

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

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

August 4, 2020

The Honorable Steven Dillingham
Director
U.S. Census Bureau
4600 Silver Hill Rd
Suitland-Silver Hill, MD 20746

Dear Director Dillingham:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the foregoing reasons, the Committee requests that Census Bureau officials appear for virtual transcribed interviews on the following dates:

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

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

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

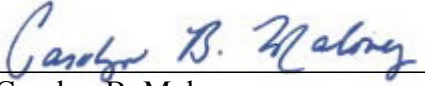
⁵ Committee on Oversight and Reform, *Counting Every Person: Safeguarding the 2020 Census Against the Trump Administration’s Unconstitutional Attacks* (July 29, 2020) (online at <https://oversight.house.gov/legislation/hearings/counting-every-person-safeguarding-the-2020-census-against-the-trump>).

⁶ *Id.*

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

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

Sincerely,



Carolyn B. Maloney
Chairwoman

cc: The Honorable James R. Comer, Ranking Member

⁷ House rule X, clause 1(n)(8).

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

FYI -



Albert E. Fontenot, Jr.

Associate Director

Decennial Census Programs

United States Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

Office (b) (6)

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From: Goss, Trinity <Trinity.Goss@mail.house.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 4, 2020 9:54 AM
To: Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Enrique.Lamas@census.gov>; Timothy P Olson (CENSUS/ADFO FED) <Timothy.P.Olson@census.gov>; Albert E Fontenot (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <Albert.E.Fontenot@census.gov>; John Maron Abowd (CENSUS/ADRM FED) <john.maron.abowd@census.gov>; 'AKorzeniewski@doc.gov' <AKorzeniewski@doc.gov>; Adam Michael Korzeniewski (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <adam.m.korzeniewski@census.gov>; 'NCogley@doc.gov' <NCogley@doc.gov>; Nathaniel Cogley (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <nathaniel.cogley@census.gov>; Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>; Ron S Jarmin (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Ron.S.Jarmin@census.gov>; Christopher J Stanley (CENSUS/OCIA FED) <christopher.j.stanley@census.gov>
Cc: Kim, Janet <Janet.Kim@mail.house.gov>; Anderson, Tori <Tori.Anderson@mail.house.gov>; Whitcomb, Max <Max.Whitcomb@mail.house.gov>; LaNier, Elisa <Elisa.LaNier@mail.house.gov>; Jones, Taylor <Taylor.Jones@mail.house.gov>; MacPherson, Cameron <Cameron.MacPherson@mail.house.gov>; Bush, Anthony <Anthony.Bush@mail.house.gov>
Subject: The Honorable Steven Dillingham, Director, U.S. Census Bureau

Hello---

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

Please acknowledge receipt of letter.

Thank you,

Trinity Goss

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

BC-DOC-CEN-2020-001602-005210

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

Good afternoon Nathaniel -

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent direction came from and continues to be issued by the Data Stewardship Executive Policy (DSEP) Committee, which owns the 2020 CVAP special tabulation as a product.

I hope that helps.
Regards
James

James Whitehorne, Chief
Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office/ADDC/HQ
U.S. Census Bureau
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To: Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[Enrique.Lamas@census.gov]; Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[kathleen.m.styles@census.gov]
Cc: James Whitehorne (CENSUS/ADDC FED)[James.Whitehorne@census.gov]; James B Treat (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED)[James.B.Treat@census.gov]
From: John Maron Abowd (CENSUS/ADRM FED)[/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=CB0EEE1CC6CA45CC948C0077899626C2-ABOWD, JOHN]
Sent: Tue 9/1/2020 4:16:10 PM (UTC)
Subject: Re: Content process history for determining the content of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data file [20190911 citizenship memos.docx](#)

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

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

Thanks,

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

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

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

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

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

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

BC-DOC-CEN-2020-001602-005214

From: James Whitehorne (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <James.Whitehorne@census.gov>
Sent: Monday, August 31, 2020 1:38 PM
To: Kathleen M Styles (CENSUS/ADDC FED) <kathleen.m.styles@census.gov>; John Maron Abowd (CENSUS/ADRM FED) <john.maron.abowd@census.gov>; Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <Enrique.Lamas@census.gov>; James B Treat (CENSUS/DEPDIR FED) <James.B.Treat@census.gov>
Subject: Fw: Content process history for determining the content of the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data file

