uses the "AIAN Persons" number for the distribution of tribal transportation program funding. So again if you can provide us with some more specifics on that Sheldon that would be really terrific in terms of feedback.

Do we have any questions or comments in the room? Anything from our - Yvette please.

- Yvette Roubideaux: I have a question. I know that in some tribal programs in IHS and BIA they divide up funding by tribal shares. And so the tribal shares - I'm wondering for people on the line do tribal shares depend on census data?
- Nicholas Jones: So if anyone may have a response to Yvette's question please either enter that into the chat so we can recognize your name, or press star 1 so the operator can recognize you.

Coordinator: We do have one on the phone from (Norm DeWeaver). Your line is open sir.

Nicholas Jones: Thank you (Norm).

(Norm DeWeaver): Thank you. Thank you. Just to speak to Yvette's question, in the distribution of workforce money from the labor department they do use a

system which breaks out tribal shares for the various tribes within Oklahoma tribal statistical areas That's the only case in which they do it But the tribal information is very important in that specific case for that particular program.

Nicholas Jones: Thank you (Norm).

Coordinator: We have another on the phone from Ben Smith. Your line is open.

- Ben Smith Yes Good afternoon This is Ben Smith from the Indian Health Service
  And Dr. (Rivera) I appreciate your question about Indian Health Service
  methodologies related to tribal shares. And yes in some instances census data
  does play into some of those methodologies primarily at our area level.
  Within our organization there are 12 administrative areas and certainly the
  makeup of those areas are not the same. You know, geographical differences,
  you know, you name the variables. So when IHS was developing tribal shares
  methodologies there was flexibility provided to areas to work with the tribes
  and tribal organizations within their respective areas to develop
  methodologies that seemed appropriate for use in those areas. So one area in
  particular to give you an example is the Indian Health Service Nashville area
  that does contemplate census data.
- Nicholas Jones: Thank you for your feedback. So I think we've gotten some great feedback already about the use of American Indian/Alaska Native data for the alone population - total population and also for the alone or in combination population as well as some comments. And we're going to get some feedback on particular statutory uses or programmatic uses or legal uses for characteristics as well such as the age distribution, et cetera. And a lot of feedback on geographic levels. So these are all data again through the PL Redistricting file or through the summary file one data product and (considerations) that the Census Bureau is planning to produce.

What I'm going to move to next is some of the things that we're having challenges with at this point in terms of identifying solutions to be able to produce the types of data that we did in the past. So the next slide that we have, number 9 has questions about how data for population counts. We won't get into characteristics yet. But data on population counts and detailed tribes and detailed native villages is used both for alone; and alone or in combination data; different levels of geography that are needed as well as again programmatic or statutory or legal uses for these data; discussions about funding and funding formulas based on these products; and why the decennial census statistics are used for this purpose.

So if we have any comments again we have the ability to answer questions through the chat. Press star 1 if you have a question, for the operator, and we also have researchers here in the room as well. So we'll open it up for discussion. And I can see some great dialogue back and forth on the chat room as well. So this is an open chat and hopefully everyone can see some of the questions that have been posed and I see others writing back to provide clarification That's great

Dee Alexander: Sheldon's question?

Nicholas Jones: Sheldon is - and I think his comment here - Sheldon if you could press star 1 and join us to elaborate what you've noted in the chat room that would be really helpful. Sheldon Kipp?

Coordinator: This is the operator. We are receiving no response on the phone.

Nicholas Jones: Okay.

Yvette Roubideaux: We want to know which summary file they use.

- Nicholas Jones: So I think this may be please correct me if I'm misreading this but it was like a question posed on the chat earlier and then I think Sheldon was providing an answer to it. These are again the types of details that would be very helpful in terms of feedback on how data is used; what particular data is used using the methodology or the specifics that we may not be aware of. That's where we're looking for your feedback about what's needed and what would be lost. Okay I'm going to turn it over to Rachel who will bring up some examples for what we were just talking about.
- Rachel Marks: So some of the data we're talking about here for for when we talk about detailed tribal villages we may have gotten data previously from the CPH-T6 this is the file that had population counts from all of the tribes and villages in the United States with no population threshold at all. So here on the screen you can see an example of this file. So if you've used this in the past we're really interested to know how you have used this file and in your work or your research.
- Nicholas Jones: These are actually some of the places where you will find this number and this number only. It's not available in another data set. It's not available in a report. And you can see that by the low levels of population counts that we're showing here. In this case an example for a group like Burt Lake Chippewa with one person in the tribal grouping in that particular level of geography. In this case this was I forget the example we've seen nation or...

Rachel Marks: I think it's the nation.

Nicholas Jones: The nation? Right.

Yvette Roubideaux: Is this a table where it might not be available with the differential privacy or you might have to limit it to a cert below a certain number? Is that kind of what the risk is here?

- Rachel Marks: I think (Michael) maybe can speak more to that.
- Michael Hawes: So the differential privacy can generally allow us to produce statistics at just about any level. The question is just going to be what is the cost in terms of accuracy? So I mean knowing what level you need the data at and how sensitive to noise it's going to be is where the feedback is critical. Whether we're going to use population thresholds for tabulations is still a decision yet to be made. But it would be possible to generate differentially private statistics at any level with whatever details. It's just how much noise are you willing to have as a result of publishing those statistics.
- Nicholas Jones: Thanks (Mike).
- Yvette Roubideaux: So by noise do you mean that one Alaska Native villages that has a low number they wouldn't be able to count on that being accurate because you've inserted noise to keep the people private in that low number?
- Michael Hawes: So differential privacy protects privacy by injecting noise into every calculation which could make those numbers higher or lower depending on the random draw from the noise distribution. How much the noise could impact it is going to vary more for highly disaggregated characteristics and for low levels of geography. You'll have much more accurate numbers at higher levels of geography. Lower levels of geography you have a greater likelihood of having more substantial deviation from the true number so to speak.

Yvette Roubideaux: And the only way to get the more true numbers is to lessen the differential privacy noise for that table?

Michael Hawes: Not exactly. The amount of noise that's added in is a function of a variety of factors. It includes - it's largely driven by your overall privacy budgets which will be decided for all of 2020 together. It'll be determined by the allocation of that privacy budget across different data products. So how much does this particular table - how much of the overall budget does this particular table get because each table we produce each statistically calculated is going to use up a share of that budget.

And then it's also how many statistics; how many tables are we generating overall because as I said, like everything uses up a share of the budget. So the more data we produce the less is available to kind of dole out to each individual product. So one of the reasons why we're looking at what data are needed at what levels of geography and with which characteristics et cetera., is if we can trim out data products that aren't being used we have more of the privacy budget left for the data products we do produce, which means all of those data products will therefore be more accurate than they would be otherwise.

If we produce a whole bunch of tables that nobody is using that's essentially wasting privacy budget and therefore what we do produce is less accurate. So we want to make sure that we're being very strategic in producing what is needed at the levels that it's needed so that we can make what we do produce as accurate as possible within the privacy budget that gets set.

Nicholas Jones: Thank you for providing that context (Michael). It's really important for the discussion.

- Coordinator: And this is the operator. We do have Sheldon's line open at this time for response Sir you can go ahead Sheldon Thank you
- Nicholas Jones: Great. Thank you Sheldon.
- Sheldon Kipp: Yes. Good afternoon. This is Sheldon Kipp, Supervisor with Highway
  Engineering for the Division of Transportation Central Office out of
  Albuquerque. And we use what we have been referring to for the last ten
  years, as the resulting in the (NAHASDA) number in our road construction
  program funding distribution. And it is tribal share in nature. So each tribe I
  guess has what we call a tribal share as far as construction.

And one of the primary components in all of the formulas that we've had in the past ten years is what we call the population component. And it is what basically we call the result in the (NAHASDA) number. What I'm a little bit confused here is that we use from the HUD Web site, the IHBG formula screen. There's a series of estimates and final summaries. We have always been using the (AMS) Excel version of all the options by fiscal year. And that's where I put in parentheses the AIAN person's number So we don't use I guess a single race or a multi race number. It's whatever is the resultant number.

And I think that's where I'm just a little bit confused as far as what this - this is - this discussion is about.

Nicholas Jones: Okay. So Sheldon if this is some of the feedback that you could also provide clarification on I think what's important to know for the Census Bureaus is what is HUD defining as AIAN persons? How are they using the data that's produced which is both the alone and the alone or in combination data, to come up with what they define as AIAN persons. I think we've heard before

from another participant in the call that they look at both numbers and have to provide both numbers and then a decision is made on whatever was higher I think they said. But this will be helpful for us to know specifically how HUD is using the data and how they come up with the formula.

- Sheldon Kipp: Okay. All right. Thank you
- Nicholas Jones: Thank you Sheldon. We have a different question in the chat which is also a very important question And this is about the data that we're collecting Some of you may or may not be familiar with this but the Census Bureau made improvements to the race question for 2020. One of the improvements that we made was to collect data for all communities about the detailed origins or ethnicities of individuals who respond. So we have for the first time, employed examples in a write in dedicated to the category that's referred to as White and also a dedicated write in and examples for the category called Black or African American.

This collects for the first time and plans to tabulate for the first time, detailed information such as people who are reporting that they're German or Irish or Lebanese or that they're Jamaican or African American or Nigerian. And these data have the same concerns or the same challenges with being produced. So it's not just that we're talking about American Indian or Alaska Native data as being a challenge for producing this level of detail but also for the first time data on groups such as German and Jamaican.

Traditionally we've also produced data for the Asian population that includes Pacific Islander population and the detailed Hispanic population in addition to detailed tribes and native villages. Yvette? Yvette Roubideaux: Yes. You'll probably hear over and over again in the tribal consultation that tribes have a government to government relationship with the US government and the Federal Trust responsibility. And they want to be dealt with based on their political status. And so, you know, the idea that tribal data and AIAN alone and in combination, is sort of competing in the privacy budget with other races and ethnicities, is going to be a really hot spot. And I think that the tribes want their political relationship to be the primary driver of decisions that are made for them. Even though on the census they have the self identification by race and ethnicity the tribes this idea of a privacy budget where certain tables are competing for space and the American Indian/Alaska Native data is competing with other races and ethnicities is not going to go well because the tribes want to be considered related to their political status and want to be considered related to what their data needs are as sovereign nations.

And so I would just caution about - what (Larry) is bringing up is kind of a sore point right now with tribes around not wanting to be considered as racial groups but wanting to be considered as political sovereign nations with a government to government relationship So the I think we want to avoid the idea that tribal data tables are competing with other races' data tables in the privacy budget. That's going to be a hot spot and I think that we need to be really careful about that because the tribes will want their needs to be considered based on the political status.

Michael Hawes: Yvette this is (Michael). If I could clarify something - so the detailed tribal information would never - would certainly within the disclosure avoidance system which is producing the products that we discussed earlier - at no point would AIAN data be in competition with other racial data because they would all be getting the same share of the privacy budget - the share of the privacy budget is allocated by geography or by table, not by like one race versus another. So there is no concern about there being a competition there between groups

As I said, we're still working out solutions for the detailed tribal information so I can't say definitively that that will also be the case for the detailed data because we had not developed those solutions yet. But I don't envision that that would be the case for those solutions either.

- Nicholas Jones (Michael) I think that's a really important point for us to address if the question or concern does come up during the consultations about competing for space or competing for privacy budget to be able to be prepared to address that head on and talk about what is and what is not the case. So thank you for providing that clarification and Yvette thank you for bringing the point up so we can address it.
- Dee Alexander: I'd like to comment. This is Dee. (Michael) in regards to the other race categories and the budget I know what you just said; I understand that. But for instance the African American race category are you going to limit their tables their detailed information as well based on the budget? How is that going to affect the other race groups as a question?
- Michael Hawes: Yes. The idea here is what tables are we producing for all detailed races and tribal groups? So it would be do we produce this table with those disaggregations at the block level not do we produce it just for one group or another group? It would be do we produce that table at the block group level or at the block level or at the (tract) level with these disaggregations by household characteristics? But it is certainly not within the that first round of data products that we talked about that we would be differentiating there. And I doubt if we would be doing that at the second round but again because those decisions haven't been made I can't say definitively.

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Yvette Roubideaux But I do want to emphasize this is Yvette again By adding subgroups on White and Black - to have more subgroups that generates more tables which takes more of the privacy budget. Right?

- Michael Hawes: Yes. If we are doing detailed race and detailed tribe for a particular table at a particular geographic level that will take more privacy budget. But we wouldn't be we wouldn't be deciding between producing it for one group and not producing it for another with that first batch of tables is what I'm saying.
- Nicholas Jones: but (Michael) I think this is also a question that's coming up in the chat where there is some confusion about what's being clarified here. So I'm going to read out the chat comment in case everyone is not able to see this. Are the trimmings from the privacy budget only for non-White race groups or for everyone? How equitable are the suggested trimmings? So I'm hoping, (Mike), you can just share a little bit more about the context of all of this and to ensure that everyone is understanding it in the right way.
- Michael Hawes: Yes. So to give you an idea for the disclosure avoidance system which is the system that we're using for that first batch of products that we discussed earlier in the slides which included the PL94 data, the redistricting data and what was essentially the SF1 data. The way the privacy budget is being allocated is each geographic level so nation, state, county all the way down, gets a share of the privacy budget. And each of the data products is getting a share. So like the PL94 data gets a share; the detailed housing characteristics person file gets a share; et cetera.

So we're not differentiating between groups; there's no trimming as I've noticed in the thing there is that this is being done by data like is being allocated by products and by geography level not by characteristic Yvette.

Yvette Roubideaux: Although, this is Yvette, I do want to emphasize from the beginning we've heard that the groups that are adversely impacted by or with smaller populations with groups that are in rural and remote areas, their data may not be either accurate or available. So it's not just American Indian/Alaska Natives; it's other rural populations; it's subgroups of Asian and Pacific Islanders in certain areas. So it sounds like it's a decisions made on geography that's why we're here at the table is because we've been hearing - well first what we heard was the American Indian/Alaska Native summary table wouldn't be published at all. And now we're grateful to be at the table to have this conversation to make sure the right things are published.

But it seems like geography ends up impacting differentially groups that have smaller populations that care about this data.

Michael Hawes It does to the degree the geography corresponds with population Blocks that have large populations will by the nature of differential privacy have less relative impact of noise. Whatever - however the data are being disaggregated if it is measuring a very small population there is a greater chance that there will be more noise added. Where we can try to correct for that is in the design and structure of the tables and in the allocation of the budget. And that's where knowing how sensitive different tables and statistics are for your use cases can help us make sure that we're optimizing both the design and the allocation of the budget to make the data as accurate as possible.

Rachel Marks: Okay. So we have about a half hour left so we kind of want to move onto our next set of questions just so that we recognize we're not going to get all of the

feedback today but just so we have a chance to share all of our questions with you and make you aware of the type of detail we're really seeking from you all. And then at the end, as Nicholas mentioned, we will share with you another way for you to provide feedback.

So our next question that we're really trying to get feedback on is what demographic and housing characteristics are important to be shown for the AIAN population. And this is for - what we're talking about now is that AIAN, that major OMB group And so do you use the same set of questions to follow up; do you use these data for both the alone and the alone or in combination; the levels of geography that you're using these data for; how are these data being used to meet programmatic, statutory or illegal uses; any kind of funding that is based on these data; and then again why are decennial census statistics being used?

So some of these data that you might have used in the past they might have come from the Summary File 1, some of the iterated tables. We have some examples here on the screen. And then we also provided them in the past in the summary file 2 as well So I think we'll open it up in the room and also on the phone. Operator if anyone has any questions or comments about these data.

Coordinator: As a reminder to ask a question press star 1. Once again to ask a question please press star 1.

Nicholas Jones: I know we heard earlier, this is Nicholas, that there were particular characteristics needed in terms of age distributions. And I'm imagining that that's also the case in terms of alone age distributions for AIAN as well as alone or in combination but that's the type of feedback that we would need, particularly where we drew the point here that summary file one is one of the products that's being planned and produced and has a solution. But summary file 2 is a product that we are committed to producing but are working on the solution for providing that.

Again the distinction that summary file 2 includes the alone or in combination population data where summary file 1 only includes the alone population data.

- Coordinator: I have no questions on the phone.
- Yvette Roubideaux: I go back to the I don't think any tribes is going to say oh we don't need
   we only need AIAN alone or AIAN in combination as well because there are tribal citizens in that group as well.
- Nicholas Jones: And that's what we need to hear.
- Nicholas Jones: Yes.
- Rachel Marks: And then we're also asking for your feedback on the same question but about the detailed tribes and villages So again how are you using demographic and housing characteristics for detailed tribes and villages? So these data are the data that you would have received in the past in the American Indian and Alaska Native summary files. So for example, the median age for the Blackfeet Tribe at the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. And what levels of geography do you need these data for; how are you using these data? So that's the kind of feedback we really need to hear from you in order to plan our products for 2020.
- Nicholas Jones: Again as Rachel stressed this was the 2010 American Indian/Alaska Native summary file in which these detailed data on tribes and Alaska Native villages was produced.

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Rachel Marks So Operator are there any questions on the line right now?

Coordinator: I am showing no questions at this time.

