

# 2020 Census Update & Redistricting Data Program



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your future  
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United States™  
Census  
2020

# 2020 Census

A complete and accurate count of the population and housing



Count everyone once,  
only once, and in the right place.

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# Constitutional Mandate

## Purpose

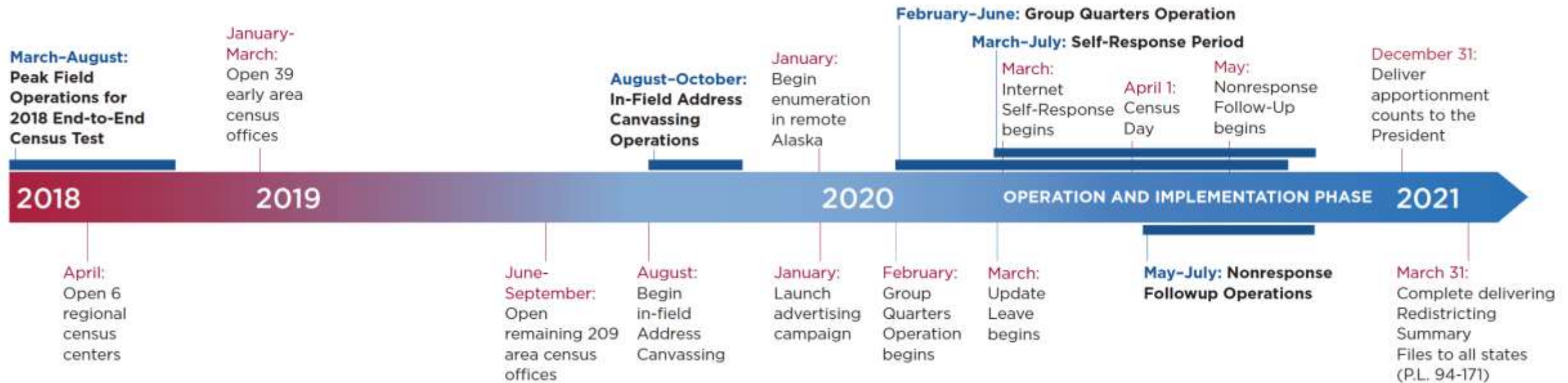
- To conduct a census of population and housing and disseminate the results to the President, the States, and the American People.



## Primary Uses of Decennial Census Data:

- Apportion representation among states as mandated by the Constitution
- Draw congressional and state legislative districts, school districts, and voting precincts
- Distribute more than \$675 billion federal dollars annually
- Inform federal, tribal, state, and local government planning
- Inform business and nonprofit organization decisions (e.g., where to locate, size of the market)

# Where Are We Now



# Internet, Phone, or Paper

## WHAT WE WILL SEND IN THE MAIL

On or between	You'll receive:
March 12-20	An invitation to respond online to the 2020 Census. (Some households will also receive paper questionnaires.)
March 16-24	A reminder letter.
	<b>If you haven't responded yet:</b>
March 26-April 3	A reminder postcard.
April 8-16	A reminder letter and paper questionnaire.
April 20-27	A final reminder postcard before we follow up in person.

Every household will have the option of responding online, by phone, or by mail.

Every household that hasn't already responded will receive reminders and a paper questionnaire.



# Next: Remote Alaska

**Enumeration will begin  
in Toksook Bay, Alaska  
on January 21, 2020**



# Integrated Partnerships and Communications

Engage and motivate people to self-respond, preferably via the internet

Raise and keep awareness high throughout the entire 2020 Census to encourage response



# Special Populations – Group Quarters and Service-Based Enumerations

**We count people at their “usual residence,” which is where they live and sleep most of the time.**

- **Group Quarters (GQs) Enumeration**
  - Places where people live or stay, in a group living arrangement, that are owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents
- **Service-Based Enumeration**
  - Provides an opportunity for people without conventional housing or people experiencing homelessness to be included in the census by enumerating them at places where they receive services or at pre-identified outdoor locations.
- **Enumeration at Transitory Locations**
  - Highly mobile populations that do not have a usual home elsewhere (e.g. campgrounds, recreational vehicle parks, marinas, hotels and motels, racetracks, circuses, or carnivals).
- **Federally Affiliated Count Overseas**
  - Obtain counts by home state of U.S. military and federal civilian employees stationed overseas and their dependents living with them.
- **Military Enumeration**
  - Involves enumeration of people living in GQs (or barracks) on military installations or military vessels.