Hello Kathleen, Jim, John, and Enrique -

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

Thank you
James

Good morning Nathaniel -

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

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Draft_predecisional_Redistricting_Concerns_and_Considerations.docx)

BC-DOC-CEN-2020-001602-005215

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

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

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

I hope that helps.
Regards
James

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

Hey James,

Thanks for all of your work compiling and explaining the process and dates that unfolded. Question:

Was there any consideration of a design change to include CVAP in the P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data Summary File following the release of Executive Order 13880 on July 11th, 2019?

Thanks in advance for any response.

Sincerely,
Nathaniel

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

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

Good morning Nathaniel and Benjamin -

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

The process of designing P.L. each decade starts as soon as the data from the previous decennial is published. Over the subsequent three years, the Redistricting Data Office conducts an evaluation of the previous program and develops a broad outline of what is planned for the next decade. This evaluation looks at feedback from the states, requests for changes from the states, changes to the legal landscape around redistricting, etc. Once that is collected and vetted, a plan for the next decennial is created and published after being reviewed and approved at all levels of executive leadership at the Census Bureau. This publication, published in December of 2014, is nicknamed "The View from the States" and for 2020 is officially titled "Designing P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data for the Year 2020 Census". <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/rdo/pl94-171.pdf> This evaluation and report has been done every decade since the program started, with the National Conference of State Legislatures publishing the 1980 report and the Census Bureau publishing all subsequent reports.

Using the results of this report and in preparation for producing a prototype dataset as requested by the states, we started with what has historically been a well received dataset as its base (Tables P1, P2, P3, P4) plus the housing table that was added back in for the 2010 Census (Table H1). In addition, we worked to address the request for adding the group quarters table to the P.L. file. This was requested in the lead up to the 2010 Census but was determined to be requested too late to add to the file and was provided a few months after the P.L. 94-171 data's release. Our first attempt to add this file included the race and ethnicity categories typically associated with the redistricting data product. Upon presenting this plan to the Disclosure Review Board (DRB) in August of 2016, and then to the Decennial Statistical Executive Policy group (DSEP) in July of 2017, the proposal was modified to include only total population for the seven major group quarters types. (**attachments: DRB_Memo_AdditionOfGQtoPL94171File.docx | DSEP_AdditionOfGQ_to_PL_vFinal.docx**).

The next step in managing the content was to publish an FRN on November 8, 2017 explaining to the states and the public our proposed design. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/rdo/about/2020-census-program/Phase3/notice_RDP_Phase3_ProposedContent_110817.pdf Although the original thought at the time of the publication of this FRN was that we would ask a single question for race and ethnicity, we also

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

Once the comment period had closed on the design of the prototype, we announced the final prototype design through another FRN on May 1, 2018. https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/rdo/about/2020-census-program/Phase3/notice_RDP_Phase3_FinalPrototype_05_01_2018.pdf This final design reverted back to the 2010 design since an approval from OMB was never received for going to a single race and ethnicity question. This announced final design was used to create the prototype P.L. 94-171 Redistricting data Summary file from the 2018 End to End Census Test in Providence RI .

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

- Tabulation products (https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/rdo/technical-documentation/2020Census/2018Prototype_PL94_171_TechDoc_v2.pdf?# ; https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/rdo/datasets/2018/2018Prototype_PL94_171_SummaryFile.zip?# ; https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/program-management/data-product-planning/Prototype_Redistricting_File--PL_94-171/?#)
- Geography products (<https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.2018.html?#> ; <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/geographies/reference-maps.2018.html?#> ; <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/block-assignment-files.html?#> ; <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/name-lookup-tables.html?#>)

With the successful delivery and acceptance of the Prototype P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data by the official recipients and the public, the final design was presented to the Disclosure Review Board for approval on July 2nd, 2019. (**attachment: DRB Review Request Cover Sheet Form_PL94_171Data.docx**)

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

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

I hope you find this information useful.