- Nicholas Jones: I think we have a comment in the chat so I'm going to go to that and read it out to everyone. There is a comment here from (Delight Satir). I'm sorry if I mispronounced your name. It says age distribution by American Indian alone and AIAN alone or in combo are very useful for different epidemiology studies and calculations. We and public health researchers use this regularly as part of their work. I'm paraphrasing. But we use these summary files to train tribes and urban Indian populations to produce synthetic estimates. So I don't know if on the line (Delight) you might want to join us and press star 1 to elaborate on your comments. But thank you for the chat contribution.
- Coordinator: I am showing no one is queuing up at this time.
- Nicholas Jones: Yvette you were thinking this may be something that comes with work from CDC?
- Yvette Roubideaux: Yes. Well and then there's also an important group to ask about these questions with are the 12 tribal epidemiology centers. The Indian Health Service in collaboration with the CDC funds 12 tribal epidemiology centers and their mission is to help tribes get the data that they need and they do lots of things like help tribes do basic data analysis using census data for their tribe. And there's a big focus on wanting tribes to be able to analyze their own data and use it for governance. And so I think a separate call with the tribal epidemiology enters that are funded by IHS, might be really fruitful because they would be able to tell you exactly about their trainings for tribes to help do demographic profiles for tribes.

They may use decennial data or may use ACS data And so the conversation today is about decennial data but, you know, this data is just really important for that function.

- Nicholas Jones: And there is a connection there between one of the other comments we have in the chat. Again we're talking today about the decennial census data which is information from the 2020 census. A question in chat notes that for IHBG they're relying on household level income and housing data from the ACS So they're asking if there will be a later discussion regarding changes to the ACS reporting. (Michael) or Rachel could you talk about the plan for ACS just briefly with differential privacy.
- Michael Hawes: Sure. I can take that one Nicholas.
- Nicholas Jones: Thank you.
- Michael Hawes: So right now the Census Bureau's focus is on developing and optimizing differential privacy for the 2020 decennial census Our ultimate goal is to then move all of our other data products including the American Community Survey, the economic census, et cetera. towards differential privacy. But that is a longer term project because our focus right now is on getting it right for 2020. We did make a public statement at the end of July to the effect that we will not be moving the American Community Survey towards differential privacy until at the earliest 2025 and only after extensive outreach and engagement with our data user community on the impacts that that might have for how the ACS is being used.

So we're not ready to have those discussions yet. When we do those will be extensive discussions to make sure that we apply it correctly and appropriately when we do move in that direction. But yes like not until 2025 at the earliest.

- Nicholas Jones: Thank you (Michael) for that clarification on that. Operator I wonder if we can pause for a minute and see if we have anyone trying to press star 1.(Delight) just added that they are trying to hit star 1 and provide a comment.
- Coordinator Okay I have (Delight)
- (Delight Satir): Hi. This is (Delight). Can you hear me?
- Nicholas Jones: Yes we can. Thank you.
- (Delight Satir): Great. I'm with CDC and I was asked to follow up on a comment that I provided earlier about epidemiologic studies and the way we use the data. So of course we can go into the (HUFF) files or gain access through other means as needed to very specific data and partner with you all or NCHS. But for some of our more, you know, public programs or training programs the availability of the summary use files is very useful. And we regularly use American Indian in combination and alone. And in part we're showing the differences or the lack of differences, to demystify some of the concepts around race and ethnicity as well as political identity.

So often we'll find concept that there are great differences whether you're urban Indian or whether you're residing on a reservation. For example with the Youth Risk Behavior Surveys in some of our most recent and latest data what we're showing is improved understanding of the risk profile by suicide and alcohol use but fewer differences between the subpopulation. But we need that data in order to explore that. So programmatically very useful and in practice it's used for grant writing; for resource allocation. It's still the major way that states allocate resources to within their budget. So those are all good uses.

I know that (Randall Akee) is on the call and he and I are advisors to a federal project where we're examining seven federal surveys for data capacity on American Indian/Alaska Native race and ethnicity. And I thought it would be great if he could also provide some examples from those projects to show you how researchers at an academic level and that's where I used to be is at the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, utilize this information. Of course we have access to deeper level information but we still also utilize summary files and we direct data users to those good resources.

Nicholas Jones: Thank you very much for joining us today (Delight). Thanks for your comments and your feedback.

(Delight Satir): You're welcome. I have one other comment.

- Nicholas Jones Please
- (Delight Satir): I think it would be additionally useful if some of your summary files provided FPL, Federal Poverty Level. So what we find is in, you know, in people's experiences they think that there's this great difference between urban and rural or identity or citizenship. But in all those decades of research the independent variable is more likely to be more strongly associated with your poverty level. That's where you'll see disparities in equity issues. So the more available you make that along with some of the basic demographics, I think we would really be able to target resources and understand what's happening in the population, both risk and protective factors.

- Rachel Marks: Thank you for your comments (Delight). That's really important. For this we are focusing on the decennial census though and the uses of decennial census data. So in the decennial census we don't have data on the poverty level. But when it gets to ACS and we're collecting feedback on that that will be really important feedback to share with us then.
- Nicholas Jones: Thank you again for joining us. Operator do we have any other questions? I'm seeing here that we also have a comment in the chat room. So while you're checking to see if we have other questions on the phone I'm going to read out - if we have research - if we research a lot of the legal citation for example the (Snyder) Act, the Indian Healthcare Improvement Act, the Housing and Community Development Act, Social Security Act, et cetera. it generally references the Census Bureau as where to get the data but often doesn't specify it should be the decennial census or the ACS.

So individual departments take the liberty to use ACS data for funding formulas. I would imagine that this issue will eventually be addressed and that technically many of the legal citations apply to the decennial census. So thank you for relating that point (Larry) That's certainly something that we're looking for clarification on from particular programs or policies or statutes that are used. What specifically do they need from the decennial census?

And again we're limiting the concept here in terms of what data we're talking about. It's information collected from the 2020 census on basic demographic characteristics and housing tenure.

Yvette Roubideaux: And relating to that point (Larry) makes a good point. We were talking about the fact that the Census Bureau has recommended that when your doing population numbers that you use either the decennial census or the annual population estimates based on the last census and

- Nicholas Jones: (Different) characteristics.
- Yvette Roubideaux: Yes but he's right. A lot of people do use ACS for population numbers and that's a challenge to - I mean we want the data to be accurate. But then that raises the question for me. Now if you're going to inject differential privacy and make the decennial numbers more noisy should we just use ACS until 2025 as a workaround? That's horrible but - because it's not - but people might do that, you know? Like, you know, how to - if people for example you're only going to go to the place level at the census tract level and the block level data is now totally inaccurate and they can't use it, are they going to be trying to use different data sources?

I mean there needs to be a lot of education about what are the appropriate data sources to use.

- Nicholas Jones First step though we'd like to get your feedback on why it's critical to have these data in the decennial census and at particular levels of geography where a survey may have data at certain levels but there is one decennial census.
- Yvette Roubideaux: That's why it's so critical for us because if this is considered the accurate data and now we're making it inaccurate at a certain geography or a certain geography that is critical for some of these funding formulas; it's critical for tribal.

Nicholas Jones: Right. And that's what we need to hear.

Yvette Roubideux: That kind of thing.

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Nicholas Jones Yes So I want to go to the last slide that we have just as a reference for those that need to jump off the call. Again the call is being recorded and we'll provide this information in the very near future to those of you who are not able to join us for the entire time. But this is where I wanted to draw your attention for how to submit feedback in writing to our Census Bureau Tribal Affairs office. We're asking that you please send your comments via email to Dee at Dee.A.Alexander@Census.gov and/or to OCIA.TAO@Census.gov. These are going to really help us provide information for us to discuss here at the Census Bureau and also as Yvette talked about, prepare for our formal tribal consultations with the national webinar that we're having in late September and also the two events that we have in October.

> So we'd like to get your feedback in writing. All of your comments today have been very useful. The questions that you posed and the suggestions that you made are very, very important for us at the Census Bureau to hear and to discuss. We're looking to incorporate your feedback in terms of next steps to help us finalize those tribal consultation materials. So Yvette if we're able to have a call with you and your team as we're getting ready to head to AFN and to NCAI that would be particularly useful. But also we do have a formal consultation at the end of this month.

> So the next couple of weeks are going to be really critical to ensure what we're conveying. This is not the presentation that we're necessarily expecting to give to NCAI and to AFN but we'd like to be able to debrief with you and talk about what would be critical to convey to tribal leaders. So this has been really helpful for us to go over the details with all of you but that's our next step in terms of preparing for those consultations.

Yvette Roubideux: And I would encourage if there is any way the federal agencies can get input or a summary of how they use census data for tribal leaders, because those are going to be the big questions in the audience. They're going to be like well how does this impact our money from this agency or that agency? And even to the point of where the federal agency could do a one pager of here's how we use census data, that gives the tribes more information so they can have more accurate input. Otherwise we're going to have a session where everybody is like I don't understand this; I don't know. And then when that - when people don't know or get confused then they get mad And so we don't want made people.

Nicholas Jones: That's a great point.

Yvette Roubideaux: We want a good conversation.

Nicholas Jones: And we're really glad that our federal partners have been able to join us today. Dee thank you for you and your colleagues to get that outreach there. I think that's an important point for us to facilitate before we head into the webinar into the national webinar to get that feedback

Dee Alexander: Last comment is for our federal partners out there if there is an agency out there that would like to have a one on one call with our staff feel free to reach out to me and we'll set that call up and we can talk to you directly about your agency and the program specific questions.

Coordinator: I do have a question on the phone.

Dee Alexander: Okay.

Coordinator: Our next question is from (Norm).

(Norm DeWaeaver): Thank you. Thank you. I just wanted to note there was a timeline on submission of comments.

- Nicholas Jones: Well as Yvette mentioned, the more we can hear from you now that will really help us prepare for these consultations with the tribes And as she stressed it's really important for us to go into those consultations sharing the information that's critical for them to know and to be able to provide feedback from but also from the AIAN experts and (bring) your team Yvette to be able to give them information in advance of the conversation is also going to be very, very helpful. So that's why we've wanted to get together with you over the past month to talk about this. And then these next couple of weeks are really critical to get ready for NCAI and AFN So we'd like to be, you know, talking again with you over the next couple of weeks.
- Dee Alexander: Normally we'd like to be prepared when we talk to tribal leaders. We'll give them an example. You know, for instance we know the Indian Housing Block Grant using the alone and in combination, we're trying to get information and table specific to these programs that tribal leaders and tribal governments use. So in preparation for the 25th in person call I mean meetings, that's what we need to have behind us so that we can come prepared and show - at least let the tribes know that we heard from our federal partners and that we're trying to get information and we'd just like their input if they could, with their grant writers and their planners and folks that use our data. It just helps us.

And even possibly we may have to bring up the budget to them and let them know that's an issue - that's a major concern as well.

(Norm DeWeaver): Thanks.

Coordinator: And I am showing no further questions.

Yvette Roubideaux: And I want to say thank you on behalf of our group of data super users. I don't know what to call them. We're an informal group of people who - well I'm the facilitator but the group is an informal group of people who use census data. So you can think of me as the test for the layperson as asking questions.

But we really appreciate your responsiveness. We sent the tribal letters to the Census Bureau at the end of July and here we are, you know, a little over a month later we're talking with federal agencies which was something we really didn't even anticipate would happen. So we're really grateful to you for your responsiveness and grateful for the opportunity to help prepare so that the tribal consultation is meaningful and gets you the input that you need from the tribal nations.

And I encourage everybody who's been on this call to please engage with this issue It's critically important

- Nicholas Jones: Thank you Yvette. Thank you very much. I think we're going to wrap up the call. And again just as a reminder we'll be providing both the transcript and the webinar recording so you can feel free to share that with others who were not able to join us for the call today. We thank you all for the time and participation and your great feedback. We'll look forward to talking with you again soon and hopefully seeing some of you at AFN and NCAI next month. Thank you Operator.
- Coordinator: Thank you. And this does conclude today's conference. You may disconnect at this time

END

# Feedback Requested on 2020 Census Data Products

## American Indian and Alaska Native Data Users and Researchers Webinar

Rachel Marks	Nicholas Jones
Population Division	Population Division
U.S. Census Bureau	U.S. Census Bureau

September 4, 2019



# Plans for Today's Webinar Discussion

- The Census Bureau does not have answers to all of the questions that you have posed at this point about differential privacy
- The Census Bureau is committed to publishing detailed race and ethnicity data from the 2020 Census, including detailed data on the American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) population
- The Census Bureau plans to publicly release a set of data products that demonstrate the computational capabilities of the Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS) and will allow users to assess the impacts of the DAS (target release date: September/October 2019)
- The goal for today's discussion is to receive your important feedback on critical data needs for the AIAN community
- Engaging with AIAN experts and leaders will help us understand AIAN data needs and inform how we can address the challenges at hand



Shape our future

## 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> <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	
Demographic Profile	<ul> <li>Population counts available for AIAN alone and AIAN alone or in combination available down to the census tract level</li> </ul>	expanded to support these 2020 Census data products	
Summary File 1	<ul> <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> <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
American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File	<ul> <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 meet a population threshold of 100 nationally at the census tract and tribal tract and tribal tract</li> </ul>	produce tabulations for detailed tribes and villages
CPH-T-6: American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes	<ul> <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





# How do you use AIAN alone data vs. AIAN alone or in combination data?

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



### **Population Counts for AIAN Alone and AIAN Alone or in Combination** Examples of tables from the 2010 Redistricting File (P.L. 94-171)

	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(138823)	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

#### P1. Race

Source 2010 Census Redistricting Data

2020CENSUS.GOV (Public Law 94-171) Summary File

G	Alaska	Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska	Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska
Total:	710,231(36623)	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	6,498	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

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

Block 1003,

Block Group

Block 1002.

Block Group

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



# How do you use population counts for detailed tribes and villages?

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



# **Population Counts for Detailed Tribes and Villages** Example from the 2010 Census CPH-T6

American Indian and Alaska Native Tribe/Tribal grouping	American Indian and	American Indian and Alaska Native alone		American Indian and Alaska Native in combination with one or more other races	
	One tribe/tribal grouping reported		One tribeltribal grouping reported		any combination <sup>1</sup>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
American Indian and Alaska Native (300, A01-Z39) Tallied	2,870,645		2,205,535	166,537	5,366,625
American Indian and Alaska Native (300, A01-Z99) Total population	2,870,645			82,796	5,220,579
Abenaki tribal grouping (A01-A04)	2,065	139 138		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	1 100		552	58
Algonquian tribal grouping (A05-A08)	905 63,193	180 6,501	2,499 33,303	8,813	4,136 111,810
Apache tribal grouping (A09-A23)					
Apache (A09)	26,934 1,637	94	27,702	8,495 143	69,180 3,207
Fort Sill Apache (Chiricahua) (A11)	3,593		474	40	4,228
Jicarila Apache Nation (A12)	1,308		4/4	37	1,793
Lipan Apache (A13) Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico (A14)	5,311	196		140	7,583
	492	23		140	739
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (A15)	118		19	10	137
Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona (A16) 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		681	29	14,177
Arapaho tribal grouping (A24-A33)	8,014		2,084	375	10,861
Arapaho (A24)	2,471		1,654	362	4,839
Northern Arapaho (A26)	5,460		400	9	5,899
Southern Arapaho (A26)	60		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 (AS8-A44)	7,098		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			19,397	105,304
Brotherton tribal grouping (A51-A52)	934		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

Data 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 our future



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# **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: Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government alone

	United States	Alaska	North Slope Borough, Alaska	Barrow city, Alaska	Barrow ANVSA, AK
Total	1,053	1,036	933	893	893

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

#### **Total population**

Universe: Total population

Population Group: Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government alone or in any combination

	United States	Alaska	North Slope Borough, Alaska	Barrow city, Alaska	Barrow ANVSA, AK
Total	1,226	1,201	1,057	1,016	1,016

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
otal 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 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



# What demographic and housing characteristics are important to be shown for the AIAN population?

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



# **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

#### 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

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12C





# **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



# What demographic and housing characteristics are important to be shown for detailed tribes and villages?

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



# **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-Haida tribal grouping alone or in any combination

	United States
Total:	8,130
1-person household	1,989
2-person household	2,397
3-person household	1,533
4-person household	1,124
5-person household	612
6-person household	279
7-or-more-person household	196

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



# Next Steps

- Receive feedback from AIAN experts on questions posed today
- Census Bureau incorporates feedback to finalize tribal consultation materials
- Conference call with AIAN experts prior to September 25 National Webinar
- Preparation meeting with AIAN experts to prepare for AFN and NCAI tribal consultations

Please provide feedback to Census Bureau Tribal Affairs Office. Submit your comments by email to:

Dee.A.Alexander@census.gov or OCIA.TAO@census.gov



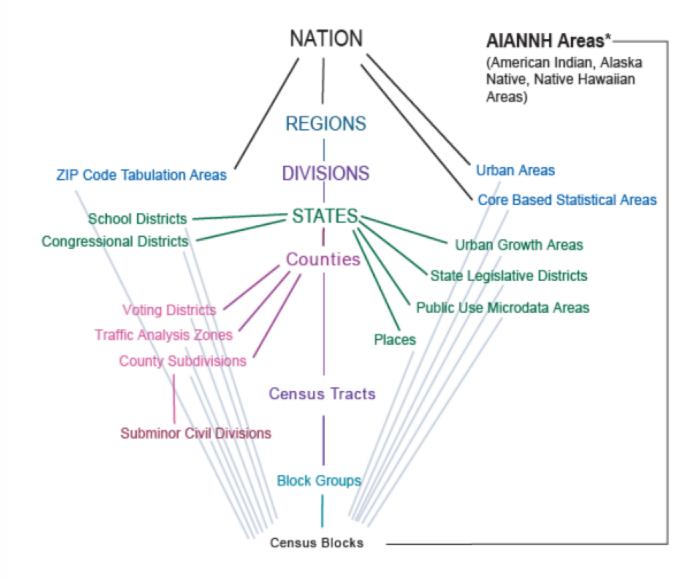
# **Reference Slides**





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# **Standard Hierarchy of Geographic Entities**