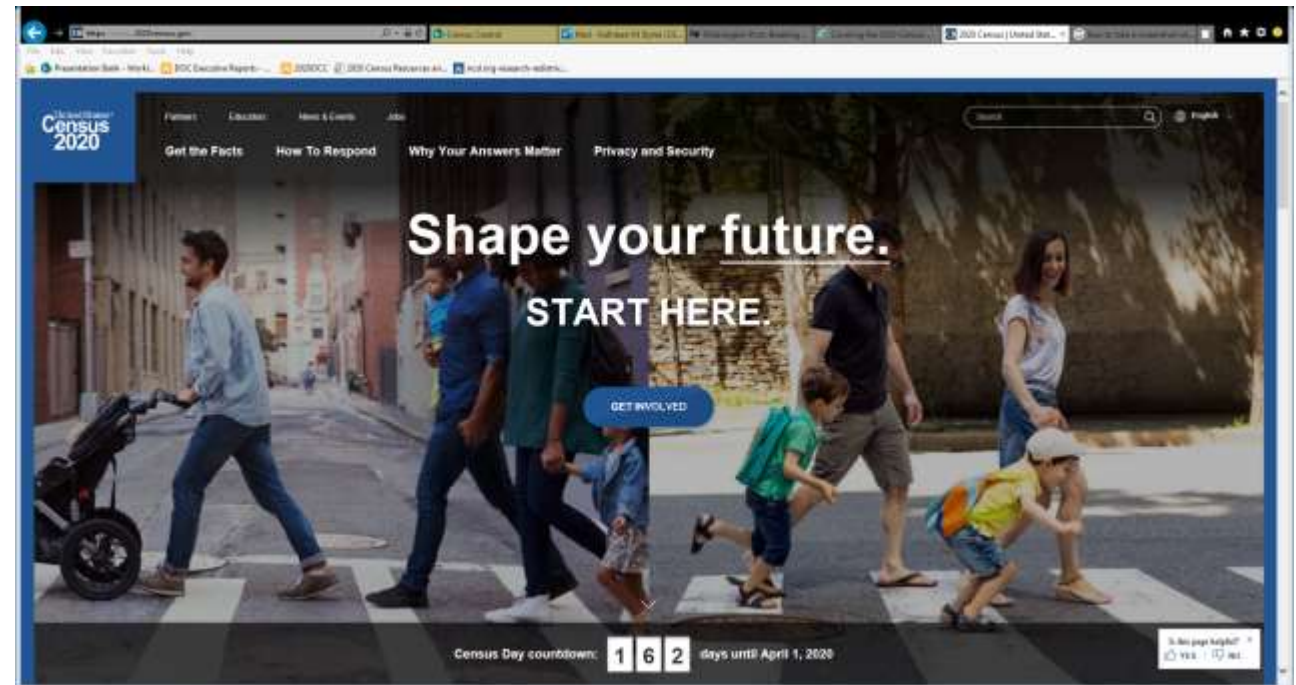
# Overview of Language Support

Internet Self-Response	Census Questionnaire Assistance	Language Guides (Video and Print) Language Glossaries Language Identification Card	Paper Questionnaire & Mailing Materials																																																												
<p><b>12 Non-English Languages</b></p> <p>Respondents will be able to toggle between the languages within the instrument.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spanish</li> <li>Chinese</li> <li>Vietnamese</li> <li>Korean</li> <li>Russian</li> <li>Arabic</li> <li>Tagalog</li> <li>Polish</li> <li>French</li> <li>Haitian Creole</li> <li>Portuguese</li> <li>Japanese</li> </ul>	<p><b>12 Non-English Languages</b></p> <p>There is a separate phone number for each language. This information is included in the mailing materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spanish</li> <li>Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese)</li> <li>Vietnamese</li> <li>Korean</li> <li>Russian</li> <li>Arabic</li> <li>Tagalog</li> <li>Polish</li> <li>French</li> <li>Haitian Creole</li> <li>Portuguese</li> <li>Japanese</li> </ul>	<p><b>59 Non-English Languages</b></p> <p>Video and print language guides will be available online. Glossaries provide key terminology to bilingual staff. Language Identification Card expanded to 59 languages (50 in 2010). <i>Language listed below are in order of need (top to bottom, left to right).</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Spanish</td> <td>Italian</td> <td>Khmer</td> <td>Tamil</td> <td>Croatian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese</td> <td>Farsi</td> <td>Nepali</td> <td>Navajo</td> <td>Bulgarian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vietnamese</td> <td>German</td> <td>Urdu</td> <td>Hungarian</td> <td>Twi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Korean</td> <td>Armenian</td> <td>Romanian</td> <td>Hebrew</td> <td>Lithuanian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Russian</td> <td>Hindi</td> <td>Telugu</td> <td>Malayalam</td> <td>Yoruba</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arabic</td> <td>Ukrainian</td> <td>Burmese</td> <td>Swahili</td> <td>Czech</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tagalog</td> <td>Bengali</td> <td>Punjabi</td> <td>Yiddish</td> <td>Igbo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polish</td> <td>Greek</td> <td>Lao</td> <td>Indonesian</td> <td>Marathi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>French</td> <td>Amharic</td> <td>Hmong</td> <td>Serbian</td> <td>Sinhala</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haitian Creole</td> <td>Somali</td> <td>Albanian</td> <td>Tigrinya</td> <td>Slovak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Portuguese</td> <td>Thai</td> <td>Turkish</td> <td>Ilocano</td> <td>American</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japanese</td> <td>Gujarati</td> <td>Bosnian</td> <td>Dutch</td> <td>Sign Language</td> </tr> </table>	Spanish	Italian	Khmer	Tamil	Croatian	Chinese	Farsi	Nepali	Navajo	Bulgarian	Vietnamese	German	Urdu	Hungarian	Twi	Korean	Armenian	Romanian	Hebrew	Lithuanian	Russian	Hindi	Telugu	Malayalam	Yoruba	Arabic	Ukrainian	Burmese	Swahili	Czech	Tagalog	Bengali	Punjabi	Yiddish	Igbo	Polish	Greek	Lao	Indonesian	Marathi	French	Amharic	Hmong	Serbian	Sinhala	Haitian Creole	Somali	Albanian	Tigrinya	Slovak	Portuguese	Thai	Turkish	Ilocano	American	Japanese	Gujarati	Bosnian	Dutch	Sign Language	<p><b>Spanish</b></p> <p>Bilingual mailing materials and questionnaires will be sent to addresses in bilingual tracts.</p> <p>Mailings will include instructions on responding via Internet or phone in 12 non-English languages.</p> <p><b>During Nonresponse Followup enumerators use:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A bilingual handheld instrument (English/Spanish)</li> <li>• Bilingual materials (English/Spanish)</li> <li>• Instructions to respond online or by phone in 12 non-English languages</li> <li>• Language Identification Card</li> </ul>
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# Monitoring Self Response

Yes, of course the Census Bureau will post daily self response rates!

- Check 2020census.gov beginning March 20, 2020
- Displayed on a map, down to the tract level
- Updated daily, 7 days/week until May 31
- June 1 – July 31, updated on business days only