Best Regards

James

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

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

James Whitehorne, Chief

Redistricting & Voting Rights Data Office/ADDC/HQ

U.S. Census Bureau

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Summary:

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

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

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

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

Extracts from the Memos

DoJ letter¹: The Department of Justice is committed to robust and evenhanded enforcement of the Nation's civil rights laws and to free and fair elections for all Americans. In furtherance of that commitment, I write on behalf of the Department formally request that the Census Bureau to reinstate on the 2020 Census questionnaire a question regarding citizenship, formerly included in the so-called "long form" census. This data is critical to the Department's enforcement of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and its important protections against racial discrimination in voting. To fully enforce those requirements, the Department needs a reliable calculation of the citizen voting-age population in localities where voting rights violations are alleged or suspected. As demonstrated below, the decennial census questionnaire is the most appropriate vehicle for collecting that data, and reinstating a question on citizenship will best enable the Department to protect all American citizens' voting rights under Section 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ross memo²: DOJ seeks to obtain CVAP data for census blocks, block groups, counties, towns, and other locations where potential Section 2 violations are alleged or suspected, and DOJ states that the current data collected under the ACS are insufficient in scope, detail, and certainty to meet its purpose under the VRA. The Census Bureau has advised me that the census-block-level citizenship data requested by DOJ are not available using the annual ACS, which as noted earlier does ask a citizenship question and is the present method used to provide DOJ and the courts with data used to enforce Section 2 of the VRA. The ACS is sent on an annual basis to a sample of approximately 2.6 percent of the population.

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

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

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

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

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

OMB memo³: The purpose of the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Program (RDP) is to provide to each state the legally required redistricting data tabulations by the mandated deadline of one year from Census Day: April 1, 2021. The Census Bureau has worked with stakeholders, specifically “the officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative apportionment of each state,” to solicit feedback on the content of the prototype redistricting data file. On March 29, 2019 we published the prototype of the redistricting files based on the test enumeration of Providence County. If those stakeholders indicated a need for tabulations of citizenship data on the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File, the Census Bureau will make a design change to include citizenship as part of that data, if collected. That new design would then be published in the Federal Register after it is completed in the summer of 2019. The Census Bureau will also tabulate housing unit counts by occupancy status (occupied or vacant) and provide total population counts for group quarters by group quarters type. For the prototype and for the 2020 Census Redistricting Data Files, the Census Bureau will provide these tabulations for a variety of standard census geographic areas including state, county, place, tract, and tabulation block. If states provide their congressional, legislative, and voting district boundaries through the Redistricting Data Program, the Census Bureau will also provide the tabulations for these areas. Tabulations by congressional, legislative, and voting districts will be

Department of Commerce, March 26, 2018.

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

EO memo: Section 1. Purpose. In *Department of Commerce v. New York*, No. 18-966 (June 27, 2019), the Supreme Court held that the Department of Commerce (Department) may, as a general matter, lawfully include a question inquiring about citizenship status on the decennial census and, more specifically, declined to hold that the Secretary of Commerce's decision to include such a question on the 2020 decennial census was "substantively invalid." That ruling was not surprising, given that every decennial census from 1820 to 2000 (with the single exception of 1840) asked at least some respondents about their citizenship status or place of birth. In addition, the Census Bureau has inquired since 2005 about citizenship on the American Community Survey—a separate questionnaire sent annually to about 2.5 percent of households.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Complete Count:** A robust field data collection operation will ensure we receive responses from households that have not yet self-responded to the 2020 Census.
 - We will improve the speed of our count without sacrificing completeness. As part of our revised plan, we will conduct additional training sessions and provide awards to enumerators in recognition of those who maximize hours worked. We will also keep phone and tablet computer devices for enumeration in use for the maximum time possible.
 - We will end field data collection by September 30, 2020. Self-response options will also close on that date to permit the commencement of data processing. Under this plan, the Census Bureau intends to meet a similar level of household responses as collected in prior censuses, including outreach to hard-to-count communities.
- **Accurate Data and Efficient Processing:** Once we have the data from self-response and field data collection in our secure systems, we plan to review it for completeness and accuracy, streamline its processing, and prioritize apportionment counts to meet the statutory deadline. In addition, we plan to increase our staff to ensure operations are running at full capacity.
- **Flexible Design:** Our operation remains adaptable and additional resources will help speed our work. The Census Bureau will continue to analyze data and key metrics from its field work to ensure that our operations are agile and on target for meeting our statutory delivery dates. Of course, we recognize that events can still occur that no one can control, such as additional complications from severe weather or other natural disasters.
- **Health and Safety:** We will continue to prioritize the health and safety of our workforce and the public. Our staff will continue to follow Federal, state, and local guidance, including providing appropriate safety trainings and personal protective equipment to field staff.

