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*Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

CITY OF SAN JOSE and BLACK ALLIANCE FOR JUST IMMIGRATION

*[Additional Counsel Listed Below]*

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CITY OF SAN JOSE, a municipal  
corporation; and BLACK ALLIANCE FOR  
JUST IMMIGRATION, a California  
nonprofit corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

WILBUR L. ROSS, JR., in his official  
capacity as Secretary of the U.S. Department  
of Commerce; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMERCE; RON JARMIN, in his  
official capacity as Acting Director of the  
U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. CENSUS  
BUREAU,

Defendants.

3:18-cv-02279-RS

**DECLARATION OF ANA G.  
GUARDADO IN SUPPORT OF  
PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Date: December 7, 2018  
Time: 10:00 a.m.  
Dept: 3  
Judge: The Hon. Richard Seeborg  
Trial Date: January 7, 2019

1 I, Ana G. Guardado, declare as follows:

2 1. I am an attorney at Manatt, Phelps, & Phillips, LLP, counsel for Plaintiffs City of San  
3 Jose and Black Alliance for Just Immigration in the above-captioned litigation. I submit this  
4 declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

5 2. Attached as **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of Remarks by Secretary Wilbur L.  
6 Ross at the U.S. Census, National Partnership Press Event at the Renaissance Hotel, Washington,  
7 D.C., as prepared for delivery, October 2, 2018, available for review on the U.S. Department of  
8 Commerce website at [https://www.commerce.gov/news/speeches/2018/10/remarks-secretary-](https://www.commerce.gov/news/speeches/2018/10/remarks-secretary-wilbur-l-ross-us-census-national-partnership-press)  
9 [wilbur-l-ross-us-census-national-partnership-press](https://www.commerce.gov/news/speeches/2018/10/remarks-secretary-wilbur-l-ross-us-census-national-partnership-press).

10 3. Attached as **Exhibit B** is a true and correct copy of a letter dated July 5, 2018 from  
11 Ross to Catherine E. Lhamon, Chair of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, available  
12 for review on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights website at  
13 <https://www.usccr.gov/press/2018/07-17-18-letter.pdf>.

14 4. Attached as **Exhibit C** is a selection of documents from the administrative record that  
15 Plaintiffs rely upon in their Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. These  
16 documents were number-stamped as follows: 001057 – 001058; 001259 – 001260; 001277 –  
17 001285; 001286 – 001297; 001313 – 001320; 0002462; 0002521 – 0002523; 0003890 –  
18 0003891; 0005216; 0009812 – 0009833; 0009859 – 0009882; 0012465; and 0013023 – 0013024.

19 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is  
20 true and correct.

21 Executed this 16th day of November, 2018 at San Francisco, California.

22 /s/ Ana G. Guardado  
23 Ana G. Guardado  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

*Additional Counsel for Plaintiffs*

CITY OF SAN JOSE and BLACK ALLIANCE FOR JUST IMMIGRATION

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# EXHIBIT 1



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# Remarks by Secretary Wilbur L. Ross at the U.S. Census, National Partnership Press Event at the Renaissance Hotel, Washington, D.C.

OCTOBER 2, 2018

 [2020 Census](#)  [Cybersecurity](#)

(Introduced by Hector Barreto, President of The Latino Coalition and former Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration.)

AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY  
Tuesday, October 2, 2018

**Office of Public Affairs**

(202) 482-4883

[publicaffairs@doc.gov](mailto:publicaffairs@doc.gov)

Thank you, Hector, for that kind introduction, and — as the former SBA Administrator — thank you for your service to our country. I can't tell you how important it is for me to be here to discuss our plans to work with national organizations such as yours to count everyone in the country. Thank you to the Latino Coalition for hosting this event.

And, thank you, Harry Alford of the National Black Chamber of Commerce, and Chiling Tong, of the Asian / Pacific Islander American Chamber of Commerce and Entrepreneurship, for being with us as well. We appreciate all three of your organizations' early and strong support for the Census count that will take place in 2020.

Our event today demonstrates the significance of National Partnerships to the 2020 Decennial Census. Our goal is to count everyone, one time, and in the right place.

The Census Bureau's National Partnership Program is well underway, and is picking up speed. We are contacting national organizations like the ones represented here, to help us connect to communities and individuals who are difficult to reach, and who tend not to respond to the initial contact from the Census Bureau.

Two weeks ago, in my office at the Commerce Department, I met with our Census Bureau's National Partnership Team. I told them that I will be personally involved in recruiting organizations: from major corporations, such as large retailers, restaurant and hotel chains, social media and digital companies; to federal departments and agencies; large healthcare providers; national business organizations such as the ones here today; local and state governments; and media outlets and organizations.

This year alone, the Census Bureau has already engaged in conversations with nearly 200 organizations, ranging from major companies in the technology, media, retail, and food and beverage industries. We have met with leading national advocacy and non-profit groups that reach hard-to-count populations.

Many trusted national organizations are already on board, such as the NAACP, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, the United Way, the American Library Association, and the American Association of Community Colleges, to name a few. They will engage in numerous activities to encourage their customers, constituents, clients, employees, and their fans, to respond to the Census when it is time.

We plan on having a major National Partner kick-off event in April 2019, one year from the Census. We are committed to the National Partnership Program because we need everyone's help in raising awareness of the importance of the Census to every business, every organization, every family and every individual in the country.

The Census is an essential civic exercise, to which we all contribute, and from which we all benefit.

We want to enlist as many partners as we can.

Within the Census Bureau, we are hiring more national partnership specialists than ever before. By the end of this month, we will have more than 100 partnership specialists on the payroll. At the height of the Census, there will be more than 1,500 partnership specialists working across the country. That is far more than the 849 partnership specialists working during the peak of the 2010 Census.

In addition, during the last Census, we did not have those specialists in the field until well into 2008. In this cycle, we had more than 40 partnership specialists in the field beginning a full year earlier.

I have also reached out to a number of states and have encouraged them to establish so-called "Complete Count Committees" for the 2020 Census. These committees will work to encourage public participation in the Census, thereby assuring that local and state governments get their fair share of federal outlays. So far, 38 states and the District of Columbia have created Complete Count Committees.

We expect to have almost all 50 states on board, but we are awaiting the returns from 11 gubernatorial elections this coming November. Many of those states have indicated they will establish Complete Count Committees once their new governors are in place later this year or in early 2019. This is the first census in which we have worked on a nation-wide effort to establish partnerships with every state.

In addition, many state governments are supporting the Census by providing data to ensure that we reach and count every person. Our state outreach effort is far ahead of where it was at this point in

the last census. In 2010, there was no coordinated effort to form partnerships at the state level.