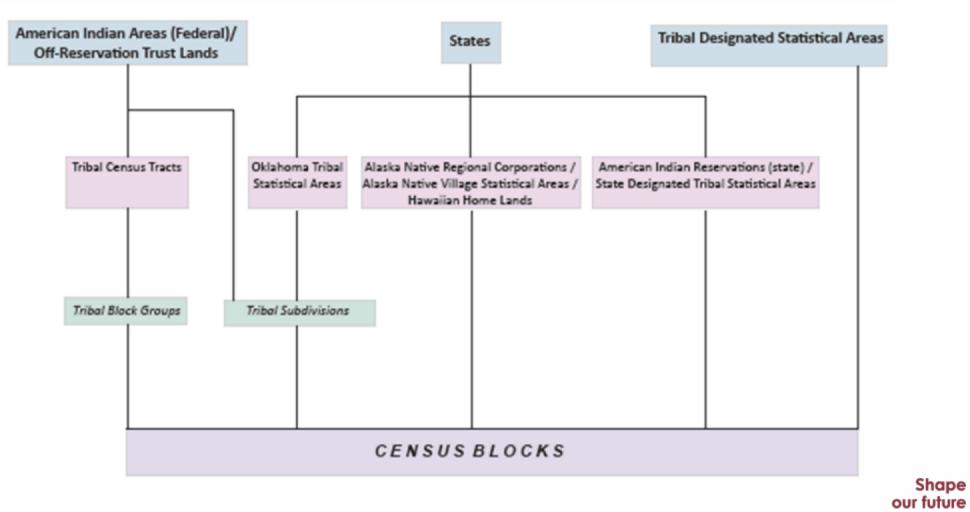


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# Hierarchy of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Hawaiian Homeland Areas





BC-DOC-CEN-2020-001602

To: Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[nathaniel.cogley@census.gov]; Benjamin A Overholt (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[benjamin.a.overholt@census.gov]; Adam Michael Korzeniewski (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[adam.m.korzeniewski@census.gov]; Steven K Smith (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[steven.k.smith@census.gov]; Michael John Sprung (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[michael.j.sprung@census.gov]
From: Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED)[/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=ADA39E1C50F84DBE8E2EB98E59096E2D-STANLEY, CH]
Sent: Fri 9/25/2020 2:01:56 PM (UTC)
Subject: DAS materials for tribal consultations - set 2
census-federal-tc-final-report-2020-508.pdf
09.04.2019 AIAN Data Users and Researchers Webinar Flyer.pdf

From: Dee A Alexander (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <Dee.A.Alexander@census.gov>
Sent: Friday, September 25, 2020 9:52 AM
To: Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>; Melissa K Bruce (CENSUS/OCIA FED) 
<melissa.k.bruce@census.gov>
Cc: Van R lawrence (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <Van.R.Lawrence@census.gov>; Alan Lang (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <alan.lang@census.gov>
K Saafi (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <bina.k.saafi@census.gov>
Subject: Re: DAS materials for tribal consultations

We conducted updated listening sessions as well as tribal consultations on 2020 DAS on the following dates: Attached is the presentation for the September 4, 2019 National webinar. The Director attended all three consultations. Glad to see Melissa found the presentations for the October tribal consultations. Also included is the final report for the October meetings.

#### **Tribal Listening Sessions:**

April 2, 2019 and April 9, 2019 May 15, 2020

#### **Tribal Consultation Dates:**

September 4, 2019 - National Webinar October 16, 2019 - AFN Tribal Leaders Conference, Fairbanks, AK October 21, 2019 - NCAI Annual Meeting, Albq. NM

Dee Alexander (Cheyenne-Arapaho) Tribal Affairs Coordinator Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs U.S. Census Bureau O: 301-763-9335 | M: (b) (6) census.gov | @uscensusbureau Shape our future. START HERE > 2020census.gov

From: Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>
 Sent: Friday, September 25, 2020 9:26 AM
 To: Dee A Alexander (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <Dee.A.Alexander@census.gov>; Melissa K Bruce (CENSUS/OCIA FED)
 <melissa.k.bruce@census.gov>
 Cc: Van R lawrence (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <Van.R.Lawrence@census.gov>; Alan Lang (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <alan.lang@census.gov>; Bina K Saafi (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <bina.k.saafi@census.gov>
 Subject: DAS materials for tribal consultations

Can you please send me ASAP the presentations and public reports related to the tribal consultations on disclosure avoidance?

Thank you.

Chris Stanley, Chief Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs U.S. Census Bureau O: 301-763-4276 | M: (b) (6) <u>census.gov</u> | @uscensusbureau Shape your future. START HERE > 2020census.gov



The U.S. Census Bureau is hosting a webinar to discuss our proposed 2020 Census data products and the 2020 Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS). The DAS is a new, advanced, and far more powerful confidentiality protection system than previously used that employs a rigorous mathematical process to protect respondents' information and identity.

This webinar will provide a forum to share insights, make recommendations, and discuss concerns with the Census Bureau, related to the transition to the DAS to protect information provided by respondents on the 2020 Census, and publishing detailed race and ethnicity data from the 2020 Census, including detailed data on the American Indian and Alaska Native populations.

The 2020 Census Webinar will be held at the following date and time:

### Wednesday, September 4, 2019 | 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. EST

#### Topics for discussion: DAS, 2020 Census data products

URL to participate in webinar:

https://census.webex.com/census/onstage/g.php?MTID=eda4dcd0207178ec06aceef3197580875 Dial-in Information to join the audio conference portion of the webinar:

| Passcode: (b) (6)

If you have any questions prior to the webinar, please contact Dee Alexander at (301) 763-9335, or <u>ocia.tao@census.gov</u>.



# 2020 Census Tribal Consultations

## with Federally Recognized Tribes

FINAL REPORT

#### Issued Winter 2020

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## Acknowledgements

We extend our gratitude to the tribal delegates and other tribal participants who attended the tribal consultations with the Census Bureau and whose input is contained in this report.

Census Bureau and Department of Commerce executive leadership who participated in the consultations included Dr. Steven Dillingham, U.S. Census Bureau Director, and Anthony Foti, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs for the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The following Census Bureau staff delivered short presentations at the meetings: Michael Hawes, Nicholas Jones, Rachel Marks, and Roberto Ramirez.

Regional office directors who participated in the consultations included Julie Lam, Los Angeles Regional Director and Cathy Lacy, Denver Regional Director.

Dee Alexander (Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma), Tribal Affairs Coordinator, had primary responsibility for the tribal consultation meetings and the final report.

Kauffman & Associates, Inc., an American Indian-owned firm, was contracted to provide logistical support for the 2020 Census tribal consultations and develop the final reports.



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2020 Census Bureau Tribal Consultation in Fairbanks, AK	
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# **Executive Summary**

The Census Bureau strives to build partnerships with tribal nations and engage with tribes individually to ensure accurate counts of tribal citizens. In October 2019, the Census Bureau conducted tribal consultations with member tribes of the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) and the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) in conjunction with each organization's annual conference. The Census Bureau held these consultations to provide updates on the race question and inform tribes about its new data disclosure avoidance methodology. This report summarizes, by topic, the input tribal leaders provided on these topics, as well as other topics that emerged during the dialogue. Major discussion points included:

- Capturing accurate, detailed race data for tribal citizens, especially for large, multi family households;
- Tribal and federal uses of census data about AIAN people, including specific data product requests from some tribes; and
- © Enumeration approaches for tribal communities

This report summarizes the dialogue between tribal delegates and the Census Bureau on each topic and identifies tribal recommendations. These recommendations include

- S Allow for the identification of multiple heads of household within one household;
- Consider approaches for ensuring detailed race data are captured for large households;
- Provide data products to tribes that include the greatest level of detail possible given the limitations of differential privacy;
- O Provide the following data products to meet the specific tribal data requests—
  - Citizen Potawatomi Nation—The number of AIAN people living in Oklahoma and the overall AIAN population in southern Texas;
  - Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community—All tabulations it has received from past censuses;
  - Inter Tribal Council of Arizona —The number of tribal communities that have a population under 2,500 people, median household income, and average household size; and
  - ← Navajo Nation—Chapter-level tabulations; and
- S Hire local, bilingual enumerators.

The report concludes by outlining action items identified during the meeting. Detailed notes from the tribal consultations are attached as appendices.

# The 2020 Census Tribal Consultation Process

The Census Bureau prioritizes engaging with tribal nations and building partnerships with tribes to promote an accurate count of tribal citizens in the decennial census. The correct characterization of tribal populations helps tribes justify adequate funding, ensure fair representation, and conduct effective planning.

Led by the Census Bureau's Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, the agency began holding tribal consultations 5 years in advance of the 2020 Census to incorporate tribal input into its design In 2015 and 2016, the Census Bureau held 16 tribal consultations and a national webinar with federally recognized tribes This series of tribal consultations helped the Census Bureau tailor the design of the census to tribal needs, respond to tribal questions and concerns, and strengthen partnerships with tribal nations

In 2019, the Census Bureau conducted two additional tribal consultations to provide updates on the census race question, inform tribes about its new data disclosure avoidance methodology, and gather feedback about tribal data needs. This report summarizes, by topic, the input tribal leaders provided on data products and disclosure avoidance, as well as other topics that emerged during the dialogue.

## **Consultation Logistics and Preparation**

The Census Bureau coordinated with the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) and the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) to host tribal consultations in conjunction with each organization's annual conference

#### **Dates and Locations**

Table 1 lists the tribal consultation locations, dates, and the overarching event.

Location	Date	Event
Fairbanks, AK	October 16, 2019	AFN Tribal Leaders Conference
Albuquerque, NM	October 21, 2019	NCAI Annual Meeting

Table 1. Tribal consultation locations and dates

### **Census Bureau Support**

Staff from the Census Bureau's 2020 American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Program coordinated the tribal consultations and oversaw the development of the final report. Census Bureau Director, Dr. Steven Dillingham, participated in both tribal consultations, along with Census Bureau headquarters staff and leadership and staff from the Los Angeles and Denver Regions.

#### **Contractor Support**

The Census Bureau contracted with Kauffman & Associates, Inc., (KAI) an American Indianowned professional services firm, to support meeting planning and logistics and develop the final report. KAI provided logistic, registration, and note-taking services. Following each tribal consultation, KAI developed summary notes for each meeting and created this final report.

#### Meeting Agenda and Structure

The meeting agenda was designed with a flexible structure to stimulate discussion and gather tribal input. The tribal consultations opened with introductions, followed by opening remarks from Director Dillingham. Next, the Census Bureau delivered brief presentations to provide updates on the census question on race and the proposed new approach to disclosure avoidance. Open discussions followed the presentations.

#### **Tribal Consultation Participants**

Participants at the consultations included tribal leaders and official tribal delegates; representatives of tribes, intertribal groups, and AIAN organizations; and Census Bureau executive leadership, regional leadership, and headquarters and regional staff.

In total, 218 tribal participants attended the two tribal consultations, representing 91 tribes and 16 tribal or intertribal organizations. At the AFN tribal consultation, 138 tribal participants attended, representing 58 tribes, villages, and Alaska Native corporations, as well as 12 tribal organizations. At the NCAI tribal consultation, 70 tribal attendees participated, representing 35 tribes and 4 tribal or intertribal organizations. Additionally, two tribes attended both consultations.

Dr. Steven Dillingham, U.S. Census Bureau Director and Anthony Foti, Director of Intergovernmental Affairs for the U.S. Department of Commerce, attended both tribal consultations. Julie Lam, Los Angeles Regional Director, participated in the AFN tribal consultation, and Cathy Lacy, Denver Regional Director, participated in the NCAI tribal consultation.

# **Tribal Consultation Themes**

This portion of the report summarizes, by topic, the guidance, suggestions, questions, and comments from tribal delegates.

#### 2020 AIAN Race Question

The Census Bureau has worked to update the census question on race. Per U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance, the Census Bureau defines AIAN people as "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." <sup>1</sup>

Based on insights gathered through research, tribal consultation, and focus groups, the Census Bureau has updated the question on race to better capture details of AIAN identity. Updates include having:

- S Added a set of detailed examples for the AIAN option,
- S Expanded the number of characters the write-in space can capture from 30 to 200, and
- © Expanded the number of detailed responses a respondent can write in from two to six.

The AIAN code list is the Census Bureau's guide for tabulating responses to the race question and turning them into data. Currently, the Census Bureau is updating the list according to feedback. The Census Bureau welcomes additional edits and will work to incorporate all updates prior to the 2020 Census. However, with the 2020 Census approaching soon, some edits may not take effect until after the census. The Census Bureau will follow up with the tribal leaders who requested code list updates at the tribal consultations.

#### **Tribal Input**

Several tribal delegates at the NCAI tribal consultation indicated they had edits to the code list that they would share with the Census Bureau.

Ensuring that tribal citizens respond to the race question in such a way that the Census Bureau will code the response toward the appropriate tribe is a challenge that several tribal delegates discussed. This challenge is especially difficult when a citizen of one tribe is living on another tribe's lands or in an urban area where they may feel somewhat disconnected from their enrolled tribe. Additionally, citizens of Alaska Native Villages may write in their regional corporation, rather than the name of their village. To promote self-identification by tribal citizens in a way that will count toward federally recognized tribes, tribes must conduct outreach to their constituents about how to appropriately respond to the race question.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 62 FR 58782, OMB Standards for Maintaining, Collecting and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, 1997

Capturing accurate, detailed race information for members of large households is another challenge that emerged at both tribal consultations. In tribal communities, multiple families often reside in the same household. The census only permits one person per household to self-identify as the head of household, despite the multiple heads of household who may be present in a multi-family home. Accurate representation of the number of families in each home through the option to identify multiple heads of household would be beneficial information for tribes.

An additional concern for large households is the limitations of the printed census form. The printed census form asks for detailed information on the head of household and offers nine subsequent spaces for the head of household to list additional household members. After the sixth space, the question no longer asks for detailed race information. In cases where a household contains family members or boarders of different races, capturing racial data for the entire household is challenging.

#### **Data Privacy**

As technology evolves, the Census Bureau needs to modernize the way it protects the privacy of individual responses to the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau plans to transition to differential privacy, which helps avoid revealing the identities of individuals or individual households by adding a predetermined amount of uncertainty to the data. Differential privacy protects the privacy of individual responses while still producing accurate data. This new approach will reshape the data products, to some extent, and some detailed data products from past censuses may not be feasible for the 2020 Census data.

The Census Bureau would like to know which data products tribes use and how they use the data to determine how to implement differential privacy while still meeting tribal data needs. More specifically, the Census Bureau needs to know how tribes use data on people who are AIAN alone, data on people who are AIAN alone and in combination with other races, demographic and housing characteristic data, and data tabulated for different levels of geography. The Census Bureau posed the following questions to tribal consultation participants:

- Do you use both data on AIAN alone and data on AIAN alone or in combination for detailed data for tribes and villages?
- What levels of geography do you need for these detailed data (e.g., tribal tract, place)?
- S 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?

The Census Bureau will conduct more tribal consultations in 2020 to notify tribes of which data products it will provide.

#### **Tribal Input**

Tribal delegates requested that the Census Bureau provide the greatest level of detail possible in its 2020 Census data products. Several tribes requested specific data products during the tribal consultations, as shown in Table 2.

Tribe or Organization	Data Needs	
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	5	The number of AIAN people living in Oklahoma
	$\odot$	The overall AIAN population in southern Texas
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	6	All tabulations it has received from past censuses
Inter Tribal Council of Arizona	9	The number of tribal communities that have a population under 2,500 people, median household income, and average household size
Navajo Nation	Đ	Chapter-level tabulations

#### Table 2. Specific data products requested

Several tribal delegates described concerns about possible improper federal uses of census data products. One such concern is that that federal agencies who use census data to develop funding formulas would base their funding allocations on the smaller dataset for people who are AIAN alone, even though tribes provide services to populations who are AIAN alone and in combination and often to non-tribal members. The Census Bureau is a data collection agency, not a policy agency, and thus cannot dictate how other federal agencies use the data it produces. The Census Bureau recommended that tribes raise this issue in tribal consultation with other agencies to encourage them to use census data in a way that is most fair to tribes.

The participants discussed the importance of submitting updated tribal geographic boundaries to the Census Bureau through the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) if a tribe has purchased new property or changed their boundaries. These updated maps are how the Census Bureau will tabulate 2020 data for each tribal geography. The Census Bureau will conduct one more BAS before the 2020 Census in January 2020.

#### **Overarching Theme: Enumeration**

Even though enumeration approaches were not an official agenda item, this topic arose at both tribal consultations. Below is a summary of the dialogue around enumeration of AIAN people and communities. Tribal delegates emphasized the importance of the Census Bureau hiring local enumerators to count tribal communities. Local knowledge will help locate residences who have no addresses or are disconnected from road systems, ensure enumeration does not occur during ceremonies or observances, and serve as trusted local voices to encourage tribal citizens to respond. Bilingual enumerators who speak the tribal language will be a major asset to a successful census in tribal communities.