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

DRAFT

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

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

Coverage of Director Dillingham's Statement

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

National News

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

NPR – Hansi Lo Wang, August 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Washington Post – Frederick Kunkle, August 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The New York Times – Staff Writer, August 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Census Bureau to halt counting operation a month earlier than expected](#)

CNN – Paul LeBlanc and Gregory Wallace, August 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USA Today – Jessica Flores and John Bacon, August 4

Census Bureau to end all counting operations a month early

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

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

Los Angeles Times – Sarah Wire, August 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beltway/Other Online News

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

Politico – Steven Shepard, August 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hill – John Bowden, August 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Washington Times – Stephen Dinan, August 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HuffPost – Josephine Harvey, August 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Daily Beast – Jamie Ross, August 4

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

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

Newsweek – Chantal Da Silva – August 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United Press International – Darryl Coote, August 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Census Bureau ending counting effort 1 month early](#)

Nextstar Media Group – Sue Necessary, August 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14 news stories as of 9 a.m.

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

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

James Christy
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[census.gov](https://www.census.gov) Connect with us on [Social Media](#)

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

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Subject: Cleared Statement- Posting Soon

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

Tim/Jamey- will you send to the RDs?

I will send the link when it's posted.

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2020 CENSUS TRIBAL CONSULTATIONS

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



Agenda

9:30 am –
9:45 am

Welcome and Opening Remarks

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

Opening Remarks



Dr. Steven Dillingham
Director
U.S. Census Bureau

2020 Census Tribal Consultation

Tribal Consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native Leaders



Dee Alexander

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

2020 Census Tribal Consultation

Tribal Consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native Leaders



Cathy Lacy

Regional Director
Denver Regional Office
U.S. Census Bureau

2020 Census Tribal Consultation

Tribal Consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native Leaders



Anthony Foti

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

Agenda

**9:45 am –
10:00 am**

Overview of Agenda, Tribal Consultation Update
· Dee Alexander, Tribal Consultation Coordinator, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs

**10:00 am –
10:45 am**

2020 AIAN Race Question
2020 Disclosure Avoidance System
2010 - 2020 American Indian Alaska Native Data Products Discussion
· Roberto Ramirez, Assistant Division Chief for Population Statistics, Population Division
· Rachel Marks, Senior Technical Expert on Population Statistics, Population Division
· Michael Hawes, Senior Advisor for Data Access and Privacy, Research and Methodology

**10:45 am –
11:00 am**

Wrap-up, Overview, Clarifications, and Next Steps
· Dee Alexander

Plans for Today's Consultation

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

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

Shape
our future
START HERE >

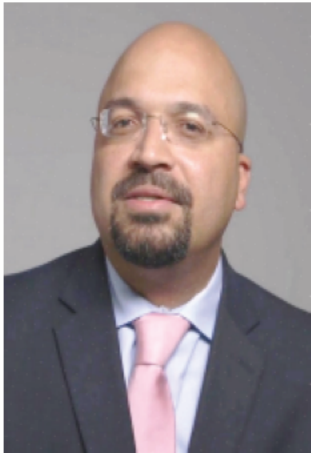


2020 Census Tribal Consultation with American Indian and Alaska Native Leaders

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

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

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



U.S. Office of Management and Budget

Standards for Race and Ethnicity (1997)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-10-30/pdf/97-28653.pdf

Update on 2020 Census Race Question Design

Improvements for 2020 Census

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

7. What is this person's race?

Mark one or more boxes AND print origins.