There are many good reasons to aggressively pursue partnerships with national organizations. They help us convey to all U.S. residents that the Census is required by the U.S. Constitution and that it determines congressional representation. The Census guides the distribution of more than \$675 billion a year in federal funding. It provides the data for decisions that impact local communities, such as where to build roads, schools, and hospitals.

And our national partners help to emphasize that — by law — the Census is strictly confidential. Responses are not shared with anyone outside of the Census Bureau. Since 1954, Census workers have sworn for life to uphold confidentiality protections contained in the Title 13 legal statute. It is against the law for any Census Bureau employee to share respondent information with anyone. That means they cannot share Census data with any other government agency or government officials, including those working at the IRS, the FBI, ICE, DHS, and for local and state law enforcement agencies.

Furthermore, I am proud to report that our 2018 Census Test in Providence, Rhode Island, was a great success. All of our major operational systems functioned well, and the self-response rates we saw beat our own estimates. Our preliminary analysis of the test in Providence indicates that the productivity rate of our enumerators was 1.51 cases per hour. That is a stark improvement over the 1.01 cases per hour we experienced in the 2010 Census.

There are many other improvements over the last Census. The coming 2020 Census will be the first-ever digital census. We found that in Providence, respondents embraced our technological innovations. Among those who responded on their own, six out of 10 did so using our online forms.

I also want to note that we are on budget and on schedule with every aspect of the 2020 Census. We are adhering to the design and timeframes that have been meticulously planned since the last Census in 2010.

We are focused on cyber issues associated with the count, being fully cognizant of need to protect the privacy of everyone. We know that we cannot afford to have any type of security breach, and we are putting ample resources into data-protection systems.

On top of our already strong culture of data security and stewardship, we are collaborating with the federal government's top intelligence agencies. We are working with the best cyber-security firms in the nation to further assure that all of our data systems are secure, as well as the means by which our data is gathered.

Data is encrypted at the point of collection. It is encrypted in transit. And it is encrypted when it is at rest in the Census Bureaus' systems. Our encryption methodologies are consistent with the best



practices across the Federal Government and in the private sector.

The Census Bureau also encrypts data on our enumerators' devices, such as their phones, laptops, and servers. The Bureau removes data as soon as possible from all government devices, and our responses are locked in our vault.

Finally, we are making a full-court press to assure that everyone living in the United States responds to the 2020 Census. We will spend \$510 million on advertising and marketing through Y&R, the creative agency that is leading our efforts. This is an increase of \$130 million spent on advertising and marketing during the 2010 Census.

Again, I am delighted to be here with you, Hector, as well as with Harry, and Chiling — who also, I might note — is a graduate of the Commerce Department.

Thank you all for your participation in the National Partnership program, and your commitment to making the 2020 Census a huge success. We look forward to working with your organizations and others in the months ahead.

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## U.S. Department of Commerce

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# EXHIBIT 2



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**The Secretary of Commerce**  
Washington, D.C. 20230

July 5, 2018

Ms. Catherine E. Lhamon  
Chair  
United States Commission on Civil Rights  
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 1150  
Washington, DC 20425

Dear Ms. Lhamon:

Thank you for your letter regarding the U.S. Department of Commerce's decision to reinstate a citizenship question to the 2020 decennial census. I appreciate your taking the time to share your views on this important matter.

At my direction, the Department and the U.S. Census Bureau conducted a thorough review of the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) December 2017 request to reinstate a citizenship question on the 2020 Census. That review included legal, program, and policy considerations. On March 26, 2018, after taking a hard look at the request and ensuring that I considered all facts and data relevant to the question so I could make an informed decision on how to respond, I determined that reinstatement of a citizenship question on the 2020 Census is necessary to provide complete and accurate data in response to the DOJ's request. A copy of my memorandum directing the Census Bureau to reinstate the citizenship question is available on the Department's website: [https://www.commerce.gov/sites/commerce.gov/files/2018-03-26\\_2.pdf](https://www.commerce.gov/sites/commerce.gov/files/2018-03-26_2.pdf).

I would also like to respond to some of the more troubling reactions to my decision, particularly those that encourage non-participation in the 2020 Census on the ground that Census responses could be shared with law enforcement and used against respondents. No one should be afraid to stand up and be counted. The law is clear – the answers a person provides on a Census form may not be used for law enforcement or any other purpose that would reveal his or her identity or how an individual responded to a question. Anyone who handles Census data swears an oath to keep those data confidential for life. Under Title 13, using Census responses for any other reason than to produce population statistics is punishable by fines and up to five years in prison.

I am asking Federal, state, and local leaders to reassure the public of these facts. Such public encouragement and reassurance would help achieve the goals that we share and are working very hard to achieve: a complete and accurate Census. By encouraging non-citizens, their friends, and their families to respond to the Census, you can help the Census Bureau conduct a complete and accurate count. This in turn would provide the anonymous enumeration of ALL persons. Better citizenship data will allow stronger enforcement of the Voting Rights

Ms. Catherine E. Lhamon  
Page 2

Act to protect minorities, and accurate numbers will help governments and civic organizations provide better services to all.

People should know the facts – their information is protected by law, and it is their civic duty, and in their own best interest, to stand up and be counted. I look forward to working with you to ensure a complete and accurate 2020 Census.

If you have any additional questions or would like to discuss this matter further, please contact Michael Walsh, Deputy General Counsel, at (202) 482-4772.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Wilbur Ross". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Wilbur Ross

# EXHIBIT 3

January 26, 2018

2018 JAN 29 AM 10:38

The Honorable Wilbur L. Ross  
Secretary of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
14<sup>th</sup> St. and Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20230

O S EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Dear Secretary Ross:

As former directors of the U.S. Census Bureau, serving under both Republican and Democratic administrations, we want to thank you for the care for the future of the Census Bureau you have displayed. We were, however, troubled to learn that the Department of Justice has recently asked the Bureau to add a new question on citizenship to the 2020 census. We are deeply concerned about the consequences of this possible action and hope that our objective observations provide a useful perspective before a final decision is made on this issue.

We were encouraged by your testimony before the Census Bureau's House and Senate authorizing committees last October. Your frank assessment of the status of 2020 Census preparations and your acknowledgment that the Bureau will need more resources to conduct an acceptably accurate enumeration were correct. Undoubtedly, your substantial private sector experience has informed your approach to the Bureau's mission. Similarly, your experience as a census enumerator many years ago may have helped to shape your appreciation for the importance of the fair and accurate census our Constitution envisions, free from partisan influence and guided by sound, well documented, scientifically driven decisions.<sup>1</sup>

There is a well-proven multi-year process to suggest and test new questions. We strongly believe that adding an untested question on citizenship status at this late point in the decennial planning process would put the accuracy of the enumeration and success of the census in all communities at grave risk. Your observation at the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee hearing on October 12, 2017 — that adding untested questions could reduce response rates — suggests that you have carefully considered respondent burden and other factors that contribute to public acceptance of censuses and surveys, as the window of opportunity to lock down census methods, operations, content, and infrastructure closes quickly.