Several tribal delegates inquired about how the Census Bureau counts the homeless and those who reside away from home temporarily, such as in college housing, medical care facilities, and detention centers. The Census Bureau works with communities to identify areas where homeless people gather, including shelters, soup kitchens, and camps. Enumerators then visit these locations during times when people are most likely to be present. The Census Bureau conducts a group quarters operation to count people who temporarily reside away from their usual home, such as at a nursing home. Enumerators visit these locations and ask residents where their permanent home is or consult the facility's administrative records if they cannot ask.

### Summary of Recommendations

The following recommendations emerged from the 2019 tribal consultations:

- O Allow for the identification of multiple heads of household within one household.
- Consider approaches for ensuring detailed race data are captured for large households.
- Provide data products to tribes that include the greatest level of detail possible given the limitations of differential privacy.
- O Provide data products to meet the specific tribal data requests identified in Table 2.
- 6 Hire local, bilingual enumerators.

### Conclusion

The Census Bureau appreciates the robust participation in these meetings and the valuable input tribal delegates provided in preparation for the 2020 Census and subsequent data products. The dialogue helped to clarify the Census Bureau's processes for enumeration and data tabulation, gave tribes a forum to convey additional questions and concerns regarding these processes, informed tribes about the proposed differential privacy approach, and provided the Census Bureau with insights on what data products are most helpful for tribes. The tribal consultations strengthened partnerships between the Census Bureau and tribes, which will serve as a foundation to gather an accurate count of AIAN people in the 2020 Census and provide beneficial data for tribal use.

# **Follow-Up Items**

This section lists follow-up items or commitments made by the Census Bureau during the tribal consultations and indicates the actions the Census Bureau has taken and will take to follow up with tribal questions, comments, and concerns.

### **Completed Action Items**

Mr. Ramirez met with several tribal delegates immediately after the tribal consultation to receive updates and edits for the code list. The Census Bureau followed up with all tribal leaders who requested edits to the code list.

The Census Bureau provided the following response to a tribal delegate's question about what the envelope containing the census questionnaire will look like: The envelope is approximately 10 inches by 6 inches, with a window near the bottom right corner that shows a barcode, an alphanumeric response ID, and a hand-written address of the place where the questionnaire was sent or left. The left side of the envelope will include the Department of Commerce emblem and U.S. Census 2020 logo, the U.S. Census Bureau address (Jeffersonville, IN), an official business



An example of the official census questionnaire envelope

notice that states "penalty for private use \$300," and a message within a text box in English and Spanish that reads "Your response is required by law. We have not yet received your response."

The Census Bureau provided the following response regarding whether large households can complete more than one census questionnaire to ensure all household members and heads of household are accurately recorded: The questionnaire collects information on up to 10 household members. The form includes all census questions, including race, for the first six of these 10. The best way to ensure all characteristics of a large household are collected is for the household to self-respond online or call Census Questionnaire Assistance.

# Appendix A . Meeting Notes: AFN Tribal Consultation

#### 2020 Census Bureau Tribal Consultation in Fairbanks, AK

Wednesday, October 16, 2019 2019 Alaska Federation of Natives Tribal Leaders Conference Fairbanks Pipeline Training Center, Fairbanks, AK

#### **Participants**

Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) Attendees

At the AFN tribal consultation, 138 tribal participants attended, representing 58 tribes, villages, and Alaska Native corporations, as well as 12 tribal organizations.

- Tom Andersen, Tribal Council Vice Chairman, Native Village of Eyak
- Michelle Anderson, President, Ahtna, Inc.
- Loren Anderson, Council Member, Native Village of Afognak
- Desiree Andon, Prevention Coordinator, Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Amanda Andraschko, Native Affairs Liaison, Alaskan Command
- S Nancy Andrew, CEO, St. Mary's Native Corporation
- Harvey Anelon, Vice President, Iliamna Natives Limited
- Isadore Anthony, Tribal President, Native Village of Nightmute
- Tammy Ashley, Director, Alaska Native Justice Center
- Marty Awalin, President/CEO, Cully Corporation
- Peggy Azuyak, Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- George Beans, Council President, Yupiit of Andreafski
- Linda Belton, Senior Policy Advisor for Intergovernmental Affairs and Tribal Liaison, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### S Nathan Bergerbest

- Jill Boskofsky, Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- Tara Bourdukofsky, Director, Aleutian Pribilof Island Association
- S Richard Bouse, Sr., Retired
- Greg Bringhurst, Fairbanks Regional Director and Rural Advisor, US Senate
- S Joanne Bryant, Tribal Communication & Outreach Specialist, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Gloria Burns, Tribal Council, Ketchikan Indian Community
- S Romy Cadiente, Tribal Relocation Coordinator, Newtok Village Council
- Matt Carle, Director of Community Outreach, Sealaska Corporation
- S Nikoosh Carlo, Founder, CNC North Consulting
- Wally Carlo, Director, Doyon, Limited
- Tanna Carter, Executive Coordinator, Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Pearl Chanar, Vice President, Seth-De-Ya-Ah Village Corporation

- David Charles, Tribal Court Administrator, Akiachak Tribal Court
- Billy Charles, Chairman, Emmonak Corporation
- Renee Charlie, Shareholder, Doyon, Limited
- Larry Chichenoff, Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- Jaclyn Christensen, Full Board, Bristol Bay Native Association
- Meagan Christiansen, Chairman, Native Village of Afognak
- Alex Cleghorn, Legal and Policy Director, Alaska Native Justice Center
- Maria Coleman, Tribal Council Vice President, Native Village of Eklutna
- Elizabeth Cook, Native Liaison, U.S. Army Garrison Alaska
- Amber Cunningham, Council Member, Native Village of Unalakleet
- Darian Danner, Government Affairs Associate, Arctic Slope Regional Corporation
- S Lorraine David, Project Director, Fairbanks Native Association Indigenous Language Project
- Rita Dayton, Tribal Citizen, Koyukuk Tribe
- Joyce DeCarufel, Doyon, Limited/ Native Village of Tanacross
- Joe Demantle, Tribal Court Judge, Tulkisarmiut
- G Agnes Denny, Tribal Administrator, Cheesh'na Tribal Council
- James P. Dunham, Tribal Council Member, Native Village of Afognak
- Colleen Dushkin, Administrator, Association of Alaska Housing Authorities

- Judith Eaton, Executive Tribal Secretary, Metlakatla Indian Community
- S Amber Ebarb, Legislative Assistant for U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski
- George Edwardson, President, Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope
- Joaqlin Estus, Reporter, Indian Country Today
- S Eileen Ewan, President, Gulkana Village Council
- Felicia Ewan, Village Council Member, Gulkana Village Council
- Maia Fabrizio, Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
- Adrienne Fleek, Alaska Native Affairs Liaison, U.S. National Park Service
- Crystal Frank, Graduate Student and Administrative Coordinator of Cross-Cultural Studies, University of Alaska Fairbanks
- S Margaret Galovin, Self-Governance Coordinator, Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association
- Rick Garcia, Director of Tribal Justice Department, Association of Village Council Presidents
- Audrey George, CEO, ANC Accounting
- Carol Gore, President/CEO, Cook Inlet Housing Authority
- Sara Gray, Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Attorney's Office
- Margaret Guidry, Council President, Pitka's Point Traditional Council
- Will Hanbury, Jr., Tribal Council, Sitka Tribe of Alaska
- Kristi Harper, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- Darlene Herbert, Member, Native Village of Fort Yukon
- Sharon Hildebrand, Village Outreach Liaison, Doyon, Limited
- Raeanne Holmes, Communications Coordinator, Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- Jack Hopkins, Tribal Council Member, Native Village of Eyak
- Eloise Howard, Tribal Citizen, Eagle Village
- Jerry Isaac, Secretary/Treasurer, Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Doug Isaacson, CEO, Minto Development Corporation
- Georgia Jackson, Council Member/ AmeriCorps Resilient Alaskan Youth Program Member, Native Village of Kluti-Kaah
- Theresa John, Associate Professor, Center for Cross Cultural Studies, University of Alaska Fairbanks
- Mary Ann Johnson, Tribal Administrator, Portage Creek Village Council
- Victor Joseph, Chief/Chairman, Tanana Chiefs Conference
- S Leilani Kabbaz, Sugpiaq
- Emily Kameroff, Board Member, Emmonak Tribal Council
- Anna May Kasak, Tribal Citizen, Traditional Council of Togiak
- Melanie Kasayulie Alexie, Tribal Citizen, Akiachak Native Community
- Kailyn Kashevarof, Aleut Corporation
- Sarah Katongan, Council Member, Native Village of Unalakleet
- Gayle Kildal, Transport Manager, Copper River Native Association

- Leila Kimbrell, State Director, U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski
- Jaeleen Kookesh, Vice President, Policy & Legal Affairs, Sealaska Corporation
- S Leonard Lampe, Executive Board Member, Kuukpik Corporation
- Doreen Leavitt, Executive Director, Native Village of Barrow
- S Aaron Leggett, President, Native Village of Eklutna
- Okalena Patricia Lekanoff Gregory, Board of Directors, Ounalashka Corporation
- Whitney Leonard, Associate Attorney, Sonosky Chambers Law Firm
- MaryJane Litchard, Instructor, Kawerak, Inc.
- Raven Madison, Tribal Council Member, Native Village of Eyak
- S Jordan Marshall, Government Affairs/State Lobbyist, Alaska Regional Coalition
- Fred Matsuon, Tribal Council Treasurer, Ugashik Traditional Village
- Kathy Mayo, Board Member, Northern Taiga Ventures, Inc., Rampart
- Connie Mayo, Tribal Citizen, Tanana Native Council
- S Chris McNeil
- Angela Michaud, Senior Director Executive Tribal Services, Southcentral Foundation
- S Ruth Miller
- S Loretta Nelson, Vice Chairman, Native Village of Afognak
- S Nancy Nelson, President, Native Village of Port Lions

- Teri Nutter, President/CEO, Copper River Basin Regional Housing Authority
- Sarah Obed, Senior Vice President of External Affairs, Doyon, Limited
- Darrel Olsen, Tribal Council Chairman, Native Village of Eyak
- JJ Orloff, Tribal Administrator, Native Village of Afognak
- Alexander Ortiz, Deputy Chief of Staff, U.S. Congressman Don Young
- Alex Panamaroff, Jr., Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- Jacqueline Pata, Second Vice President, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- S Kevin Paul, Senator, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
- Dalarie Peters, ICWA Subregional Manager, Association of Village Council Presidents
- Eric Petersen, Graduate Student and Tribal Citizen
- Sassa Peterson, Kenai Peninsula College Adjunct Professor and Tribal Citizen, Bristol Bay Native Corporation
- Richard Peterson, President, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- Paula Peterson, Tribal Administrator/Council Member, Organized Village of Kasaan
- Rhonda Pitka, Chief, Beaver Village Tribal Council
- Anastasia Pleasant, Tribal Citizen and Student, Orutsararmiut Native Council
- Safety Manager, Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association

- Emma Roach, Congressional and State Affairs Liaison, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Margaret Roberts, Vice-President, Tangirnaq Native Village
- Paul Rude, CEO, Copper River Native Association
- S Robert Sam, Tribal Council, Sitka Tribe of Alaska
- Marna Sanford, Government Relations Coordinator, Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Fritz Sharp, President, Twin Hills Native Corporation
- Dorothy Shockley, President, Bean Ridge Corporation
- Speridon M. Simeonoff, Sr., Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- Christopher Simon, Chair, Doyon, Limited
- Jonathan Simon, Van Ness Feldman, LLP
- Pam Smith, Tribal Council Secretary-Treasurer, Native Village of Eyak
- Dena Sommer-Pedebone, CEO, Gana-A'Yoo, Limited
- Jenna Stevens, Administrative Assistant, Secretary/Treasurer, Dinyea Corporation
- Andy Teuber, Chairman and President, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
- S Tabetha Toloff, Chief Administrative Officer, Cook Inlet Tribal Council
- Michael Tucker, President, Knik Tribe
- Brenda Tyone, Village Council Member, Gulkana Village Council

- Angela Vermillion, Gulkana Village Council
- Deborah Vo, Special Assistant for Rural Affairs, U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski
- Sarah Walker, Tribal Operations Specialist, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Eric Watson, Village Liaison, Cook Inlet Tribal Council

- Gary Watson, Board Member, Kodiak Area Native Association
- Martha Whitman-Kassock, Association of Village Council Presidents
- Dolly Wiles, Tribal Administrator, Qutekcak Native Tribe
- Bryan Wilson, First Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S Attorney's Office

Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Commerce Representatives

- Dr. Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Coordinator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- Donna Bach, Tribal Partnership Specialist, Los Angeles Regional Office, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Karen Battle, Division Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- Joske Bautista, Special Assistant, Director's Office, U.S. Census Bureau
- Jeff Bottorff, Alaska Area Census Manager, U.S. Census Bureau
- Melissa Bruce, Intergovernmental Affairs Specialist, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- Anthony Foti, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce
- Wendy Hawley; Geographer; Partnership, Communication, and Outreach Branch; Geography Division
- Michael Hawes; Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research and Methodology Directorate; U.S. Census Bureau

- Jessica Imotichey, Tribal
   Partnership Specialist, Los Angeles
   Region, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Nicholas Jones, Director of Race & Ethnic Research and Outreach, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- Julie Lam, Los Angeles Regional Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- Van Lawrence, Branch Chief, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Rachel Marks, Senior Technical Expert on Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- Kimberly Mehlman Orozco, Special Assistant, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Barbara Miranda, Partnership/ Congressional Specialist, Los Angeles Regional Office, U.S. Census Bureau
- Vince Osier, Branch Chief; Geographic Standards, Criteria, and Quality Branch; Geography Division; U.S. Census Bureau
- Marc Perry, Senior Demographic Reviewer, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- Meagan Tydings, Analyst, U.S. Census Bureau

#### Welcome

Carol Gore, President/CEO, Cook Inlet Housing Authority

Ms. Gore thanked the tribal delegates for attending and emphasized the importance of tribal engagement with the Census Bureau. She explained that the Census Bureau and tribes want the same thing: to count every Alaskan in the 2020 Census. Ms. Gore stated that achieving an accurate count helps ensure fair funding allocations for Alaska communities.

Ms. Gore went on to describe that, in Alaska, many households are difficult to count due to multi-family households and geographic disconnection through a lack of road systems. The Census Bureau has illustrated their investment in Alaska through yearly visits.

According to Ms. Gore, the Census Bureau estimated an 8% undercount in Alaska for the 2010 Census. An undercount means that some Alaska communities did not receive their fair share of federal funding for important services, like housing and health care. She said that Alaska Native Villages are at a high risk of undercounts and have a great need for the funding a full count could justify. The Census Bureau hires locally to help ensure everyone is counted.

Ms. Gore then introduced the concept of differential privacy and explained that the Census Bureau is planning to implement a differential privacy approach for the 2020 Census, which would add noise to census data to protect individual data from being at risk for disclosure. Differential privacy has broad potential impacts for tribes. She noted that some researchers have raised concerns, including whether tribes will have access to summary data tables not altered by differential privacy for their own data needs and whether this approach will affect the funding formulas of other federal agencies.

Ms. Gore asked tribal leaders to consider the following three questions regarding concerns about differential privacy and provide their input to the Census Bureau:

- Will tribes and tribal organizations have access to summary data tables that are not altered by differential privacy?
- Has the Census Bureau consulted with other federal departments and agencies that use census data?
- O How will introducing differential privacy impact the ability of federal agencies to run federal allocation formulas for tribal programs?

# Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Coordinator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau

The purpose of this tribal consultation is to provide program updates regarding the 2020 Census as it approaches. The differential privacy approach to disclosure avoidance will affect tribal data, so the Census Bureau would like to gather tribal leader input on this approach. The Census Bureau conducted a webinar with other federal departments that have tribal programs to discuss how this approach will affect their funding allocations. Currently, these agencies, which include HUD, DOI, and others, are reviewing questions regarding differential privacy and will respond to the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau will conduct more tribal consultations in 2020 to update tribes regarding data and differential privacy. Ms. Alexander introduced the panel of Census Bureau experts, which included:

- S Dr. Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Rachel Marks, Senior Technical Expert on Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Nicholas Jones, Director of Race & Ethnic Research and Outreach, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- Michael Hawes; Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research, and Methodology; U.S. Census Bureau
- Mathony Foti, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce

#### Dr. Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau

Director Dillingham thanked AFN for inviting the Census Bureau to consult with tribes in conjunction with the annual AFN convention. He noted that he looks forward to discussing mutual goals for the Census Bureau's remote Alaska operation, which will kick off the 2020 Census, starting in Toksook Bay, AK. The Census Bureau has printed 100 million copies of the 2020 Census form to distribute where online responses are not an option.

By working together, tribes and the Census Bureau can ensure an accurate count of American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) communities. The Census Bureau understands that Alaska Native communities face unique challenges to conducting an accurate census. To determine how to overcome these challenges, the Census Bureau reached out to tribes and Alaska Native Villages years in advance of 2020 to develop partnerships. Through tribal consultation and strong partnerships, tribes and the Census Bureau have worked together to plan a census that will enumerate everyone in Alaska Native communities. The Census Bureau also worked with a Native-owned advertising firm to conduct outreach to AI/AN populations regarding participation in the 2020 Census.