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

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

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

Chinese

Vietnamese

Native Hawaiian

Filipino

Korean

Samoan

Asian Indian

Japanese

Chamorro

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

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

Some other race – Print race or origin. ↴

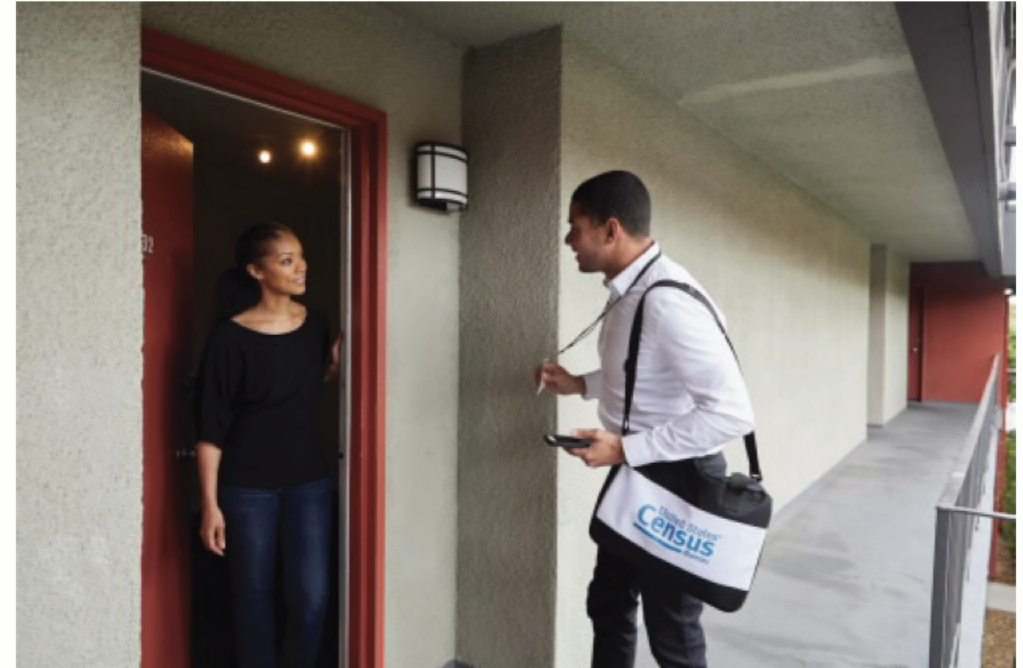
Feedback on AIAN Code List

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

Our Commitment to Data Stewardship

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

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



The Census Bureau's Privacy Protections Over Time

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

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



Developing a New Methodology to Protect Respondent Privacy

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

Implications for the 2020 Census

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

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

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

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

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

Feedback We Are Requesting

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

Feedback We Are Requesting

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

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

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

Population Counts for AIAN Alone and AIAN Alone or in Combination

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

P1. Race

	Alaska	Block 1002, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska	Block 1003, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska
Total:	710,231 ^(P00020)	33	0
Population of one race:	658,356	33	0
White alone	473,576	28	0
Black or African American alone	23,263	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	104,871	4	0
Asian alone	38,135	0	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	7,409	0	0
Some Other Race alone	11,102	1	0
Two or More Races:	51,875	0	0
Population of two races:	47,286	0	0
White; Black or African American	4,685	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	26,127	0	0
White; Asian	6,915	0	0
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,095	0	0
White; Some Other Race	2,211	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,777	0	0
Black or African American; Asian	530	0	0
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	213	0	0
Black or African American; Some Other Race	409	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	1,200	0	0

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

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

	Alaska	Block 1002, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska	Block 1003, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska
Total:	710,231 ^(P00020)	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

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

Population Counts for AIAN Alone and AIAN Alone or in Combination

Examples of tables from the 2010 Summary File 1

Race

Universe: Total population

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

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table P3

Total Races Tallied

Universe: Total population

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

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table P6

Population Counts for Detailed Tribes and Villages

Excerpt from the 2010 Census CPH-T6

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

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

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

Population Counts for Detailed Tribes and Villages

Example from the 2010 American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File