As you fully appreciate, planning a decennial census is an enormous challenge. Preparations for a census are complex, with each component related to and built upon previous research and tests. The critical

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<sup>1</sup> We think you will enjoy recalling that Kenneth Prewitt, a signer of this letter, was your crew leader in 1960. You were in the Harvard Business School, and he in the Harvard Divinity School; like you, he wanted to make some extra money over spring break. Ken was appointed a crew leader and recruited enumerators *only* from the HBS, knowing that they would carry out their duties efficiently. Indeed, they (you) did — your crew finished first in Boston, with the highest accuracy score in the city.



'dress rehearsal' for the 2020 Census (the 2018 End-to-End Census Test) is starting in Providence County, RI. Adding a citizenship question without a testing opportunity in a contemporary, census-like environment will invalidate the results and lessons learned from the End-to-End test. Key assumptions underlying estimates of self-response, staffing needs, local office sites, and communication strategies will no longer be sound, calling into question cost projections that we know you have worked hard to validate and update. In addition, the Census Bureau would need to modify data capture and processing systems, language assistance and enumerator training materials, and web-based instructions for completing the census in the time remaining before the 2020 Census starts – all without the benefit of field testing.

There are sound reasons that the Census Act requires the Bureau to submit to Congress the topics and actual questions it will include, three and two years, respectively, before Census Day. It is highly risky to ask untested questions in the context of the complete 2020 Census design. There is a great deal of evidence that even small changes in survey question order, wording, and instructions can have significant, and often unexpected, consequences for the rate, quality, and truthfulness of response. The effect of adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census on data quality and census accuracy, therefore, is completely unknown. Also of import, overcoming unexpected obstacles that arise as 2020 Census operations unfold would add to the cost, without assurances that such efforts would yield a more accurate outcome.

In summary, we believe that adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census will considerably increase the risks to the 2020 enumeration. Because we share your goal of a "full, fair, and accurate census," as the Constitution requires, we urge you to consider a prudent course of action in response to the Justice Department's untimely and potentially disruptive request.

Please let us know if we can answer any questions or be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Vincent P. Barabba (1973-1976; 1979-1981)

Martha Farnsworth Riche (1994-1998)

Kenneth Prewitt (1998-2001)

Steven H. Murdock (2008-2009)

Robert M. Groves (2009-2012)

John Thompson (2013-2017)

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**As part of his decision-making process, Secretary Ross spoke to a number of different stakeholders about the Department of Justice's request to reinstate the citizenship question on the 2020 Decennial. These notes attempt to memorialize those conversations. These are not verbatim transcripts and each summary reflects the recollections of attendees from the Department of Commerce. Every effort has been made to ensure these notes are an accurate reflection of Secretary Ross's conversations with stakeholders.**

Hermann Habermann, former Deputy Director and COO of the Census Bureau (2002-2006)

On March 23, 2018, Secretary Ross and his staff spoke with Hermann Habermann, former Deputy Director and COO of the Census Bureau, former Director of the U.N. Statistical Division, and former Chief Statistician at OMB. Mr. Habermann stated that he was not aware of a controlled study that could quantify the effect on participation rates of asking a citizenship question. Mr. Habermann stated that he believed that asking a citizenship question on the Decennial Census would diminish response rates and degrade the quality of responses, but there is no data to support these beliefs or to quantify the expected response diminution rate. Mr. Habermann stated that he believed the "burden of proof" for getting a question added to the Decennial Census is on the person who proposes it. Specifically, the proposing party should be required to demonstrate how the proposed question would not degrade the census. Mr. Habermann stated that the census is fragile, and that it is particularly fragile now because our country is divided and people are influenced by social media, which can be a powerfully disrupting force. Mr. Habermann continued that social media makes it much easier to galvanize mistrust about the census by questioning its very purpose. Mr. Habermann stated that lower response rates cause the costs of the census to go up and the quality of the data to go down.

Mr. Habermann shared an example from his time at Census Bureau. In 2004, DHS asked the Census Bureau to provide data on the number of Arab Americans by zip code in certain areas of the country. Mr. Habermann noted that this information was already available to the public but DHS could not figure out how to access it. When the Census Bureau provided DHS with the information it requested, there was a political firestorm and the Census Bureau was accused of providing DHS with sensitive information. (Mr. Habermann made clear that the Census Bureau does not give out personally identifiable information and did not do so here, but the result was the same.) Mr. Habermann noted that despite the outcry, the response rate to subsequent census surveys did not change in the communities most impacted by the dissemination of the supposedly sensitive information. Mr. Habermann confirmed that he ascertained this personally, but also cautioned that we are living in a different time now and the political climate is different.

Mr. Habermann stated that he believed that reinstating a citizenship question would cause divisiveness and that the party requesting the addition should have the burden of proof to establish the overriding policy reason for the addition. Mr. Habermann further stated that if the Secretary wants to add the question, the reason must be clear – there must be no public mistrust of the underlying reason, which is not the case here. Mr. Habermann noted that this proposed citizenship question would be particularly fraught because there has not been a clear explanation given as to why this data is necessary. Therefore, it is easy to misconstrue the motives behind the question. Finally, Mr. Habermann noted that if a proposed question would not decrease cost,

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PRE-DECISIONAL DRAFT

serve an important policy objective, or increase data quality, there is no reason to put it on the questionnaire.

- Lower response rate
- Degrade quality of responses
- Burden of proof on proposing party
- Country divided
- Higher costs



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Washington, DC 20233-0001

January 19, 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR: Wilbur L. Ross, Jr.  
Secretary of Commerce

Through: Karen Dunn Kelley  
Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Deputy Secretary

Ron S. Jarmin  
Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Director

Enrique Lamas  
Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Deputy Director

From: John M. Abowd  
Chief Scientist and Associate Director for Research and Methodology

Subject: Technical Review of the Department of Justice Request to Add  
Citizenship Question to the 2020 Census

The Department of Justice has requested block-level citizen voting-age population estimates by OMB-approved race and ethnicity categories from the 2020 Census of Population and Housing. These estimates are currently provided in two related data products: the PL94-171 redistricting data, produced by April 1st of the year following a decennial census under the authority of 13 U.S.C. Section 141, and the Citizen Voting Age Population by Race and Ethnicity (CVAP) tables produced every February from the most recent five-year American Community Survey data. The PL94-171 data are released at the census block level. The CVAP data are released at the census block group level.

We consider three alternatives in response to the request: (A) no change in data collection, (B) adding a citizenship question to the 2020 Census, and (C) obtaining citizenship status from administrative records for the whole 2020 Census population.