Since 2015, the Census Bureau has held 17 previous tribal consultations, including a tribal consultation with state-recognized tribes and a national webinar with tribal governments. Through these events, the Census Bureau consulted with more than 400 tribal delegates representing more than 250 tribes, tribal organizations, and Alaska Native corporations. The goal of these consultations is to complete an accurate census in coordination with tribal governments.

The Census Bureau will begin enumerating rural Alaska in January 2020 to ensure they count village residents before the spring thaw when many people leave home to hunt, fish, and engage in other subsistence living activities. Residents of large Alaska cities will have the option to respond online, by phone, or through the mail. People with low connectivity will receive paper copies of the census in the first mailing. Anyone who wishes to complete the census via a paper form can do so, but those in urban areas will not receive paper copies until later mailings.

Tribal liaisons within each community are vital to successful counts in their communities. The Census Bureau depends on its partners to serve as trusted voices within their communities.

Tribal complete count committees and advisory committees are also essential partners in producing an accurate count.

The Census Bureau is on track to complete the largest, most effective census ever. The goal is to count everyone once, only once, and in the right place. Overall challenges in conducting the census include a general decline in response rates, increasingly complex households, a highly mobile nation with many people who move frequently, concerns about sharing information, and competing demands for people's attention.

The Census Bureau's Los Angeles Regional Office will continue to elicit feedback from Alaska tribal governments.

Disclosure avoidance remains a top priority for the Census Bureau. Before publishing any statistic, the Census Bureau applies safeguards to ensure that information cannot be traced back to an individual respondent. Federal law protects individual responses to the census.

#### Julie Lam, Los Angeles Regional Director, U.S. Census Bureau

The Los Angeles Region will actively listen to tribal recommendations and concerns. Tribal consultation is one aspect of the continued dialogue and partnership that the region intends to continue having with Alaska tribal governments. She encouraged tribal delegates to continue communicating with the Census Bureau Los Angeles Region's local Alaska staff.

#### Anthony Foti, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce

Alaska communities differ from the rest of the nation and are unique from each other, so the Census Bureau will need to take community-specific, flexible approaches to enumerating Alaska Native Villages. The collective wisdom of the tribal delegates at the 2019 Fairbanks tribal consultation is the best tool for achieving a complete count in Alaska.

#### **Overview of Agenda and Tribal Consultation Update**

#### Dee Alexander

The goals of this tribal consultation are to receive feedback on tribal data needs and inform tribes about the new data disclosure avoidance measures. So far, the Census Bureau has met with AIAN researchers and federal partners, such as HUD, DOT, DOI, and DOL, who use AIAN data to discuss differential privacy in September 2019. The Census Bureau is in the beginning stages of informing and educating stakeholders and will conduct more tribal consultations in 2020 to further discuss tribal data needs and gather additional information on how to address challenges with publishing detailed statistics on AIAN tribes and villages.

#### **2020 AIAN Race Question**

#### Nicholas Jones

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines the race and ethnicity categories for all federal agencies, including the Census Bureau. Under OMB guidance, AIAN people

are defined as "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."

Based on insights gathered through research, tribal consultation, and focus groups, the Census Bureau has updated the question on race to better capture details of AIAN identity. Updates include having:

- S Added a set of detailed examples for the AIAN option,
- © Expanded the number of characters the write-in space can capture from 30 to 200, and
- © Expanded the number of detailed responses a respondent can write in from two to six.

The AIAN code list is the Census Bureau's guide for tabulating responses and turning them into data. In the 2015-2017 tribal consultations, the Census Bureau received feedback from tribal leaders on the AIAN code list. The Census Bureau also requested tribal feedback on the code list via email, mail, and phone in 2018.

#### **Data Stewardship and Privacy**

Michael Hawes; Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research, and Methodology Directorate; U.S. Census Bureau

The Census Bureau has a deep commitment and a legal obligation to uphold privacy and confidentiality. Census Bureau privacy protection measures have evolved as privacy challenges have risen. The U.S. Census Bureau stopped publishing small area data in 1930 and began whole-table suppression in 1970, followed by data swapping in 1990. Internal research suggests that data swapping is insufficient to protect against modern privacy threats. For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau will implement differential privacy. The Census Bureau's implementation of differential privacy will help provide mathematical guarantees on privacy while maximizing data accuracy, using a top-down algorithm.

Differential privacy will not change the apportionment counts used for reapportioning the House of Representatives based on the actual enumeration of state populations. The Census Bureau is committed to providing detailed race and ethnicity data, but will need to reevaluate the statistics and data products that they will release to ensure the data products comply with differential privacy while retaining enough detail to be useful for data users. The Census Bureau is seeking tribal feedback on what kind of data tribal governments use, at what levels of detail and geography, and the purposes for which they use it to ensure the Census Bureau produces data products that best meet its data users' needs.

#### **Discussion of Race Question**

Below are questions and comments that tribal delegates raised during the tribal consultation, followed by the Census Bureau staff's response, where applicable.

S Maria Coleman, Tribal Council Vice President for Native Village of Eklutna, expressed concern over the counting of people who are more than one race. She noted that a federal count indicated 4,248 AIAN students in the Anchorage school district. However, when students who are AIAN and another race were included in the count, the number rose to 9,073. Funding must not be based on the number of people who are AIAN alone, but rather, must include those who are multiple races, including AIAN.

- Response from Nicholas Jones: The Census Bureau follows the federal government's standards for tabulating data. They provide data tables on those who are AIAN alone and separate data tables on both those who are AIAN alone and in combination with other races. The Census Bureau cannot dictate which of these datasets another agency uses for its funding formulas. Mr. Jones indicated he would follow up with the tribal delegate to discuss this issue in greater detail and review the report she mentioned.
- A tribal delegate from the Native Village of Tanana explained that migration of Tanana people away from the village to find work hurts the village. The village's current population is fewer than 200 people but was previously around a thousand. Many members of Alaska Native Villages primarily affiliate themselves with their regional corporation, rather than the name of their village. For the Native Village of Tanana, this means many village members may self-identify with the Doyon Regional Corporation, rather than writing in the village name (Tanana). To ensure the village receives fair funding for health care, education, and other services, it is crucial to count every village member within the village, not just within the regional corporation.
  - Response from Kimberly Orozco: Ms. Orozco pulled up data on Native Village of Tanana and Doyon, Limited, to illustrate the 10 responses that the Census Bureau would code as Tanana. The Census Bureau cannot tell people how to respond to the race question. Since responses to the race question are gathered through self-identification, tribes must advise their citizens on which terms are tabulated toward their respective tribe.
- Jacqueline Pata, Second Vice President for Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian tribes of Alaska, expressed concern over her belief that the census does not ask any other racial group to respond at such a granular level of detail regarding racial identity. The amount of detail requested will confuse some respondents, while others may not realize they can write in multiple tribal affiliations. Tribal citizens can have multiple AIAN identities, such as being a member of both an Alaska Native Village and a regional corporation. According to Ms. Pata, tribes count membership where the person resides and are a political subdivision. She also highlighted the need to correctly count tribal people who live in urban areas, since tribes provide services to all their membership, regardless of where members reside. When tribes count their own membership, they typically count members wherever they live. Ms. Pata requested that the Census Bureau collect data from tribal leadership.
  - ← Response from Nicholas Jones: In the 2020 Census, for the first time, the Census Bureau will collect detailed characteristics for all race groups if the respondent chooses to provide those details. They added this level of detail based on input from communities over the years. The level of detail the Census Bureau collects is based on how people choose to self-identify.
- A tribal delegate asked: how does the Census Bureau code responses? Do they use the list of federally recognized tribes from the Federal Register? If someone wrote in the name of their tribe or village incorrectly or in a way that doesn't match the Federal Register list, would the Census Bureau throw out that response?

- Response from Nicholas Jones and Kimberly Orozco: The Census Bureau maintains an extensive list of terms that they would code for each tribe. For example, the code list includes 10 terms that would be coded as Native Village of Tanana, including abbreviations or other terms that members of this village are known to use. The Census Bureau regularly updates the code list based on input from tribes.
- A tribal delegated noted that the state of Alaska has adopted out many Alaska Native children to non-Native families. Those children are completely disconnected from their identities and communities. The delegate suggested that giving them a BIA number could help. How can they be counted within their traditional communities? She also noted that for the previous census, the Census Bureau did not hire any applicants from her area even though they completed training. She said she wants to ensure that the Census Bureau follows through on the promise of local census jobs for 2020.
  - ← Response from Dee Alexander: Census race and tribal affiliation data are based on self-identification. To ensure people self-identify correctly, tribal leadership should conduct outreach to their constituents, including those who live outside of the village or tribal lands, on how to appropriately self-identify to ensure they are counted correctly for their tribe or village.
- A tribal delegate emphasized the importance of counting tribal people toward their base tribe, rather than the tribe within which they reside. Some people move from one tribe's lands to another's and may think they should list the tribe where they live, when in fact, they need to list the tribe which with they are enrolled. Those living outside the area are still eligible for certain services from their base tribe, so the tribe needs to be counted and funded accordingly.
  - Response from Dee Alexander: The Census Bureau cannot tell people how to self-identify. Tribal leaders must work with their communities to inform them about how to respond.
- Another tribal delegate commented on the enumerator job opportunities for tribal members. She stated that from the list of communities that still need local enumerators, it appears that mostly rural communities are in need. Connectivity issues pose a challenge to completing online applications, which may inhibit local candidates from applying for Census Bureau jobs in remote communities. However, it is imperative that local people enumerate Alaska Villages. Since there are often no street addresses, local knowledge is paramount to achieving a count of all households. It is also important for enumerators to speak Alaska Native languages. Regional corporations could be valuable resources to help disseminate information on local Census Bureau jobs, as well as how Alaska Natives should self-identify. The implications of appropriate self-identification are large, since census counts can affect representation in state legislature.
  - ← Response from Julie Lam: The Census Bureau provides paper applications for those who face connectivity issues and alerts local Census Bureau offices to areas that may need paper applications. In areas where there is not enough local interest in enumeration jobs, the Census Bureau would hire workers from the nearest hub city, such as Juneau or Fairbanks. The Census Bureau is currently accepting applications at the AFN meeting. Applicants from all communities can submit paper or electronic applications. The process requires fingerprinting and references.

- S Amber Cunningham, Council Member for Native Village of Unalakleet, inquired about how the Census Bureau counts homeless people.
  - Jeff Bottorff responded that the Census Bureau works with communities to identify areas where homeless people gather, including shelters, soup kitchens, and camps. Enumerators then visit these locations for enumeration during times when people are most likely to be present.
- A tribal delegate noted that English is not the first language of many people in Alaska Native Villages. Will the Census Bureau hire translators?
  - Jeff Bottorff responded that the Census Bureau is seeking to hire local, bilingual enumerators.
- Gloria Burns, Tribal Council Member for Ketchikan Indian Community, expressed concern that if an AIAN respondent selects Hispanic for their ethnicity and AIAN for their race, some federal agencies, including the Department of Education, count those respondents as part of the Hispanic population and not toward the AIAN population.
  - ← Dee Alexander and Rachel Marks responded that the Census Bureau tabulates ethnicity in one tabulation and race in another. The Census Bureau cannot dictate how other agencies use this data. Tribal leaders should address this issue during tribal consultation with the respective federal agency, such as the Department of Education.
- A tribal delegate from Native Village of Eklutna explained that in Alaska Native Villages, there are many multi-generational homes in which several families live under one roof. In past censuses, the Census Bureau has only counted one head of household per housing unit even when multiple households reside in one unit. The Census Bureau must address this approach since many Alaska Native residences contain more than one head of household at a single address.
  - ← Dee Alexander responded that the Census Bureau would still count one head of household per housing unit. Everyone reported to the enumerator as living in the household and who self-identifies as a member of the tribe will be tabulated toward the tribe regardless of whether they are the head of household.
- A tribal delegate asked: if a person self-identifies as being more than two races, how does the Census Bureau tabulate and report that data?
  - Rachel Marks responded that for each race, the Census Bureau creates a tabulation for people who are that race alone and a tabulation for people who are that race alone or in combination with one or more races.
- O Dorothy Shockley, President for Bean Ridge Corporation, asked: what is the purpose of asking about tribal affiliation on the census questionnaire?
  - Rachel Marks responded that the purpose of collecting this information is to tabulate detailed data at various levels of geography that tribes and other federal agencies can use for planning, justifying funding, and so on.
- A tribal delegate asked: does the Census Bureau ensure they count people who are away from home when the census occurs, such as those who are deployed in the military, staying at a medical care facility, or incarcerated?

- ← Dee Alexander responded that the Census Bureau will visit the residence several times and take a proxy, if needed, by asking a neighbor about the resident. The Census Bureau also has a group quarters (GQ) operation in which it counts those living the majority of the time in group housing, such as prison, college housing, and long-term medical care facilities.
- A tribal delegate commented on the practice of fingerprinting candidates for enumerator jobs. She expressed concern about possible uses of fingerprint records. She provided an example of an Alaska Senator allegedly stating that the growing Alaska Native population posed a danger to Alaska. She stated she does not want fingerprints being on file to potentially make Alaska Natives a target. She also asked: Why not have the tribes conduct their own censuses?
  - ← Julie Lam responded that fingerprints are required by all federal agencies as part of the hiring process.



### Appendix B. Meeting Notes: NCAI Tribal Consultation

### 2020 Census Bureau Tribal Consultation in Albuquerque, NM

Monday, October 21, 2019

National Congress of American Indians Annual Meeting Albuquerque Convention Center, Albuquerque, NM

### Attendees

Tribal and NCAI Participants

At the NCAI tribal consultation, 70 tribal attendees participated, representing 35 tribes and 4 tribal or intertribal organizations.

- Sandra Anderson, Navajo Nation
- Suzanne Ankney, Elections Clerk, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- Gar eld Apple, Councilman, Oglala Sioux Tribe
- Yodean Armour, First Vice President, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
- S Kathleen Arviso, Navajo Nation Census 2020 Complete Count Commission
- M.C. Baldwin, Rural Addressing/ GIS Coordinator, Navajo Nation Addressing Authority
- S Marilyn Blaylock, Navajo Nation
- Milton Bluehouse, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff, Navajo Nation
- Charmayne Bohanon, Tribal Administration, Spirit Lake Tribe
- Cathy Bremner, Vice President, Yakutat Tlingit Tribe
- Roxanne Burtt, Tule River Tribe of California
- Alexander Castillo-Nuñez, Assistant Coordinator, Inter Tribal Council of Arizona
- Larry Chavis, Tribal Council Member, Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina

- S Avril Cordova, Taos Pueblo/Oglala Lakota, California Native Vote Project
- Melissa Darden, Chairman, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana
- Francine Darton, Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana
- G Katie Draper, Director of Government Affairs, Mille Lacs Band Ojibwe
- Wayne Ducheneaux, Executive Director, Native Governance Center
- Lena Fowler, District 5 Supervisor, Coconino County Board of Supervisors; Navajo Nation Census 2020 Complete Count Commission
- Paul Fragua (Pueblo of Jemez), G&G Advertising
- Krista Gomez-Kelley (Pueblo of Pojoaque) President, Motiva Corporation
- S Karen Harley, Council Secretary, Haliwa Saponi Indian Tribe
- Julie Hubbard, Executive Director of Communications, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
- Verna Hudson, Board Member, Ketchikan Indian Community
- Lachelle Ives, Elections Coordinator, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

- Kristen Johnson, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
- Skyle Key, Executive Officer of Self-Governance, Chickasaw Nation
- Travis Lane, Assistant Director, Inter Tribal Council of Arizona
- Laurie Lawhon, Tribal Council Secretary, Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians
- Judy Leask Guthrie, Tribal Council Member, Ketchikan Indian Community
- Charlotte Little (San Felipe/Taos Pueblos), Native American Voters Alliance Education Project
- Source Noreen Lowden, Enrollment/Census Technician, Pueblo of Acoma
- David Mann, Assistant County Attorney and Native American Voting Rights Supervisor, Sandoval County, NM
- Darnell J. Maria, Acting Executive Director, Ramah Chapter, Navajo Nation
- Adam McCreary, Senior Manager of Government Relations, Cherokee Nation
- Dewey McNeill, Tribal Council Member, Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina
- Arbin Mitchell, Tribal Partnership Specialist, Navajo Nation
- Saundra Mitrovich, Research Fellow, NCAI
- Gabriel Montoya, Councilman, Pueblo of Pojoaque
- Jeff Montoya, Councilman, Pueblo of Pojoaque
- Charlotte Nilson, Council Member, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
- James Nilson, Tribal Employment Rights Office Director, Coeur d'Alene Tribe

- Raquel Pena-Armijo, Tribal Resource Administrator and Census Liaison, Pueblo of Santa Ana
- Gregory Richardson, Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe, Executive Director, North Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs
- Yvonne Richardson, Tribal Council Member, Waccamaw Siouan Tribe
- Crystal Romo, Enrollment Supervisor, Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
- S Yvette Roubideaux, Vice President for Research and Director of the Policy Research Center, NCAI
- Altrena Santillanes, Tribal Council Secretary, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Wavalene Saunders, Vice Chairwoman, Tohono O'odham Nation
- S John Shije, Enrollment Census Technician, Pueblo of Santa Ana
- June Shorthair, Communications and Public Affairs Director and Tribal Complete Count Committee Member, Gila River Indian Community
- Lorraine Silva, Tribal Enrollment Manager, Pueblo of Laguna
- S Lorenza Suke, Tribal Enrollment Clerk, Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
- Felix Tenorio, Santo Domingo Pueblo
- Marvin A. Trujillo, Jr., Pueblo Secretary, Pueblo of Laguna
- Reggie Tupponce, Tribal Administrator, Upper Mattaponi Indian Tribe
- Bernalyn Via, Tribal Councilwoman, Mescalero Apache Tribe
- Sierra Watt, Research Fellow, NCAI

- S Robert Whistler, Council Member, Citizen Potawatomi Nation
- Avery White, Council Member, Gila River Indian Community
- Cody Whitebear, Federal Government Affairs, Prairie Island Indian Community
- Angela Willeford,
   Intergovernmental Relations Project
   Manager, Salt River Pima-Maricopa
   Indian Community

#### Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Commerce Representatives

- Dr. Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Coordinator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Karen Battle, Division Chief, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- Melissa Bruce, Intergovernmental Affairs Specialist, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- Eva Bunnell, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- Meshel Butler, AIAN Program Manager, U.S. Census Bureau
- Amber Carrillo, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- Joshua Coutts, Geographer; Geographic Standards, Criteria, and Quality Branch; Geography Division; U.S. Census Bureau
- Eric Coyle, Data Dissemination Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- Anthony Foti, Director, Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Commerce
- Michael Hawes; Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research and Methodology Directorate, U.S. Census Bureau
- Deborah Hinote, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- Cynthia Davis Hollingsworth, Program Manager for 2020 Census Data Products and Dissemination, U.S. Census Bureau

- S Jessica Imotichey, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- Cathy Lacy, Denver Regional Director, U.S. Census Bureau
- Van Lawrence, Branch Chief, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Census Bureau
- Kristi Long, Area Census Office Manager, U.S. Census Bureau
- Juanita Manister, U.S. Census Bureau
- **Rachel Marks,** Senior Technical Expert on Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Marilyn Miller, Tribal Partnership Specialist, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Kimberly Mehlman Orozco, Special Assistant, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- Vince Osier, Branch Chief; Geographic Standards, Criteria, and Quality Branch; Geography Division; U.S. Census Bureau
- Marc Perry, Senior Demographic Reviewer, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- S Roberto Ramirez, Assistant Division Chief for Special Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau
- Amadeo Shije, Tribal Partnership Coordinator, U.S. Census Bureau
- Madeline Sovich, Geographer, Partnership Education and Outreach Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau

### Welcome and Opening Remarks

U.S. Census Bureau Director Dr. Steven Dillingham thanked the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) for hosting the tribal consultation.