# Field Employment and Hiring



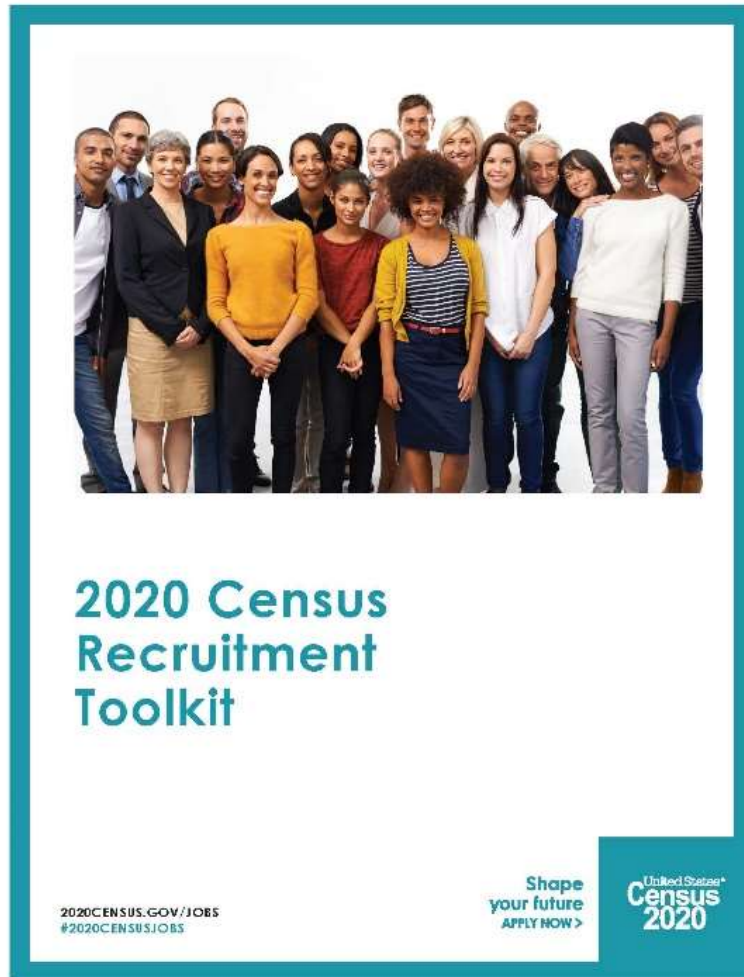
- We hope to recruit over 2.7 million individuals for peak operations
- Recruiting Kickoff was October 22
- Sending 5 million postcards/month
- Applicants stay in the pool for the entire 2020 Census

# Local Waivers

The Census Bureau works with state and tribal governments to get census income excluded so that individuals who received these benefits can work as census takers without losing their benefits or eligibility status:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP),
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF),
- Medicaid or Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

# You Can Help!



Use our recruitment toolkit at [2020census/jobs](https://2020census.gov/jobs)

We increased pay rates at 73% of counties

Requirements *include*:

- Be a U.S. citizen (with one caveat)
- Have an email address and access to a computer
- Be at least 18
- Pass a background check
- Most jobs require a drivers license and access to a vehicle

# Nonresponse Followup

## Collect data from all households, including group and unique living arrangements

- Leverage automation to efficiently manage and route on-the-ground field staff, as well as manage case assignment and the number of contact attempts
- Field workers will use handheld devices for collecting the data
- Operations such as recruiting, training, and payroll will be automated – reducing the time and staff required for these activities
- Phased approach will ensure accurate and complete count



# Statutory Confidentiality

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



# The Census Bureau's Privacy Protections Over Time

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

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





# The Growing Privacy Threat

## More Data and Faster Computers!

In today's digital age, there has been a proliferation of databases that could potentially be used to attempt to undermine the privacy protections of our statistical data products.

Similarly, today's computers are able to perform complex, large-scale calculations with increasing ease.

These parallel trends represent new threats to our ability to safeguard respondents' data.

# Reconstructing the 2010 Census

**The 2010 Census collected information on the age, sex, race, ethnicity, and relationship (to householder) status for ~309 Million individuals. (1.9 Billion confidential data points)**

**The 2010 Census data products released over 150 Billion statistics.**

**Internal Census Bureau research confirms that the confidential 2010 Census microdata can be accurately reconstructed from the publicly released tabulations.**

# The Census Bureau's Decision – Differential Privacy

**Advances in computing power and the availability of external data sources make database reconstruction and re-identification increasingly likely.**

**The Census Bureau recognized that its traditional disclosure avoidance methods are increasingly insufficient to counter these risks.**

**To meet its continuing obligations to safeguard respondent information, the Census Bureau has committed to modernizing its approach to privacy protections.**

# Privacy vs. Accuracy

Differential Privacy allows policymakers to precisely calibrate where on the privacy/accuracy spectrum the resulting data will be.