We recommend either Alternative A or C. Alternative C best meets DoJ's stated uses, is comparatively far less costly than Alternative B, does not increase response burden, and does not harm the quality of the census count. Alternative A is not very costly and also does not harm the quality of the census count. Alternative B better addresses DoJ's stated uses than Alternative A. However, Alternative B is very costly, harms the quality of the census count, and would use substantially less accurate citizenship status data than are available from administrative sources.

<i>Summary of Alternatives</i>			
	<i>Alternative A</i>	<i>Alternative B</i>	<i>Alternative C</i>
<b>Description</b>	No change in data collection	Add citizenship question to the 2020 Census (i.e., the DoJ request), all 2020 Census microdata remain within the Census Bureau	Leave 2020 Census questionnaire as designed and add citizenship from administrative records, all 2020 Census microdata and any linked citizenship data remain within the Census Bureau
<b>Impact on 2020 Census</b>	None	Major potential quality and cost disruptions	None
<b>Quality of Citizen Voting-Age Population Data</b>	Status quo	Block-level data improved, but with serious quality issues remaining	Best option for block-level citizenship data, quality much improved
<b>Other Advantages</b>	Lowest cost alternative	Direct measure of self-reported citizenship for the whole population	Administrative citizenship records more accurate than self-reports, incremental cost is very likely to be less than \$2M, USCIS data would permit record linkage for many more legal resident noncitizens
<b>Shortcomings</b>	Citizen voting-age population data remain the same or are improved by using small-area modeling methods	Citizenship status is misreported at a very high rate for noncitizens, citizenship status is missing at a high rate for citizens and noncitizens due to reduced self-response and increased item nonresponse, nonresponse followup costs increase by at least \$27.5M, erroneous enumerations increase, whole-person census imputations increase	Citizenship variable integrated into 2020 Census microdata outside the production system, Memorandum of Understanding with United States Citizen and Immigration Services required to acquire most up-to-date naturalization data

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

John M. Abowd, Chief Scientist  
and Associate Director for Research and Methodology

## Detailed Analysis of Alternatives

The statistics in this memorandum have been released by the Census Bureau Disclosure Review Board with approval number CBDRB-2018-CDAR-014.

### *Alternative A: Make no changes*

Under this alternative, we would not change the current 2020 Census questionnaire nor the planned publications from the 2020 Census and the American Community Survey (ACS). Under this alternative, the PL94-171 redistricting data and the citizen voting-age population (CVAP) data would be released on the current schedule and with the current specifications. The redistricting and CVAP data are used by the Department of Justice to enforce the Voting Rights Act. They are also used by state redistricting offices to draw congressional and legislative districts that conform to constitutional equal-population and Voting Rights Act nondiscrimination requirements. Because the block-group-level CVAP tables have associated margins of error, their use in combination with the much more precise block-level census counts in the redistricting data requires sophisticated modeling. For these purposes, most analysts and the DoJ use statistical modeling methods to produce the block-level eligible voter data that become one of the inputs to their processes.

If the DoJ requests the assistance of Census Bureau statistical experts in developing model-based statistical methods to better facilitate the DoJ's uses of these data in performing its Voting Rights Act duties, a small team of Census Bureau experts similar in size and capabilities to the teams used to provide the Voting Rights Act Section 203 language determinations would be deployed.

We estimate that this alternative would have no impact on the quality of the 2020 Census because there would be no change to any of the parameters underling the Secretary's revised life-cycle cost estimates. The estimated cost is about \$350,000 because that is approximately the cost of resources that would be used to do the modeling for the DoJ.

### *Alternative B: Add the question on citizenship to the 2020 Census questionnaire*

Under this alternative, we would add the ACS question on citizenship to the 2020 Census questionnaire and ISR instrument. We would then produce the block-level citizen voting-age population by race and ethnicity tables during the 2020 Census publication phase.

Since the question is already asked on the American Community Survey, we would accept the cognitive research and questionnaire testing from the ACS instead of independently retesting the citizenship question. This means that the cost of preparing the new question would be minimal. We did not prepare an estimate of the impact of adding the citizenship question on the cost of reprogramming the Internet Self-Response (ISR) instrument, revising the Census Questionnaire Assistance (CQA), or redesigning the printed questionnaire because those components will not be finalized until after the March 2018 submission of the final questions. Adding the citizenship question is similar in scope and cost to recasting the race and ethnicity questions again, should that become necessary, and would be done at the same time. After the 2020 Census ISR, CQA and printed questionnaire are in final form, adding the citizenship question would be much more expensive and would depend on exactly when the implementation decision was made during the production cycle.



For these reasons, we analyzed Alternative B in terms of its adverse impact on the rate of voluntary cooperation via self-response, the resulting increase in nonresponse followup (NRFU), and the consequent effects on the quality of the self-reported citizenship data. Three distinct analyses support the conclusion of an adverse impact on self-response and, as a result, on the accuracy and quality of the 2020 Census. We assess the costs of increased NRFU in light of the results of these analyses.

*B.1. Quality of citizenship responses*

We considered the quality of the citizenship responses on the ACS. In this analysis we estimated item nonresponse rates for the citizenship question on the ACS from 2013 through 2016. When item nonresponse occurs, the ACS edit and imputation modules are used to allocate an answer to replace the missing data item. This results in lower quality data because of the statistical errors in these allocation models. The analysis of the self-responses responses is done using ACS data from 2013-2016 because of operational changes in 2013, including the introduction of the ISR option and changes in the followup operations for mail-in questionnaires.

In the period from 2013 to 2016, item nonresponse rates for the citizenship question on the mail-in questionnaires for non-Hispanic whites (NHW) ranged from 6.0% to 6.3%, non-Hispanic blacks (NHB) ranged from 12.0% to 12.6%, and Hispanics ranged from 11.6 to 12.3%. In that same period, the ISR item nonresponse rates for citizenship were greater than those for mail-in questionnaires. In 2013, the item nonresponse rates for the citizenship variable on the ISR instrument were NHW: 6.2%, NHB: 12.3% and Hispanic: 13.0%. By 2016 the rates increased for NHB and especially Hispanics. They were NHW: 6.2%, NHB: 13.1%, and Hispanic: 15.5% (a 2.5 percentage point increase). Whether the response is by mail-in questionnaire or ISR instrument, item nonresponse rates for the citizenship question are much greater than the comparable rates for other demographic variables like sex, birthdate/age, and race/ethnicity (data not shown).

*B.2. Self-response rate analyses*

We directly compared the self-response rate in the 2000 Census for the short and long forms, separately for citizen and noncitizen households. In all cases, citizenship status of the individuals in the household was determined from administrative record sources, not from the response on the long form. A noncitizen household contains at least one noncitizen. Both citizen and noncitizen households have lower self-response rates on the long form compared to the short form; however, the decline in self-response for noncitizen households was 3.3 percentage points greater than the decline for citizen households. This analysis compared short and long form respondents, categories which were randomly assigned in the design of the 2000 Census.