By working together, tribes and the Census Bureau can ensure an accurate count of American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) communities. The Census Bureau understands that tribal communities face unique challenges to conducting an accurate census, such as multi-family households and geographic isolation. Further, overall challenges in conducting the census include a general decline in response rates, increasingly complex households, a highly mobile nation with many people who move frequently, concerns about sharing information, and competing demands for people's attention.

To determine how to overcome these challenges, the Census Bureau reached out to tribes years in advance of 2020 to develop partnerships. Through tribal consultation and strong, ongoing partnerships with tribes, the Census Bureau is poised to complete the largest, most effective census ever. In 2015 and 2016, the Census Bureau held 17 tribal consultations, including a tribal consultation with state-recognized tribes, plus a national webinar with tribal governments. Through these events, the Census Bureau consulted with more than 400 tribal delegates representing more than 250 tribes, tribal organizations, and Alaska Native corporations. The week prior to this tribal consultation, the Census Bureau held a tribal consultation in conjunction with the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) Tribal Leaders Conference to discuss updates and gather tribal input on emerging issues prior to the 2020 Census.

Tribal liaisons within each community are vital to successful counts in their communities. The Census Bureau depends on its partners to serve as trusted voices within their communities. Tribal complete count committees and advisory committees are also essential partners in producing an accurate count.

Cathy Lacy , Denver Regional Director for the Census Bureau, greeted the participants and stated that the Denver Regional Office will work directly with each tribe to ensure the Census Bureau hires locally to promote an accurate count.

### **Overview of Agenda and Tribal Consultation Update**

The goals of this tribal consultation are to receive feedback on tribal data needs and inform tribes about the new data disclosure avoidance measures. The Census Bureau has sent questions to tribes and federal partners who use AIAN data to solicit their feedback. The Census Bureau is requesting feedback on this topic from tribes and AIAN researchers.

### 2010-2020 AIAN Data Products

As technology evolves, the Census Bureau needs to modernize the way it protects confidentiality The Census Bureau plans to transition to differential privacy, which helps avoid revealing individuals or individual households by adding a predetermined amount of uncertainty that protects privacy while still producing accurate data This new approach means that they may not be able to produce as many data products in as much detail as for past censuses The Census Bureau would like to know which data products tribes use and how they use the data to ensure it can implement differential privacy while still meeting tribal data needs. More specifically, the Census Bureau needs to know how tribes use data on people who are AIAN alone, data on people who are AIAN alone or in combination with other races, demographic and housing characteristic data, and data tabulated for different levels of geography. The Census Bureau posed the following questions to tribal consultation participants:

- Do you use both data on AIAN alone and data on AIAN alone or in combination for detailed data for tribes and villages?
- What levels of geography do you need for these detailed data (e.g., tribal tract, place)?
- 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?

The Census Bureau will conduct more tribal consultations in 2020 to notify tribes of which data products it will provide.

Gregory Richardson (Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe), Executive Director for the North Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs, explained that, given the history of genocide against AIAN people, there are some concerns about how data for AIAN alone or in combination could be used. Many tribal citizens would fall into the combined category, and if the majority of a tribe's population is in combination with other races, that allows for the possibility that the tribe will no longer be seen as a distinctly AIAN entity. Another concern is whether funding agencies would use the smaller of the two numbers (AIAN alone instead of alone or in combination) in their formulas. Mr. Richardson encouraged careful analysis of the pros and cons of how this data product is or could be used.

Dee Alexander, Tribal Affairs Coordinator for the Census Bureau, responded that the Census Bureau is working with federal partners to learn more about the data and funding formulas they use. HUD considers the highest of the two figures. The Census Bureau is a data collection agency, not a policy agency, so it does not dictate how other agencies use the data it produces.

Darnell J. Maria, Acting Executive Director, Ramah Chapter, Navajo Nation, noted that tribal counts of their own citizens are typically more accurate than census counts. For example, in the 2010 Census, several hundred members of the Navajo Nation's Ramah community were included in tabulations for a different Navajo community.

Roberto Ramirez, Assistant Division Chief for Special Population Statistics, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, responded that the 2020 Census will not ask individuals about tribal enrollment, nor will they verify responses against tribal enrollment records, as the Census Bureau does not want to infringe on proprietary tribal information or contradict tribes' own enrollment counts. The Census Bureau based this decision on tribal feedback. The Census Bureau counts everyone based on how they self-identify on the census questionnaire. For that reason, it is important for tribes to conduct outreach to their citizens about how to appropriately self-identify. Robert Whistler, Council Member, Citizen Potawatomi Nation, noted that about 65% of constituents of Citizen Potawatomi Nation live outside of Oklahoma. The tribe needs numbers for its total population as well as its Oklahoma population. It also needs to know the number of all AIAN people living in Oklahoma to justify certain funding allocations. In addition, the tribe needs to know the overall AIAN population for southern Texas to justify the need for an Indian Health Service center to open in that area.

The Census Bureau responded that data dissemination specialists can assist with these types of data requests. Data dissemination specialists will be available at the Census Bureau's NCAI booth. Another tribal delegate added that Census Bureau regional area offices typically can provide specific data upon request.

Wavalene Saunders, Vice Chairwoman, Tohono O'odham Nation, remarked that Tohono O'odham Nation was divided by the U.S.-Mexico border, yet the tribe still provides services to its citizens on the Mexican side. Capturing a count of these Tohono O'odham citizens would be helpful. Ms. Lacy responded that the Census Bureau can only count tribal citizens who reside in the United States.

The participants discussed the importance of submitting updated tribal geographic boundaries to the Census Bureau through the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) if they have purchased new property or had any changes to their boundaries. These updated maps are how the Census Bureau will tabulate 2020 data for each tribal geography. The Census Bureau will conduct one more BAS before the 2020 Census in January 2020. Sandra Anderson, Navajo Nation, asked whether BIA updates their boundaries based on the BAS. Vince Osier, Branch Chief, Geographic Standards, Criteria, and Quality Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, responded that, while the Census Bureau makes its updated geographic files public, BIA does not necessarily update their files based on this information. Tribal delegates should check the boundaries shown for their tribe on the BIA website to ensure they are accurate.

Angela Willeford, Intergovernmental Relations Project Manager, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, stated that the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community uses all the data products that the Census Bureau has provided them in the past. They use this information to create education projections, plan for economic development, and justify fair funding. Not receiving the data it is accustomed to receiving would be detrimental. She added tabulating data by city and county is important for tribes, particularly when counting tribal citizens who live off-reservation.

Travis Lane, Assistant Director, Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, said that the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona uses three specific points of information to apply for a training and technical assistance grant from U.S. Department of Agriculture: the number of tribal communities that have a population under 2,500 people, median household income, and household size.

Gabriel Montoya, Councilman, Pueblo of Pojoaque, noted that tribal departments, from law enforcement and wellness courts to child care to education, serve a large number of nontribal people. Tribes need the greatest level of detail possible in the data products they receive to plan services appropriately. Marvin Trujillo, Jr., Pueblo Secretary, Pueblo of Laguna, stated that most tribes face challenges with housing, and many tribes are seeing reductions in federal funds for housing. Knowing the exact population is crucial for tribes to justify fair funds for housing. Census Bureau statistics are also critical for justifying health care funding, including Medicaid.

Mr. Richardson added that detailed census data is also important for developing youth, workforce development, and job placement programs. Data that prove tribes have high rates of school dropouts and unemployment help tribes advocate for funding for these programs.

Ms. Anderson explained that, while census tract-level data is helpful, many tribes need data tabulated for smaller areas than that. Navajo Nation needs data at the chapter level also. Census tracts do not align with chapter boundaries and often bisect chapters. Milton Bluehouse, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff, Navajo Nation, explained that, to best understand where to direct resources, Navajo Nation needs education data and data that allow them to compare population centers in relation to transportation hubs. The tribe is seeking to better understand data trends and emerging needs.

Charlotte Nilson, Council Member, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, noted that Coeur d'Alene Tribe uses city data that includes non-tribal members when they apply for grants, since many people use transportation, roads, and other tribal services. They also include their internal tribal counts in grant applications.

Amber Carrillo, Tribal Partnership Specialist for the Census Bureau, suggested implementing a study for tribes that examines how funds are distributed based on census numbers. This study would help verify the assumption that an accurate count of tribal citizens would result in fairer funding. Ms. Alexander responded that the Census Bureau can obtain more information from other federal agencies on how those agencies provide funding to tribes and can report back to tribes on what they learn.

### **2020 AIAN Race Question**

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines the race and ethnicity categories for all federal agencies, including the Census Bureau. Under OMB guidance, AIAN people are defined as "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." Based on insights gathered through research, tribal consultation, and focus groups, the Census Bureau has updated the question on race to better capture details of AIAN identity. Updates include having:

- S Added a set of detailed examples for the AIAN option,
- © Expanded the number of characters the write-in space can capture from 30 to 200, and
- S Expanded the number of detailed responses a respondent can write in from two to six.

The AIAN code list is the Census Bureau's guide for tabulating responses and turning them into data. In the 2015-2017 tribal consultations, the Census Bureau received feedback from tribal leaders on the AIAN code list. The Census Bureau also requested tribal feedback on the code list via email, mail, and phone in 2018.

Melissa Darden, Chairman, Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana, noted that the Pointe-au-Chien Indian Tribe is listed under the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana grouping on the code list, but it is not part of the tribe. Several other tribal leaders indicated they had corrections or edits for the code list, and Mr. Ramirez offered to meet with them after the tribal consultation to address these edits.

Ms. Alexander responded that the NCAI Indian Country Counts campaign funded some tribal entities to promote the census. NCAI will contact tribes if it obtains additional funding for census outreach grants. Additionally, tribes may be able to receive some funding from the complete count committees for their state. The Census Bureau can provide contact information for state complete count committees for tribal delegates who are interested.

Mr. Richardson observed that some of the entities in the AIAN portion of the Census Bureau code list are not tribally based. Mr. Ramirez indicated he would follow up with Mr. Richardson to discuss the specific list items after the tribal consultation.

Lena Fowler, District 5 Supervisor for the Coconino County Board of Supervisors and Member of the Navajo Nation Census 2020 Complete Count Commission, expressed concern about how the Census Bureau will capture detailed race responses for members of large households. The census form asks for detailed information on the head of household, and offers five subsequent spaces for the head of household to provide detailed information about additional household members. However, the printed forms only contain enough spaces for 10 household members, and after the sixth space, the question no longer drills down to detailed race information. Many tribal households contain extended families with 15 or more people. They may include family members or boarders of other races. In these cases, it will be difficult to accurately capture race data for all members of the household. She encouraged other delegates to instruct their constituents that households with both tribal and non-tribal members should list a tribal member as head of household. That way, for large households completing a printed form, any family members for whom detailed race data is not captured will be tabulated as related to a tribal member, rather than a non-tribal member.

Ms. Lacy clarified that race questions for persons 7 through 10 are abbreviated on the printed forms, but not the online form. The online form can capture as many as 99 people in one household. Since the printed form only has space for 10 household members, Ms. Lacy is looking into whether a single household can complete a second questionnaire. Mr. Ramirez added that some measures are in place to determine the races of persons 7 through 10 on the printed form, such as by evaluating the racial makeup of the surrounding neighborhood and consulting previous census records.

Laurie Lawhon, Tribal Council Secretary, Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, expressed concern that tribal members who are not yet enrolled may not list Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians in the write-in space for the race question. Mr. Ramirez responded that the Census Bureau tabulates race data based on how people self-identify, so it is important that tribal leadership inform their constituents about how to appropriately respond to the race question.

Mr. Trujillo asked if the Census Bureau appropriated any funds to assist tribes with outreach regarding the census. Tribes are often undercounted, yet many tribes, especially small tribes, lack personnel and resources to promote the census.

### Enumeration

Mr. Whistler asked if the Census Bureau will distribute the long form, short form, or both in 2020. The Census Bureau responded that it will only use the short form.

Mr. Richardson inquired about how the Census Bureau counts homeless people. Ms. Alexander responded that the Census Bureau works with communities to identify areas where homeless people gather, including shelters, soup kitchens, and camps. Enumerators then visit these locations during times when people are most likely to be present. If tribal delegates know of areas of homelessness of which the Census Bureau may not be aware, Ms. Alexander asked them to alert their designated tribal liaison to these areas. If a homeless person is residing in someone else's household on Census Day, they must be counted in that housing unit.

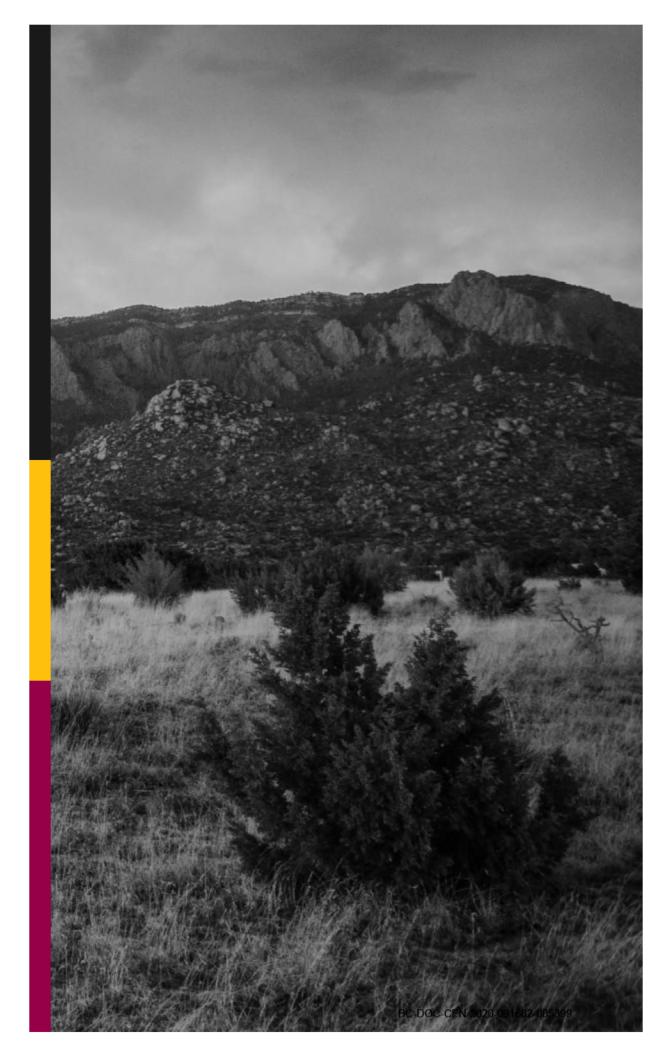
Mr. Bluehouse noted that enumerators need to be aware of ceremonial times and cultural protocols for what to do when communities are not accessible during those times.

Ms. Nilson asked what the envelope looks like that the printed forms will arrive in. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe would like to begin informing people about what to watch for and when to watch for it. The tribe also plans to provide incentives to encourage constituents to respond to the census. Ms. Lacy responded that the envelope will have the Census Bureau logo on it. If the Census Bureau drops off an envelope, it will be larger than the mailed envelopes. Ms. Alexander responded that the Census Bureau will add an image of the envelope to the report it plans to develop from the fall 2019 tribal consultations.