Total population

Universe: Total population

Population Group: Apache alone

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

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

Total population

Universe: Total population

Population Group: Apache alone or in any combination

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

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

Population Counts for Tribal Groupings

Examples from the 2010 Summary File 1

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

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

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

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table PCT1

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

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

AIAN Demographic and Housing Characteristics

Examples from the 2010 Summary File 1

Sex by Age (American Indian and Alaska Native Alone)

Universe: People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone

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

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12C

Tenure by Household Size

(American Indian and Alaska Native Alone)

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

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

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table H16C

AIAN Demographic and Housing Characteristics

Examples from the 2010 Summary File 2

Household Type by Age of Householder

Universe: Total population

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

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

Source: Table PCT12, 2010 Census Summary File 2

Tenure

Universe: Total population

Population group: American Indian and Alaska Native alone

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

Source: Table HCT2, 2010 Census Summary File 2

Tenure

Universe: Total population

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

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

Source: Table HCT2, 2010 Census Summary File 2

Demographic and Housing Characteristics for Detailed Tribes and Villages

Examples from the 2010 American Indian and Alaska Native Summary File

Median Age by Sex

Universe: Total population

Population group: Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet

Indian Reservation of Montana alone

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

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

Household Size

Universe: Occupied housing units

Population group: Tlingit alone

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

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

2010 Demonstration Products

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

How to Submit Your Input & Comments

Tribal leaders are encouraged to submit comments and feedback.

1. Submit your comments by mail to:

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

2. Submit your comments by email:

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

3. Submit your comments by fax:

(301) 763-3780

4. Provide comments during today's consultation meeting

Next Steps on 2020 AIAN Products

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

2020 Census AIAN Workshop

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

Workshop, “Indian Country Counts: 2020 Census Update”

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

Question Designs for 2020 Census

Separate Ethnicity Question

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Separate Race Question

7. What is this person's race?

Mark one or more boxes AND print origins.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. What is this person's race?

Mark one or more boxes AND print origins.

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

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

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

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

- Some other race – Print race or origin. ↴

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 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 competitiveness 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 extradiate 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?

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 re-releasing 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 in

Melissa 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 tract 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 tract level and produce population counts and characteristics. In 2010 we did it 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 tract and tribal tract levels.

These counts and characteristics were available for travel grouping at the tract and tribal tract 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 tract and tribal tract 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 tract 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 tract 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 stepping, 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 Fangelo) 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 Fangelo): 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 Bureau 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.

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.

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 centers 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 Roubideaux: That kind of thing.

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
Population Division
U.S. Census Bureau

Nicholas Jones
Population Division
U.S. Census Bureau

September 4, 2019

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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

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

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

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

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

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)

P1. Race

	Alaska	Block 1002, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska	Block 1003, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska
Total:	710,231 ^(P00020)	33	0
Population of one race:	658,356	33	0
White alone	473,576	28	0
Black or African American alone	23,263	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	104,871	4	0
Asian alone	38,135	0	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	7,409	0	0
Some Other Race alone	11,102	1	0
Two or More Races:	51,875	0	0
Population of two races:	47,286	0	0
White; Black or African American	4,685	0	0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	26,127	0	0
White; Asian	6,915	0	0
White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1,095	0	0
White; Some Other Race	2,211	0	0
Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	1,777	0	0
Black or African American; Asian	530	0	0
Black or African American; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	213	0	0
Black or African American; Some Other Race	409	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	1,200	0	0

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

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

	Alaska	Block 1002, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska	Block 1003, Block Group 1, Census Tract 1, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska
Total:	710,231 ^(P00020)	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

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

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

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

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

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table PCT1

Based on feedback from 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

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table P12C

Tenure by Household Size

(American Indian and Alaska Native Alone)

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

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

Source: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Table H16C

AIAN Demographic and Housing Characteristics

Examples from the 2010 Summary File 2

Household Type by Age of Householder

Universe: Total population

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

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

Source: Table PCT12, 2010 Census Summary File 2

Tenure

Universe: Total population

Population group: American Indian and Alaska Native alone

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

Source: Table HCT2, 2010 Census Summary File 2

Tenure

Universe: Total population

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

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

Source: Table HCT2, 2010 Census Summary File 2

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?