We compared the self-response rates for the same household address on the 2010 Census and the 2010 American Community Survey, separately for citizen and noncitizen households. Again, all citizenship data were taken from administrative records, not the ACS, and noncitizen households contain at least one noncitizen resident. In this case, the randomization is over the selection of household addresses to receive the 2010 ACS. Because the ACS is an ongoing survey sampling fresh households each month, many of the residents of sampled households completed the 2010 ACS with the same reference address as they used for the 2010 Census. Once again, the self-response rates were lower in the ACS than in the 2010 Census for both citizen and noncitizen households. In this 2010 comparison, moreover, the decline in self-response was 5.1 percentage points greater for noncitizen households than for citizen households.

In both the 2000 and 2010 analyses, only the long-form or ACS questionnaire contained a citizenship question. Both the long form and the ACS questionnaires are more burdensome than the shortform. Survey methodologists consider burden to include both the direct time costs of responding and the indirect costs arising from nonresponse due to perceived sensitivity of the topic. There are, consequently, many explanations for the lower self-response rates among all household types on these longer questionnaires. However, the only difference between citizen and noncitizen households in our studies was the presence of at least one noncitizen in noncitizen households. It is therefore a reasonable inference that a question on citizenship would lead to some decline in overall self-response because it would make the 2020 Census modestly more burdensome in the direct sense, and potentially much more burdensome in the indirect sense that it would lead to a larger decline in self-response for noncitizen households.

### *B.3. Breakoff rate analysis*

We examined the response breakoff paradata for the 2016 ACS. We looked at all breakoff screens on the ISR instrument, and specifically at the breakoffs that occurred on the screens with the citizenship and related questions like place of birth and year of entry to the U.S. Breakoff paradata isolate the point in answering the questionnaire where a respondent discontinues entering data—breaks off—rather than finishing. A breakoff is different from failure to self-respond. The respondent started the survey and was prepared to provide the data on the Internet Self-Response instrument, but changed his or her mind during the interview.

Hispanics and non-Hispanic non-whites (NHNW) have greater breakoff rates than non-Hispanic whites (NHW). In the 2016 ACS data, breakoffs were NHW: 9.5% of cases while NHNW: 14.1% and Hispanics: 17.6%. The paradata show the question on which the breakoff occurred. Only 0.04% of NHW broke off on the citizenship question, whereas NHNW broke off 0.27% and Hispanics broke off 0.36%. There are three related questions on immigrant status on the ACS: citizenship, place of birth, and year of entry to the United States. Considering all three questions Hispanics broke off on 1.6% of all ISR cases, NHNW: 1.2% and NHW: 0.5%. A breakoff on the ISR instrument can result in follow-up costs, imputation of missing data, or both. Because Hispanics and non-Hispanic non-whites breakoff much more often than non-Hispanic whites, especially on the citizenship-related questions, their survey response quality is differentially affected.

### *B.4. Cost analysis*

Lower self-response rates would raise the cost of conducting the 2020 Census. We discuss those increased costs below. They also reduce the quality of the resulting data. Lower self-response rates degrade data quality because data obtained from NRFU have greater erroneous enumeration and whole-person imputation rates. An erroneous enumeration means a census person enumeration that should not have been counted for any of several reasons, such as, that the person (1) is a duplicate of a correct enumeration; (2) is inappropriate (e.g., the person died before Census Day); or (3) is enumerated in the wrong location for the relevant tabulation ([https://www.census.gov/coverage\\_measurement/definitions/](https://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/definitions/)). A whole-person census imputation is a census microdata record for a person for which all characteristics are imputed.

Our analysis of the 2010 Census coverage errors (Census Coverage Measurement Estimation Report: Summary of Estimates of Coverage for Persons in the United States, Memo G-01) contains the relevant data. That study found that when the 2010 Census obtained a valid self-response (219 million persons),



the correct enumeration rate was 97.3%, erroneous enumerations were 2.5%, and whole-person census imputations were 0.3%. All erroneous enumeration and whole-person imputation rates are much greater for responses collected in NRFU. The vast majority of NRFU responses to the 2010 Census (59 million persons) were collected in May. During that month, the rate of correct enumerations was only 90.2%, the rate of incorrect enumeration was 4.8%, and the rate of whole-person census imputations was 5.0%. June NRFU accounted for 15 million persons, of whom only 84.6% were correctly enumerated, with erroneous enumerations of 5.7%, and whole-person census imputations of 9.6%. (See Table 19 of 2010 Census Memorandum G-01. That table does not provide statistics for all NRFU cases in aggregate.)

One reason that the erroneous enumeration and whole-person imputation rates are so much greater during NRFU is that the data are much more likely to be collected from a proxy rather than a household member, and, when they do come from a household member, that person has less accurate information than self-responders. The correct enumeration rate for NRFU household member interviews is 93.4% (see Table 21 of 2010 Census Memorandum G-01), compared to 97.3% for non-NRFU households (see Table 19). The information for 21.0% of the persons whose data were collected during NRFU is based on proxy responses. For these 16 million persons, the correct enumeration rate is only 70.1%. Among proxy responses, erroneous enumerations are 6.7% and whole-person census imputations are 23.1% (see Table 21).

Using these data, we can develop a cautious estimate of the data quality consequences of adding the citizenship question. We assume that citizens are unaffected by the change and that an additional 5.1% of households with at least one noncitizen go into NRFU because they do not self-respond. We expect about 126 million occupied households in the 2020 Census. From the 2016 ACS, we estimate that 9.8% of all households contain at least one noncitizen. Combining these assumptions implies an additional 630,000 households in NRFU. If the NRFU data for those households have the same quality as the average NRFU data in the 2010 Census, then the result would be 139,000 fewer correct enumerations, of which 46,000 are additional erroneous enumerations and 93,000 are additional whole-person census imputations. This analysis assumes that, during the NRFU operations, a cooperative member of the household supplies data 79.0% of the time and 21.0% receive proxy responses. If all of these new NRFU cases go to proxy responses instead, the result would be 432,000 fewer correct enumerations, of which 67,000 are erroneous enumerations and 365,000 are whole-person census imputations.

For Alternative B, our estimate of the incremental cost proceeds as follows. Using the analysis in the paragraph above, the estimated NRFU workload will increase by approximately 630,000 households, or approximately 0.5 percentage points. We currently estimate that for each percentage point increase in NRFU, the cost of the 2020 Census increases by approximately \$55 million. Accordingly, the addition of a question on citizenship could increase the cost of the 2020 Census by at least \$27.5 million. It is worth stressing that this cost estimate is a lower bound. Our estimate of \$55 million for each percentage point increase in NRFU is based on an average of three visits per household. We expect that many more of these noncitizen households would receive six NRFU visits.

We believe that \$27.5 million is a conservative estimate because the other evidence cited in this report suggests that the differences between citizen and noncitizen response rates and data quality will be amplified during the 2020 Census compared to historical levels. Hence, the decrease in self-response for citizen households in 2020 could be much greater than the 5.1 percentage points we observed during the 2010 Census.

*Alternative C: Use administrative data on citizenship instead of add the question to the 2020 Census*

Under this alternative, we would add the capability to link an accurate, edited citizenship variable from administrative records to the final 2020 Census microdata files. We would then produce block-level tables of citizen voting age population by race and ethnicity during the publication phase of the 2020 Census using the enhanced 2020 Census microdata.

The Census Bureau has conducted tests of its ability to link administrative data to supplement the decennial census and the ACS since the 1990s. Administrative record studies were performed for the 1990, 2000 and 2010 Censuses. We discuss some of the implications of the 2010 study below. We have used administrative data extensively in the production of the economic censuses for decades. Administrative business data from multiple sources are a key component of the production Business Register, which provides the frames for the economic censuses, annual, quarterly, and monthly business surveys. Administrative business data are also directly tabulated in many of our products.

In support of the 2020 Census, we moved the administrative data linking facility for households and individuals from research to production. This means that the ability to integrate administrative data at the record level is already part of the 2020 Census production environment. In addition, we began regularly ingesting and loading administrative data from the Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service and other federal and state sources into the 2020 Census data systems. In assessing the expected quality and cost of Alternative C, we assume the availability of these record linkage systems and the associated administrative data during the 2020 Census production cycle.

*C.1. Quality of administrative record versus self-report citizenship status*

We performed a detailed study of the responses to the citizenship question compared to the administrative record citizenship variable for the 2000 Census, 2010 ACS and 2016 ACS. These analyses confirm that the vast majority of citizens, as determined by reliable federal administrative records that require proof of citizenship, correctly report their status when asked a survey question. These analyses also demonstrate that when the administrative record source indicates an individual is not a citizen, the self-report is "citizen" for no less than 23.8% of the cases, and often more than 30%.

For all of these analyses, we linked the Census Bureau's enhanced version of the SSA Numident data using the production individual record linkage system to append an administrative citizenship variable to the relevant census and ACS microdata. The Numident data contain information on every person who has ever been issued a Social Security Number or an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number. Since 1972, SSA has required proof of citizenship or legal resident alien status from applicants. We use this verified citizenship status as our administrative citizenship variable. Because noncitizens must interact with SSA if they become naturalized citizens, these data reflect current citizenship status albeit with a lag for some noncitizens.

For our analysis of the 2000 Census long-form data, we linked the 2002 version of the Census Numident data, which is the version closest to the April 1, 2000 Census date. For 92.3% of the 2000 Census long-form respondents, we successfully linked the administrative citizenship variable. The 7.7% of persons for whom the administrative data are missing is comparable to the item non-response for self-responders in the mail-in pre-ISR-option ACS. When the administrative data indicated that the 2000 Census respondent was a citizen, the self-response was citizen: 98.8%. For this same group, the long-form response was

noncitizen: 0.9% and missing: 0.3%. By contrast, when the administrative data indicated that the respondent was not a citizen, the self-report was citizen: 29.9%, noncitizen: 66.4%, and missing: 3.7%.

In the same analysis of 2000 Census data, we consider three categories of individuals: the reference person (the individual who completed the census form for the household), relatives of the reference person, and individuals unrelated to the reference person. When the administrative data show that the individual is a citizen, the reference person, relatives of the reference person, and nonrelatives of the reference person have self-reported citizenship status of 98.7%, 98.9% and 97.2%, respectively. On the other hand, when the administrative data report that the individual was a noncitizen, the long-form response was citizen for 32.9% of the reference persons; that is, reference persons who are not citizens according to the administrative data self-report that they are not citizens in only 63.3% of the long-form responses. When they are reporting for a relative who is not a citizen according to the administrative data, reference persons list that individual as a citizen in 28.6% of the long-form responses. When they are reporting for a nonrelative who is not a citizen according to the administrative data, reference persons list that individual as a citizen in 20.4% of the long-form responses.

We analyzed the 2010 and 2016 ACS citizenship responses using the same methodology. The 2010 ACS respondents were linked to the 2010 version of the Census Numident. The 2016 ACS respondents were linked to the 2016 Census Numident. In 2010, 8.5% of the respondents could not be linked, or had missing citizenship status on the administrative data. In 2016, 10.9% could not be linked or had missing administrative data. We reached the same conclusions using 2010 and 2016 ACS data with the following exceptions. When the administrative data report that the individual is a citizen, the self-response is citizen on 96.9% of the 2010 ACS questionnaires and 93.8% of the 2016 questionnaires. These lower self-reported citizenship rates are due to missing responses on the ACS, not misclassification. As we noted above, the item nonresponse rate for the citizenship question has been increasing. These item nonresponse data show that some citizens are not reporting their status on the ACS at all. In 2010 and 2016, individuals for whom the administrative data indicate noncitizen respond citizen in 32.7% and 34.7% of the ACS questionnaires, respectively. The rates of missing ACS citizenship response are also greater for individuals who are noncitizens in the administrative data (2010: 4.1%, 2016: 7.7%). The analysis of reference persons, relatives, and nonrelatives is qualitatively identical to the 2000 Census analysis.

In all three analyses, the results for racial and ethnic groups and for voting age individuals are similar to the results for the whole population with one important exception. If the administrative data indicate that the person is a citizen, the self-report is citizen at a very high rate with the remainder being predominately missing self-reports for all groups. If the administrative data indicate noncitizen, the self-report is citizen at a very high rate (never less than 23.8% for any racial, ethnic or voting age group in any year we studied). The exception is the missing data rate for Hispanics, who are missing administrative data about twice as often as non-Hispanic blacks and three times as often as non-Hispanic whites.

#### *C.2. Analysis of coverage differences between administrative and survey citizenship data*

Our analysis suggests that the ACS and 2000 long form survey data have more complete coverage of citizenship than administrative record data, but the relative advantage of the survey data is diminishing. Citizenship status is missing for 10.9 percent of persons in the 2016 administrative records, and it is missing for 6.3 percent of persons in the 2016 ACS. This 4.6 percentage point gap between administrative and survey missing data rates is smaller than the gap in 2000 (6.9 percentage points) and 2010 (5.6

percentage points). Incomplete (through November) pre-production ACS data indicate that citizenship item nonresponse has again increased in 2017.

There is an important caveat to the conclusion that survey-based citizenship data are more complete than administrative records, albeit less so now than in 2000. The methods used to adjust the ACS weights for survey nonresponse and to allocate citizenship status for item nonresponse assume that the predicted answers of the sampled non-respondents are statistically the same as those of respondents. Our analysis casts serious doubt on this assumption, suggesting that those who do not respond to either the entire ACS or the citizenship question on the ACS are not statistically similar to those who do; in particular, their responses to the citizenship question would not be well-predicted by the answers of those who did respond.