### **Closing Comments**

Ms. Alexander announced that, on the following day of the NCAI conference, the Census Bureau would hold a breakout session during which the subcontractor who is developing 2020 Census ads for Indian Country, G&G Advertising, will present some of the ads. Also during that session, the Census Bureau will discuss enumeration operations.

Director Dillingham thanked all participants for attending the tribal consultation and encouraged tribal delegates to contact the Census Bureau tribal consultation team to request any assistance they may need.







Prepared for the U.S. Censor Bureau by Kauffman & Associates, Inc. South 165 Howard St., Suite 200 Spokane, WA 99201 P 509 747 4994 • F 509 747 5030 www.kauffmaninc.com



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DRAFT - DELIBERATIVE - PRE-DECISIONAL

Here is the updated Q&A. There are still a few things that only have placeholders, and we'll keep working to get those filled in.

I decided to separate this with the stuff on the appointees in a separate document, because I am sending it to everyone else slated for the afternoon session without that part. The appointee part needs work, which can be developed quickly when we get the IG response details expected in the morning.

You asked for the residency rules cited in the President's memo. I attached it as published in the Federal Register, and I also included Al's decision memo that summarizes it well. The press release has a good summary as well: <a href="https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2018/residence-criteria.html">https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2018/residence-criteria.html</a>

Chris Stanley, Chief Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs U.S. Census Bureau O: 301-763-4276 | M: (b) (6) <u>census.gov</u> | @uscensusbureau Shape your future. START HERE > 2020census.gov

### **Q & A for July 29, 2020, House Oversight Hearing**

Summary of the Timeline of COVID-19 Adjustments

March 18 - Suspension of field operations - first announced as two weeks

March 28 - announcement of another two-week suspension

April 13 – suspension until June announced by Director Dillingham and Secretary Ross

April 18 – legislative draft submitted to move delay apportionment and redistricting by four months

May 8 – beginning of the phased restart

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June 11- completion of the phased restart

July 16 – beginning of NRFU soft launch

### 7.21 PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

Memorandum on Excluding Illegal Aliens From the Apportionment Base Following the 2020 Census

Memo Implementation

- The U.S. Census Bureau is a nonpartisan government agency, and the principle federal statistical agency.
- The Census Bureau conducts all of its work in accordance with all federal law, regulations, policies, and applicable court rulings.
- The Census Bureau does not set policy.
- Under Section 141(b) of title 13, the Secretary of Commerce is tasked with delivering apportionment counts to the President.
- Secretary Ross has been tasked by Presidential Memorandum with "tak[ing] all appropriate action, consistent with the Constitution and other applicable law, to provide information permitting the President, to the extent practicable" to exclude undocumented persons from the apportionment count.
- The Presidential Memorandum then goes on to state: The Secretary shall also include in that report information tabulated according to the methodology set forth in Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations, 83 Fed. Reg. 5525 (Feb. 8, 2018).
- As I said in my opening statement, in discussions with Secretary Ross after the memorandum was issued, he tasked the Census Bureau to examine and report on the methodologies available to "provide information permitting the President, to the extent practicable, to exercise the President's discretion to carry out the policy" of "the exclusion of illegal aliens from the apportionment base, to the extent feasible and to the maximum extent of the President's discretion under the law."
- I have set up a working group, led by Career experts at the Census Bureau, to report back to my office on potential methodologies to produce those numbers.
- The Census Bureau will always maintain the highest standards of scientific integrity and transparency about the data we produce.
- I must stress, as is explicitly stated in the Presidential Memorandum, that this will have absolutely no impact on our data collection operations. We are

continuing on our mission to count every person living in this country once, only once, and in the right place.

- Ultimately, our ability to produce any data is dependent upon successful completion of those data collection operations, which face significant challenges in the coming weeks. Meeting and overcoming those challenges is our top priority at this time.
- The women and men of the U.S. Census Bureau have undertaken extraordinary efforts during this unprecedented time to keep the 2020 Census on track, continue to collect our vital economic and household surveys, and produce new innovative data to help measure the impact of the virus and our economic recovery. They deserve the highest praise and your unqualified support.

Has the Census Bureau received a written order from Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross to provide information permitting the president to carry out the policy set forth in section 2 of the memorandum (i.e., instructions to produce a count of unauthorized immigrants included in the 2020 census apportionment count)? If so, when, and what was the language of that order?

• Not in writing, but the Secretary and I have spoken about it. That was last Friday. I spoke with staff in his office and the Deputy Secretary prior to that.

Has Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham, Deputy Director Ron Jarmin and/or Deputy Director of Policy Nathaniel Cogley issued a written order to any Census Bureau staffers about providing provide information permitting the president to carry out the policy set forth in section 2 of the memorandum (i.e., instructions to produce a count of unauthorized immigrants included in the 2020 census apportionment count)? If so, when, and what was the language of that order?

• On Friday July 24, 2020, I asked Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer Ron Jarmin to recommend names for an internal working group. I accepted those recommendations and tasked them to begin work immediately. I have asked for a report to my office as soon as possible.

What is the methodology the Census Bureau will use to attempt to produce a count of unauthorized immigrants included in the 2020 census apportionment count?

• That question is currently under review by our working group.

Any comment on the census lawsuit filed against Director Steven Dillingham in the Southern District of New York by New York state et al? Here's the complaint: <u>https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/7002643-July-24-2020-Complaint-for-State-of-New-York-Et.html</u>

• I will not comment on any litigation or court cases underway.

Will the memo require Census retroactively to figure out who, among the people who have already been counted in the 2020 survey, are undocumented? Or is this about banning undocumented immigrants from participating going forward?

• This is NOT about banning anyone from participating. We will count everyone living in this country regardless of legal status. The memo instructs the Secretary to include, to the extent practicable, numbers of undocumented persons by state. The methodology to produce that data is being examined by an internal working group now. But it will have no impact on field data collection operations.

### Can you provide us with numbers showing how many undocumented immigrants have already been counted for?

- No. We do not release any decennial data products during data collection beside household self-response rate.
- An internal working group is looking at methodologies to produce those estimates of the undocumented population per state.

### Was Census leadership included in this discussion?

• Census leadership, specifically me, has been tasked by the Secretary after the issuance of the Presidential Memorandum.

### What is the message to undocumented immigrants, should they fill out the census?

• Yes. My message to EVERYONE in this country is that you should fill out the Census for your entire household and count everyone living under your roof.

### How does the Bureau intend to screen census respondents for whether they meet the conditions laid out in the EO?

- The methodologies are under review right now by an internal working group.
- However, I would offer that none methodology would be a "screening." Everyone living in this country should still participate in the 2020 Census.

If the agency does not have state records from all states would it still use a subset of states to arrive at the total undocumented population?

• I'm afraid the question is a little confused- this is not primarily driven by state records.

• Our working group is reviewing all possible methodologies and I have asked them to report back to my office as soon as possible.

### *Will the agency use statistical modeling methods to arrive at the undocumented population?*

• The agency uses sound statistical methodology and scientific rigor in all of its work. An internal working group is currently reviewing the practicality of available methodologies.

Will the agency screen respondents to differentiate between citizens with few administrative records or conflicting administrative records and undocumented immigrants?

• The various methodologies are under consideration now.

Would the info released subject to the memo also be subject to differential privacy?

• The internal working group will certainly consider that question as well, and make a recommendation.

### *Will the agency adjust its advertising or outreach campaign to immigrant communities in light of this memo?*

- The communications campaign and partnership program will maintain its robust outreach to all communities to encourage self-response and cooperation with nonresponse followup.
- We will continue to highlight that all information obtained by the census is confidential. The Census Bureau will only release statistics.

### Is there any way the Census Bureau responds to these fears that people have and what do you do to encourage undocumented residents to respond to the census.

- I am responding clearly here today. You should be counted in the 2020 Census. We have the same obligation today that we did before to provide a complete and accurate count of every person living in this country.
- The memorandum itself does not contradict that and in fact it explicitly reinforces that. Your data is SAFE. Nobody can access it who does not need to access and we can only product high level statistics. It cannot be released

to anyone for 72 years. When it is released in 72 years, your response will only include the questions that were included on the 2020 Census.

Also, on average, do you know the percent of undocumented people who respond to the census?

• [Is there an estimate on this? Checking and will add if there is one.]

Any input on how one of the most vulnerable groups in our city are affected by the census and or how possibly not responding affects the future funding for this very group?

- This will not affect the numbers we turn into the Secretary that reflect the overall population.
- The laws, regulations, policies, and formulas that rely on decennial census data are generally outside of those implemented by the Census Bureau, but I can assure you that we will be delivering the datasets that are expected for these many other uses.

Moreover, is this something the President would be able to do or will the Census Bureau be responding this at all?

• I won't comment on the pending litigation or the legal analysis.

I'm unclear on where exactly that data would come from, and how detailed it would be. The Bureau obviously doesn't ask the citizenship question on forms, and it's hard to find good data or estimates, unless you go back to Pew in 2016. Can you tell me where that data would come from? Are there other government sources for it, or would the administration use an outside expert? Would that data be only on a statewide level, or could you conceivably get it down to the county level?

- The working group will consider. A key source would be the work already underway pursuant to the President's Executive Order from July 2019.
- The Federal agencies have securely provided data pursuant to that executive order.
- Some states have submitted data for our work on administrative records, but those files do not really help with determining citizenship. They are helpful with record linkage across datasets.

Have the regional offices changed any protocols or procedures throughout the states because of this memo?

o No.

### **Apportionment / Delayed Data Products**

Last week, it was reported that the administration is seeking \$1 billion for the Census Bureau in the next COVID relief bill for timely completion of the census. I've been told by a number of folks that the bureau has scrapped/will scrap its extended timeline for NRFU and (I assume) other counting operations in order to meet its original statutory goal of providing reapportionment data by the December 31 deadline. Specifically, I'm hearing that NRFU is being sliced from a 10-12 week operation to six weeks. Can you address any of that? If a final, completely buttoned-down decision hasn't been made, is it under serious consideration, and is planning underway? Has Commerce or the White House told the bureau it now wants delivery of reapportionment data by year's end, or asked the bureau to begin planning for that?

- I do not have any comment on legislative negotiations. The pace of our schedule is driven by the realities on the ground, hard data, and analysis by career Census Bureau leaders.
- Our field data collection operation is not primarily driven by statutory deadlines, but it is driven by the health and safety needs of the American people and our workforce.
- However, it would be imprudent not to plan for the possibility that we are still subject to the current legislative deadlines. We have been assessing this question continually, but last week Secretary Ross asked the Census Bureau last week to formally look into the impact on the decennial data products of reporting data on December 31, 2020.

### How much time does the Census Bureau need to prepare the 2020 census apportionment count file?

- Under the current operational design and methodologies, we expect it will take 5 months from the completion of 2020 Census data collection operations.
- Our current plan is to complete data collection by October 31.

Given the operational adjustments due to COVID-19, on what date did the Census Bureau pass the point of being able to deliver the 2020 census apportionment counts to the president before the current statutory deadline of Dec. 31, 2020? The Association Director of Field Tim Olson said on a May 26 webinar that the bureau had "passed the point" by then. (Here's the audio:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6IyJMtDDgY&feature=youtu.be&t=4688)

• That is accurate under the current methodology and design.

### Memo Operational Feasibility-

According to the Census Bureau, 132 federal programs used Census-derived data to distribute more than \$675 billion in funding for FY 2015. According to more recent estimates by Professor Andrew Reamer at GWU, in 2017, 316 federal programs relied on census-derived data to distribute \$1.5 trillion dollars annually to states, local governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and households across the nation. In addition to the obvious legal and ethical considerations, the exclusion of non-citizens from apportionment data files would be difficult to parse operationally.

How will the Census Bureau generate and maintain data sets for different purposes? Top-line decennial numbers are rarely used for the allocation the formulas noted above. In fact, funding criteria are more commonly derived from ACS and Population Estimates. I worry whether compliance with the Memorandum will require the Bureau to maintain two massive data files, one for apportionment and another for other programs and activities.

- By my plain reading of the memorandum, the Census Bureau will deliver a full population count under the residency criteria established in February 2018.
- The working group is looking to the feasibility of the methodologies that may be used to deliver another set of estimates of the undocumented persons population by state, as instructed by the Presidential Memorandum.
- I assure you that no matter our path forward, we will ensure the critical data products we produce for a wide variety of uses are not affected.

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### Memo Political Interference (Anti-Immigrant Policies) -

QUESTION: After President Trump issued his Memorandum, dozens of my House colleagues took to social media platforms to decry the Administration's decision. Many of us see this Memorandum as part of a broader pattern of hostility toward immigrants who have contributed so much to our society. What can you say to allay these concerns?

What can you tell the families watching this hearing who may be confused about whether they should bother responding to the census at all if they are not going to be included for the purposes of political representation?

They pay taxes, they serve in the military, and they work on the front lines in the health care sector helping our nation respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Their children attend public schools that rely on census data for federal and state funding. They want to hear a direct answer from you today on whether and why they should be excluded from the apportionment count.

- In no uncertain terms, we will count everyone living under your roof.
- When filling out the 2020 Census online, over the phone, or through the mail, or when responding to an in-person interview, all persons living in your household, everyone under your roof as of Census Day, April 1, 2020, should be included.
- This is without regard to citizenship or immigration status.
- It is the core mission of the Census Bureau to provide information to inform policymakers at all level of government, the private sector, and the non-profit sector, to they have all the data available to guide their resources appropriately.

### MEMO Racism – Likely to be a similar question from Rep. Clay

I recently tweeted that this latest action by the President is a racist dog whistle to rig the 2020 Census and that it will fail. I know it and you know it. This action – rooted in racism – is rank political interference with a constitutionally-mandated function of government as old as America itself. A number of former Census Bureau Directors have stated that they would resign if faced with political pressure or interference. Have you ever discussed the possibility of resigning from your position with colleagues at the Census Bureau, within the Department of Commerce, or at the White House?

- The U.S. Census Bureau is a nonpartisan government agency, and the principle federal statistical agency.
- The Census Bureau conducts all of its work in accordance with all federal law, regulations, policies, and applicable court rulings.
- The Census Bureau does not set policy.
- There has been no pressure or interference in my tenure as Census Bureau director.
- I have decades of experience in federal service, including leading two other statistical agencies. I would know it if I see it.
- The Secretary of Commerce has been tasked with providing this information, and he has asked us to look into the practicability of producing this information. We are doing that now.

MEMO Consultations with the White House Internal deliberative but they will likely ask anyway

To be clear, I'm not asking for an opinion on whether the President's Memorandum is legal, permissible, or even justifiable on policy grounds. I just want a yes or no answer to the following question: Did the President of United States or anyone on the White House staff consult with you or your staff at Census while drafting this Memorandum? I'm not asking you to tell us what you may have shared during any such discussions, I just want to know whether the Administration made this decision without consulting the Census Bureau?

- I have had no conversations with the White House in regard to this memorandum, nor the underlying methodological questions.
- I have been tasked by Secretary Ross to look into the practicability of its implementation.
- I have created a working group to look into the issue, and I aim to deliver a report to the Secretary as soon as possible.

### MEMO Timing

I share the view of many of my colleagues that the timing of the President's Memorandum was calculated to throw the 2020 Census into disarray. The President's recent action sows doubt, deepens fears, and compounds anxieties among immigrant families about participation in the census. Why was this Memorandum released in July of 2020? Why did the President issue the memorandum during the soft launch phase of the Bureau's Non-Response Follow Up operation – a critical period when you're ramping up operations and informing the estimated 38% of the country that has yet to respond that there is still time to do so?

- I have no insight to offer as to the timing of this memorandum. I have had no conversations with anyone at the White House in regards to this memorandum or the issue overall.
- I want to be very clear here- in front of these cameras- that this does NOT affect our field data collection operations.
- We will continue our mission to count everyone living in America, once, only once, and in the right place, without regard to citizenship or legal status.
- This is explicitly stated by the memo's instructions to report based on final residency rules published in 2018.
- I would ask for your help in ensuring that message is clearly delivered to your constituents and to people across the nation.
- You have a powerful voice, too, and the 2020 Census needs your help getting the word out.

### MEMO General Questions

### How will the Memo affect operations?

• The memo makes no impact whatsoever on our field data collection operations. I have tasked a working group to look into the practicability of the methodological options to produce the data requested by the memo. We plan on reporting back to Secretary Ross as soon as possible.

### Has the Secretary reviewed the Memo?

• I have spoken with the Secretary about the memo, and I informed him we have initiated a working group to look into the methodological options to produce the data requested by the memo.

### How will the Memo affect the DACA population?

• I have seen no-analysis yet on that, but that is an excellent question and one which our working group will analyze to the best extent possible.

*Was anyone at the Census Bureau involved in writing the memorandum? If so, who and what was their role(s)?* 

- Nobody at the Census Bureau was involved in writing the memorandum. I have not been briefed on the involvement of the Department of Commerce. We regularly report to the Department on the status of 2020 Census operations, and brief the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and other senior leadership on a wide variety of issues.
- Staff from the Census Bureau has briefed the Secretary on methodological issues related to the production of existing estimates on the population of undocumented persons, on more than one occasion, since the July 2019 executive order was issued.
- I am unaware to what extent if any those briefings informed the drafting of the memorandum.

### Were you or anyone at the Bureau asked to provide information on undocumented individuals/ illegal aliens for this memorandum?