Providing accurate data



Safeguarding individual privacy

Data	Quality		Bnae	Kegouqe
Dada	Qualitg		Vrkk	Jzcfkdy
Data	Qaality		Dncb	PrhvBin
Dzte	Qvality		Dncb	Prtnavy
Dfha	Quapyti		Tgta	Ppijacy
Tgta	Qucjity		Dfha	Pnjvico
Dncb	Qhulitn		Dzhe	Njivaci
Ntue	Quevdto		Dzte	Privacy
Vrkk	Zuhvry		Dada	Privacg
Bnaq	Denorbe		Data	Privacy

# Establishing a Privacy-loss Budget

The only way to absolutely eliminate all risk of re-identification would be to never release any usable data.

Differential privacy allows you to quantify a precise level of “acceptable risk.”

This measure is called the “Privacy Budget” or “Epsilon.”

$\epsilon=0$  (perfect privacy) would result in completely useless data

$\epsilon=\infty$  (perfect accuracy) would result in releasing the data in fully identifiable form

A large, stylized blue Greek letter epsilon symbol (ε) is positioned on the right side of the slide, serving as a visual representation of the privacy budget concept.

# Differential Privacy and the PL Data

- We released a prototype PL file in 2018 that you can find on our website, [www.census.gov/rdo](http://www.census.gov/rdo)
- TODAY\*\*\*\*\* National Academy of Sciences, “Workshop on 2020 Census Data Products: Data Needs and Privacy Considerations”
- Accuracy will be additive from the block level
- We have not yet established the Epsilon for the 2020 Census:
  - Epsilon for 2018 PL Demonstration Product was 0.25
  - Epsilon for the 2010 Demonstration Product was 6 (4 for person tables, 2 for housing unit tables)

# 2020 Redistricting Data Program

**Phase 1 – The Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP)**

**Phase 2 – The Voting District Project (VTDP)**

**Phase 3 – Data Delivery**

**Phase 4 – Collection of the new plans**

- 118<sup>th</sup> Congressional Plans
- New State Legislative District Plans

**Phase 5 – The View From the States**

- The evaluation of the 2020 Redistricting Data Program (RDP), the recommendations from the states, and the plan for the 2030 RDP

# Products

## Phase 3 – Tabulations

### Prototype P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File

#### Final 2018 Prototype P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data File Design

Table P1 – Race

Table P2 – Race for the Population 18 Years and Over

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

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

Table H1 – Occupancy Status (Housing)

#### New Table

Table P5 – Group Quarters Population by Group Quarters Type

- Multiple geographies including census block
- Group quarters is total population only, no demographic breakdown



# Group Quarters Assistance

On February 8, 2018, the Census Bureau published a Federal Register Notice on the Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations. In that Notice, the Census Bureau stated our intention to continue counting prisoners at the correctional facility as we determined that is most consistent with the concept of usual residence, as established by the Census Act of 1790. However, the notice also stated:

The Census Bureau will offer a product to assist states that wish to reallocate their own prisoner population counts.

The Census Geocoding Tool:

[https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/summary-files/2020/GQAssistance\\_CensusGeocoder.html](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/summary-files/2020/GQAssistance_CensusGeocoder.html)

# Voting Rights Tabulations

- Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity
  - Annual Tabulation
  - Calculated using the American Community Survey 5-year estimates
  - Added Congressional and State Legislative Districts for 2018 and future releases
  - Typically released in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of February each year
- Section 203 Language Determinations
  - New determinations conducted every 5 years
  - Identifies counties or townships where language assistance is needed for voting
  - Calculated using the American Community Survey 5-year estimates
  - Last published in the Federal Register –12/5/2016, next publication estimated 12/2021

# Voting Rights Data

## **Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity (CVAP)**

- **CVAP initially created every 10 years (after Census 2000 and the 2010 Census)**
- **CVAP now tabulated annually (since 2011)**
- **Tabulated using the American Community Survey 5-year estimates**
- **The CVAP file contains data aggregations (summarized racial and ethnic categories) based on OMB guidance of aggregation for civil rights enforcement.**
- **Added Congressional and State Legislative Districts for 2018 and future releases**
- **Typically released in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of February each year**

# Voting Rights Data

## Key Takeaways

- The current Section 203 Language Determinations were published in the Federal Register on 12/5/2016.
- The estimated date for the next Section 203 Language Determinations is December of 2021.
- Census Voting Age Population (CVAP) data will not be included in the 2020 Census P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data file.
- Census Voting Age Population (CVAP) data will be released by the U.S. Census Bureau by April 1, 2021.

# Thank You!