The consequences of missing citizenship data in the administrative records are asymmetric. In the Census Numident, citizenship data may be missing for older citizens who obtained SSNs before the 1972 requirement to verify citizenship, naturalized citizens who have not confirmed their naturalization to SSA, and noncitizens who do not have an SSN or ITIN. All three of these shortcomings are addressed by adding data from the United States Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS). Those data would complement the Census Numident data for older citizens and update those data for naturalized citizens. A less obvious, but equally important benefit, is that they would permit record linkage for legal resident aliens by allowing the construction of a supplementary record linkage master list for such people, who are only in scope for the Numident if they apply for and receive an SSN or ITIN. Consequently, the administrative records citizenship data would most likely have both more accurate citizen status and fewer missing individuals than would be the case for any survey-based collection method. Finally, having two sources of administrative citizenship data permits a detailed verification of the accuracy of those sources as well.

### *C.3. Cost of administrative record data production*

For Alternative C, we estimate that the incremental cost, except for new MOUs, is \$450,000. This cost estimate includes the time to develop an MOU with USCIS, estimated ingestion and curation costs for USCIS data, incremental costs of other administrative data already in use in the 2020 Census but for which continued acquisition is now a requirement, and staff time to do the required statistical work for integration of the administrative-data citizenship status onto the 2020 Census microdata. This cost estimate is necessarily incomplete because we have not had adequate time to develop a draft MOU with USCIS, which is a requirement for getting a firm delivery cost estimate from the agency. Acquisition costs for other administrative data acquired or proposed for the 2020 Census varied from zero to \$1.5M. Thus the realistic range of cost estimates, including the cost of USCIS data, is between \$500,000 and \$2.0M

**Questions on the Jan 19 Draft Census Memo on the DoJ Citizenship Question  
Reinstatement Request**

1. With respect to Alternatives B and C, what is the difference, if any, between the time when the data collected under each alternative would be available to the public?

Since the collection of this data, whether from administrative records or from an enumerated question, occurs prior to the creation of the Microdata Detail File (MDF) from which all tabulations will be performed, there is no difference in the timing of when the data collected under either alternative B or C could be made available to the public. The exact date for completion of the MDF is still being determined as the 2020 Census schedule is matured. However, the 2020 Census is working towards publishing the first post-apportionment tabulation data products as early as the first week of February 2021.

2. What is the “2020 Census publication phase” (page 1 of the Detailed Analysis for Alternative B) versus Alternative C? Would there be any difference?

The 2020 Census publication phase is a broad window stretching from the release of the apportionment counts by December 31, 2020 through the last data product or report published in FY 2023, the final year of decennial funding for the 2020 Census. However, as stated in the answer to question 1, these data could be made available to the public on the same schedule as any other post-apportionment tabulated data product regardless of whether alternative B or C is used in its collection.

3. What is the non-response rate for: (A) each question on the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census short form and (B) each question on the 2010 ACS and most recent ACS?

The table below shows the item non-response (INR) rate for each question on the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census short form. This is the percentage of respondents who did not provide an answer to an item.

Item Nonresponse Rates for 2000 and 2010 Short Form Person Questions

	Relationship	Sex	Age	Hispanic Origin	Race	Tenure
2010	1.5	1.5	3.5	3.9	3.3	4.5
2000	1.3	1.1	3.7	3.1	2.9	4.1

Source: Rothhaas, Lestina and Hill (2012) Tables

Notes and Soucre:

Rothhaas, C., Lestina, F. and Hill, J. (2012) “2010 Decennial Census Item Nonresponse and Imputation Assessment Report” 2010 Census Program for Evaluations and Experiments, January 24, 2012.



From report:

The INR rate is essentially the proportion of missing responses before pre-editing or imputation procedures for a given item (i.e., the respondent did not provide an answer to the item). For INR, missing values are included in the rates, but inconsistent responses (i.e., incompatible with other responses) are considered non-missing responses.

Online link to 2010 report that has 2000 information as well.

[https://www.census.gov/2010census/pdf/2010\\_Census\\_INR\\_Imputation\\_Assessment.pdf](https://www.census.gov/2010census/pdf/2010_Census_INR_Imputation_Assessment.pdf)

See attached spreadsheet for the item allocation rates by questions for the ACS for 2010, 2013, and 2016.

4. **What was the total survey response rate (i.e., percentage of complete questionnaires) for the 2000 long form and the 2000 short form? Of the incomplete long forms, what percentage left the citizenship question blank? Of the completed long forms, what percentage (if known) contained incorrect responses to the citizenship question?**

We do not have measures of total survey response rates from the 2000 long form and 2000 short form available at this time. The mail response rate in 2000 was 66.4 percent for short forms and 53.9 percent for long forms. No analysis that we were aware of was conducted on the incomplete long forms that left the citizenship question blank. The Census 2000 Content Reinterview Survey showed low inconsistency of the responses to the citizenship question. Only 1.8 percent of the respondents changed answers in the reinterview.

Source for 2000 mail response rates:

<https://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/A.7.a.pdf>

Source for 2000 Content Reinterview Survey. Page 32 source.

[https://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/B.5FR\\_RI.PDF](https://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/B.5FR_RI.PDF)

5. **For the 2000 long and short forms, what was the percentage unanswered (left blank) for each question (i.e., what percentage of the responses for each question (sex, race, ethnicity, income, citizenship, etc.) were left blank)?**

For the 2000 shortform, the table in question 3a provides the percentage unanswered for each question.

For the 2000 longform, Griffin, Love and Obenski (2003) summarized the Census 2000 longform responses. Allocation rates for individual items in Census 2000 were computed, but because of the magnitude of these data, summary allocation measures were derived.

These rates summarize completeness across all data items for occupied units (households) and are the ratio of all population and housing items that had values allocated to the total number of population and housing items required to have a response. These composite measures provide a summary picture of the completeness of all data. Fifty-four population items and 29 housing items are included in these summary measures. The analysis showed that 9.9 percent of the population question items and 12.5 percent of the housing unit question items required allocation. Allocation involves using statistical procedures, such as within-household or nearest neighbor matrices, to impute missing values.

<https://ww2.amstat.org/sections/srms/Proceedings/y2003/Files/JSM2003-000596.pdf>

**6. What was the incorrect response rate for the citizenship question that was asked on the Long Form during the 2000 Decennial Census? Does the response rate on the 2000 Long Form differ from the incorrect response rate on the citizenship question for the ACS?**

In the 2000 long form, 2.3 percent of persons have inconsistent answers, 89.4 percent have consistent answers, and 8.2 percent have missing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2000 long form. Among persons with nonmissing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2000 long form, 2.6 percent have inconsistent answers and 97.4 percent have consistent answers.