• Not for this memorandum.

### When did you find out about the memorandum?

- On the afternoon of July 17, 2020, staff informed me of publication of a rumor about an "executive order" on the subject published in Politico Playbook. I did not see the text of the memorandum before it was sent to reporters and published online. To the best of my knowledge, no one at the Census Bureau saw the text prior to publication.
- The memo established a policy, and directs the Secretary to obtain information to implement the policy to the extent practicable. As head of the Census Bureau, I am responsible for looking into the practicability.

Were Census Bureau staff that provide weekly briefings to staff of the Oversight and Appropriations Committee involved with the memorandum in any other way?

• No. Again, we learned of this memorandum initially through a published rumor, and then saw the text when it was provided to the public.

You and your staff agreed to be transparent with this committee. Our staff have asked your staff to give them advance notice of anything that might have an adverse impact on the 2020 Census. Were you aware of the memorandum before it was published? Was there any discussion about giving Congress notice this memorandum would be published?

- We were not aware. We maintain our commitment to providing regular operational updates on the 2020 Census, and even in advance of this hearing, conducted just such a briefing last Friday. I suspect we will be briefing staff this Friday as well.
- The Census Bureau has provided more than 60 congressional briefings to Members, committee staff, caucuses, and individual offices this year.

Congresswoman Grace Meng of New York has introduced legislation to prohibit the use of federal funs to implement, administer or enforce the memo. If funds are denied, how will the Bureau implement the memo?

• I will not speculate on policy disagreements or future legislative action. We will always follow the law.

Are there any efforts currently underway in the Bureau to exclude undocumented persons from the apportionment numbers?

• As I stated in my opening statement, I have tasked a working group to look into the practicability of providing this information.

Executive Order on Collecting Information about Citizenship Status in Connection with the Decennial Census

The Executive Orders states, "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. "

### How is this information being collected from the agencies?

• Under the Executive Order from July 2019, we have pursued acquisition of administrative records to improve our ability to determine the number of citizens, non-citizens, and the immigration status of those non-citizens. Records are collected in a secure manner, and fully protected by Title 13, just like our survey and census operations.

## *Which agencies have provided information and what information has been provided?*

• **ANSWER**: A number of agencies have provided data pursuant to the Executive Order: DHS, Social Security Administration, HHS, IRS, State, Justice, and Interior.

### How is this information being collected from the states?

• **ANSWER:** Under the EO issued last July, we have pursued acquisition of administrative records to improve our ability to determine the number of citizens, non-citizens, and the immigration status of those non-citizens. Records are collected in a secure manner, and fully protected by Title 13, just like our survey and census operations.

Which states have provided information and what information has been provided?

• We can provide a list. 37 states have provided information that is part of our work to use administrative records to improve statistics. This is not only the EO work. These files help with other work as, well, not only the in determining citizenship status.

*Is information being collected from entities other than state and federal agencies? If so, which entities? What information is being provided?* 

- No information related to the July 2019 Executive Order is coming from nongovernmental entities.
- However, it is important to note that we are mandated to use administrative records to the maximum extent possible to reduce respondent burden.
- We have been working with these records for decades, and have a long track record of absolutely protecting privacy and safety of the American people while doing so.

### Do political appointees have access to the information?

• No. While we are all Title 13 sworn, that only allows access to the information if you have the need to access it. Only staff conducting the actual technical work can access the information. We are all subject to the strict penalties of violating Title 13.

What other information do political appointees have access to and what safeguards are in place to ensure this information is used for statistical purposes provided under Title 13, Title 26, and Title 5?

• [GET ADDITIONAL DETAILS FROM PCO]. We have a robust Privacy Coordination Office. We provide regular trainings to all staff, including appointees.

Have there been any unauthorized access to the data by political appointees or those who work for or with them?

• No.

Have there been any data breaches by political appointees or those who work with them? Have they shared information with unauthorized personnel at the White House, Department of Commerce, Office of Management and Budget, or any other entity within the Executive or Legislative Branches, or outside of government? If so, please specify. If so, were they reported to Congress?

• None whatsoever.

### **State Driver's Licenses**

Which states has the Census Bureau contacted for driver's license and state ID records, and when?

- The U.S. Census Bureau conducts ongoing outreach to secure Memoranda of Understanding from every state to obtain administrative records that help ease respondent burden and save taxpayer money.
- All 50 states were contacted for driver license data between August and November of 2019, and the Bureau continues to reach out to states without an active MOU in place. Our goal is to have data in by July 31, 2020.
- [If asked South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska have provided DL data.]

# When is the latest a state can start transferring driver's license and state ID records data to the bureau in order for the information to be used to create CVAP data in support of Executive Order 13880?

• Our plan is that States have until July 31, 2020, to transfer administrative data for the work under Executive Order 13880.

### What criteria did the bureau use in choosing which states to contact in 2019 for driver's license and state ID records?

- Census Bureau staff asked all states to help improve our statistics with administrative records.
- All 50 states were contacted for driver license data between August and November of 2019, and the Bureau continues to reach out to states without an active MOU in place.

### WORST CASE SCENARIO - COVID and no completed NFRU:

What contingency plan does the Census Bureau have in place in case it is unable to start and/or complete the nonresponse followup operation in an area because of COVID-19-related issues? What happens if you are not able to deploy NRFU operations due to increase in numbers of COVID-19 cases?

- We are laser focused on contingencies to ensure we get NRFU done as safely and quickly as possible.
- If what you are asking is "what if we can never get NRFU done" that is a hypothetical to which I do not have a complete answer now other than to say this: the Census Bureau will present a clear, transparent, understanding to all policymakers and key stakeholders involved.
- As I said in my opening statement, we are taking two new actions sending a seventh mailer with another paper questionnaire to some households and conducting some follow-up work by phone.
- We are increasing our media communication to remind everyone that there's an opportunity to stay safe, stay home and still self-respond to the census.
- It's one of the core things that people can do in this census that they
- couldn't do in 2010 self response will continue until the end of data collection
- Those who haven't responded yet can do so online, or they can pick up the telephone, or you can mail the paper form that we already sent all without interacting with a census taker.

### **OPERATIONS**

Please provide an Operational update on current operations.

• Summary in prepared statement

Update Leave got off to a late start. Has that operation been completed?

• It is more than 99.5% completed. We are down to the last few thousands houses, primarily on tribal lands. We are in close coordination with the tribal governments to complete.

Regarding NRFU Soft Launches how have these sites been selected and how are soft launches going in selected cities?

- 2020 Census career operational leaders make the decisions based on the availability of the workforce, the status of COVID-19 within the areas, and to ensure geographic diversity so as to better understand the success of the operation.
- Response rates were not part of the selection process for soft launch areas.

### What is the purpose of the soft launches?

- We have done a soft launch of every major operation in the 2020 Census, including self-response. The purpose is always the same to ensure the systems and operations function as our tests indicate in a live environment, before we have to go fully into production.
- In this case, we were able to catch an IT issue with our certification system and correct it.
- We are also tracking the rates at which census takers report for training, complete training, and then show up for the first day of work.
- We do not have enough offices in production yet to establish a trend, but we definitely think it is the right course to maintain our hiring and training operation through NRFU to ensure we have sufficient staffing.

### When does NRFU start across the nation, and will you delay that if it is not safe?

- Twelve of our Area Census Offices have started this work. 35 more are scheduled to begin tomorrow (July 30)
- We will have a third round of soft launch locations, 40 more ACOs, scheduled to being on August 6.
- For the rest, general our target date to start follow up work is August 11<sup>th</sup>.
- We are continually assessing safety in everything thing we do.
- We will delay or halt operations at the ACO and sub-ACO level as necessary based on local conditions. This includes an increase in COVID-19 cases, or natural disasters such as hurricanes, or other situations that mean we cannot safely conduct operations.

Service Based Enumeration - when will that take place? Do you think that the Bureau will have to make additional adjustments to this operation due to recent upticks in COVID-19 cases in certain areas?

- The operation was originally scheduled for March 30, March 31 and April 1, but health and safety concerns with COVID-19 forced us to delay these activities.
- Between September 22 and 24, the Census Bureau now plans to send specially trained census takers to count people at shelters, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and locations previously identified by the Census Bureau where people are known to sleep outdoors (like under bridges) and at all-night businesses (such as transit stations and 24-hour laundromats). People experiencing homelessness will be counted where they are staying when census takers visit between September 22-24.

### Could you please provide an update on MQA?

- We had to delay and scale back this operation due to the pandemic, but now partnership staff are working to identify MQA sites where people go when they leave home, such as grocery stores, pharmacies, and other places with essential services.
- In most instances, these MQA sites are outdoors, and they adhere to local, state and federal health and safety guidelines.
- I wish we were able to do the full plan as it was designed, sending people to malls, churches, festivals, and other events and gatherings that unfortunately can't happen right now.
- So we are doing what we can with a scaled back program.
- We can provide the committee with more information on how it is going.

### REDISTRICTING

Will 2020 Census data products be delivered on time for redistricting purposes?

- Our current proposed schedule calls for delivering redistricting products between June 17 and July 31, 2021.
- However, we are looking into the impact of delivering the products by the legislative deadline.

What is the Census Bureau doing to ensure states get their redistricting data on time?

- One thing we will do to make the process as smooth for the states as possible is to deliver as much as we can as early as we can: for instance, we will deliver some geographical files ahead of time so states can begin the work.
- Ultimately, the field data collection and the accuracy and integrity work we need to do to the data will drive the delivery of the redistricting data.
- We will work with states and group them by the ones with the most urgent needs. For example, Virginia and New Jersey have state elections in 2021, so our current plan has them in the first grouping to be delivered by June 17.
- They others organized by consideration of their constitutional mandates, then their statutory mandates, followed by other logistical needs.
- Our Redistricting Office in in touch with the state liaisons and will do so again in October and November.

### HIRING/TRAINING

When will training begin for Enumerators?

- I am pleased to report it has begun in every ACO across the nation. It will be finished the week before the ACO is ready to deploy to the field.
- We will continue to hire and train on an going basis to ensure we maintain the maximum sized workforce possible.

## What is the Bureau doing to ensure that you hire the right people to enumerate in HTC areas?

• Bottom line: We hire locally.

### Is all of your training conducted virtually? If not, how is it done?

- Much of the training is virtual, but there is a requirement for some in-person training.
- We have done as much as we can to reduce the amount of in-person training, and of the part that is required, we do this with appropriate safety measures with social distancing.

What operations require in person interaction among the Bureau's staff?

• There are a number that do, but we are training our staff to do it safely.

- Update / Enumerate (remote areas of Maine and southeast Alaska), Remote Alaska, and Nonresponse Followup require in-person interactions. Also, partnership activities can be in-person, as well.
- Masks are required for our field staff nationwide. Local rules are followed on the size of gatherings. We have instructed census takers to conduct interviews outside if at all possible.

### **PPE/PROTECTING EMPLOYEES**

*How is the Census Bureau safe-guarding and protecting their employees against COVID-19?* 

- Our commitment throughout the census process is to protect every employee and the American people throughout all interactions we have with people. Personal protective equipment (PPE) and training and expectations that all staff maintain social distancing in all interactions are key in our commitment to protect people's health during this pandemic.
- We require all census employees who have any public interaction to wear a face mask regardless of geographic location.
- We have acquired more than 40 million items of PPE for use by our office and field staff. This includes 2.4 million masks, 14.4 million individual gloves, 21.4 million individual disinfectant wipes, 3.6 million individual hand sanitizer bottles for field staff use, and 48,000 gallons of hand sanitizer for use in census facilities.

*The Commerce IG has received complaints about OSHA violations in the Field. How has the Bureau responded to those complaints?* 

• [Will be added – I have asked Colleen for the status and the response]

### PARTNERSHIP

How many partners do we currently have now?

- 395,000, I am proud to report. We met the goal of 300,000 before March 1, and we have exceeded the 257,000 number from 2010.
- When I was with the committee in February, we were at 266,000.

Could you give us some examples of how Partners have been able to contribute to the Census and raise response rate numbers?

• Repeat examples from opening statement.

How has the partnership program had to shift to adjust to current environment due to COVID-19?

- Primarily, many of our partner organizations had planned in person outreach events- and those had to become virtual. So we went online with them.
- [Ali will get stats/two examples from National/CPEP.]

### COMMUNICATIONS

What is the Census Bureau doing in terms of Communications?

- We expanded our Integrated Communications Contract from \$500 million to \$700 million total.
- Our media buy is increasing from \$323.5 million to \$383.4 million. The media buy list is on our website and it is updated as new vendors are added.
- [If asked the rest is for salaries, production costs, and other expenses. We can provide the committee with a breakdown.]
- This is enabling us to continue our advertising and communications efforts through the summer and into the fall.

## We understand your current regional push is well underway. Could you tell us how that is going?

- We are currently right in the middle of our "July Push" to maximize self-response. We created new ads for this as well.
- We have increased our media spend with local advertising in every part of the country, including rural areas but with an emphasis on cities with low response rates.
- The July Push will be followed by a national campaign in early August to let the country know that we will be knocking on doors in the Nonresponse Followup operation.
- Next, starting August 11 and running through the end of September, we will run advertising in areas with the lowest self-response rates, adapting to areas with the heaviest nonresponse workloads where possible.
- We redesigned out advertising to show our enumerators in masks and practicing social distancing. We'll also be reminding people that it's never too late to responding to the 2020 Census.

• Self-response will continue, and when a household responds, it is removed from the workload automatically, reducing unnecessary visits.

*Please provide updates on media strategy and contracts. Will contracts be extended?* 

• We do not need to extend our contracts.

Additional Funding was provided for the Communications Campaign. Do you have a break down of what funds were spent based on audience and language?

- I do not have that off the top of my head but I'll ask my staff to send that to the Committee.
- I do know that we increased the investment across all audiences as we adjusted the campaign, and we expanded the number of languages that have advertising to 45 total.

Please tell us how the Bureau and Y&R are working with Carol H. Williams on advertising for the Black/African American media markets. Provide specific examples. [NOTE – during the staff briefing for CBC, we had some questions about this subcontractor.]

• [Ali is getting examples an answer from TY&R.]

Have any of the other subcontractors for the advertising campaign been reassigned work that was originally assigned to or plan for Carol H. Williams?

• [Ali is getting examples an answer from TY&R.]



#### 2020 CENSUS PROGRAM MEMORANDUM SERIES: 2018.04

Date:	February 5, 2018
MEMORANDUM FOR:	The Record
From:	Albert E. Fontenot, Jr. <b>(signed February 5, 2018)</b> Associate Director for Decennial Census Programs
Subject:	2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations
Contact:	Burton Reist, Chief Decennial Communications and Stakeholder Relations 301-763-4155 Burton.H.Reist@census.gov

This memorandum documents the release of the "Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations" in the <u>Federal Register</u>. The residence criteria and residence situations determine who should be counted and where they should be counted.

#### Overview

Every decade, the Census Bureau undertakes a review of the decennial residencecriteria and residence situations to ensure that the concept of "usual residence" is applied in a way that is consistent with the Census Bureau's commitment to count every person once, only once, and in the correct place, and to fulfill the Constitutional requirement to apportion the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states according to their respective numbers.

#### Discussion

From the very first census in 1790, Congress established the principle of counting people where they usually reside, which is defined as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time, in order to be fair and consistent. The census has followed that principle ever sine. For most people, determining their usual residence is straightforward. For others, like members of the military, college students, and other people living in group quarters, knowing where to count them can be more complicated.

For the 2020 Census, the Census Bureau has updated where we count people in five specific residence situations

1. Overseas military and civilian employees of the U.S. government — The 2020 Census will count military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are temporarily*deployed* overseas on Census Day at their usual home address in the United States, as part of the resident



population, instead of their home state of rœord. Military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are *stationed or assigned* overseas on Census Day, as well as their dependents living with them, will continue to be counted in their home state of record for apportionment purposes only.

- Overseas federal employees who are not U.S. citizens The 2020 Census will count any non-U S citizens who are military or civilian employees of the U S government who are deployed, stationed, or assigned overseas on Census Day in the same way as U.S. citizens who are included in the federally affiliated overseas count.
- 3. *Maritime/Merchant Vessel Crews* The 2020 Census will count the crews of U.S. flag maritime or merchant vessels who are sailing between a U S port and a foreign port on Census Day at their usual home address, or at the U.S. port if they have no usual home address.
- 4. Juveniles in Treatment Centers The 2020 Census will count juveniles staying in noncorrectional residential treatment centers on Census Day at their usual home address, or at the facility if they have no usual home address
- 5. *Religious Group Quarters Residents* The 2020 Census will count people living in religious group quarters on Census Day at the facility.

The 2020 Census will not change where prisoners, college students, and people in other residence situations are counted.

#### The 2020 Census Memorandum Series

The 2020 Census Memorandum Series documents significant decisions, actions, and accomplishments of the 2020 Census Program for the purpose of informing stakeholders, coordinating interdivisional efforts, and documenting important historical changes.

A memorandum generally will be added to this series for any decisionor documentation that meets the following criteria:

1. A major program-level decision that will affect the overall design  $\sigma$  have significant effect on 2020 Census operations or systems.

2 A major policy decision or change that will affect the overall design or significantly impact 2020 Census operations or systems.

3. A report that documents the research and testing for 2020 Census operations or systems.

Visit 2020 Census on Census.gov to access the Memorandum Series, the 2020Census Operational Plan, and other information about preparations for the 2020 Census.