In the 2010 ACS, 3.1 percent of persons have inconsistent answers, 86.0 percent have consistent answers, and 10.8 percent have missing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2010 ACS. Among persons with nonmissing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2010 ACS, 3.6 percent have inconsistent answers and 96.4 percent have consistent answers.

In the 2016 ACS, 2.9 percent of persons have inconsistent answers, 81.2 percent have consistent answers, and 15.9 percent have missing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2016 ACS. Among persons with nonmissing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2016 ACS, 3.5 percent have inconsistent answers and 96.5 percent have consistent answers.

These ACS and 2000 Census long form rates are based on weighted data.

This shows that inconsistent response rates are higher in the 2010 and 2016 ACS than in the 2000 long form.

**7. What is the incorrect response rate on other Decennial or ACS questions for which Census has administrative records available (for example, age, sex or income)?**

Table 7a shows the agreement rates between the 2010 Census response and the SSA Numident for persons who could be linked and had nonmissing values, and Table 7b shows

the agreement rates between the 2010 ACS and the SSA Numident. Gender has low disagreement (0.4-0.5 percent), and white alone (0.9 percent), black alone (1.7-2 percent), and age (2.1 percent) also have low disagreement rates. Disagreement rates are greater for other races (e.g., 46.4-48.6 percent for American Indian or Alaska Native alone). Hispanic origin is not well measured in the Numident, because it contains a single race response, one of which is Hispanic.

Table 7a. Demographic Variable Agreement Rates Between the 2010 Census and the SSA Numident

2010 Census Response	Percent Agreement with SSA Numident
Hispanic	54.2
Not Hispanic	99.7
White Alone	99.1
Black Alone	98.3
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	51.4
Asian Alone	84.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	74.4
Some Other Race Alone	17.7
Age	97.9
Gender	99.4

Source: Rastogi, Sonya, and Amy O'Hara, 2012, "2010 Census Match Study," 2010 Census Planning Memoranda Series No. 247.

Table 7b. Demographic Variable Agreement Rates Between the 2010 Census and the SSA Numident

2010 ACS Response	Percent Agreement with SSA Numident
White Alone	99.1
Black Alone	98.0
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	53.6
Asian Alone	82.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	72.9
Some Other Race Alone	17.2
Age 0-2 Date of Birth	95.2
Age 3-17 Date of Birth	95.6
Age 18-24 Date of Birth	95.2
Age 25-44 Date of Birth	95.8
Age 45-64 Date of Birth	95.9
Age 65-74 Date of Birth	96.5
Age 75 and older Date of Birth	92.7
Male	99.5
Female	99.5



Source: Bhaskar, Renuka, Adela Luque, Sonya Rastogi, and James Noon, 2014, "Coverage and Agreement of Administrative Records and 2010 American Community Survey Demographic Data," CARRA Working Paper #2014-14.

Abowd and Stinson (2013) find correlations of 0.75-0.89 between Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and SSA Detailed Earnings Record annual earnings between 1990-1999.<sup>1</sup>

- 8. How does the Census presently handle responses on the (A) Decennial Census and (B) the ACS when administrative records available to the Census confirm that the response on the Decennial Census or ACS is incorrect? Is the present Census approach to incorrect responses based on practice/policy or law (statute or regulation)?**

We have always based the short form Decennial Census and the ACS on self-response, and while we have procedures in place to address duplicate or fraudulent responses, we do not check the accuracy of the answers provided to the specific questions on the Census questionnaire. This is a long established practice at the Census Bureau that has been thoroughly tested and in place since 1970, when the Census Bureau moved to a mail-out/respond approach to the Decennial Census. Title 13 of the U.S. Code allows the Census Bureau to use alternative data sources, like administrative records, for a variety of purposes, and we are using data in new ways in the 2020 Census. While this includes the use of administrative records data to fill in areas where a respondent does not provide an answer, we have not explored the possibility of checking or changing responses that a responding household has provided in response to the questionnaire.

- 9. Please explain the differences between the self-response rate analysis and the breakoff rate analysis. The range of breakoff rates between groups was far smaller than the range of self-response rates between groups.**

Self-response means that a household responded to the survey by mailing back a questionnaire or by internet, and a sufficient number of core questions were answered so that an additional field interview was not required.

A breakoff occurs when an internet respondent stops answering questions prior to the end of the questionnaire. In most cases the respondent answers the core questions before breaking off, and additional fieldwork is not required. The breakoff rates are calculated separately by which question screen was the last one reached before the respondent stopped answering altogether.

The share of Hispanic respondents who broke off at some point before the end of the questionnaire (17.6 percent) is much higher than for non-Hispanic whites (9.5 percent).

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<sup>1</sup> Abowd, John M., and Martha H. Stinson, 2013, "Estimating Measurement Error in Annual Job Earnings: A Comparison of Survey and Administrative Data," Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 95(55), pp. 1451-1467.

Spreading the overall breakoff rates over 134 screens in the questionnaire works out to quite small rates per screen. It works out to an average breakoff rate of 0.131 percent per screen for Hispanics and 0.066 percent for non-Hispanic whites.

**10. The NRFU numbers are comparatively small – approximately one additional household for NRFU per Census enumerator. Is this really a significant source of concern?**

Yes, this is a significant concern. First, it gives rise to incremental NRFU cost of at least \$27.5 million. This is a lower bound because it assumes the households that do not self-respond because we added a question on citizenship have the same follow-up costs as an average U.S. household. They won't because these households overwhelmingly contain at least one noncitizen, and that is one of our acknowledged hard-to-count subpopulations.

**11. Given that the breakoff rate difference was approximately 1 percent, why did Census choose to use the 5.1 percent number for assessing the cost of Alternative B?**

If a household breaks off an internet response at the citizenship, place of birth, or year of entry screens, this means it would have already responded to the core questions. This would not trigger follow-up fieldwork and thus would not involve additional fieldwork costs. In contrast, if a household does not mail back a questionnaire or give an internet response, fieldwork will be necessary and additional costs will be incurred. Thus, the 5.1 percent number for differential self-response is more appropriate for estimating the additional fieldwork cost of adding a citizenship question.

**12. Alternative C states that Census would use administrative data from the Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service, and “other federal and state sources.” What are the other sources?**

In addition to continuing the acquisition of the Social Security Administration and Internal Revenue Service data, the Census Bureau is in discussion with the U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS) staff to acquire additional citizenship data.

**13. Is Census confident that administrative data will be able to be used to determine citizenship for all persons (e.g., not all citizens have social security numbers)?**

We are confident that Alternative C is viable and that we have already ingested enough high-quality citizenship administrative data from SSA and IRS. The USCIS data are not required. They would, however, make the citizenship voting age tabulations better, but the administrative data we've got are very good and better than the data from the 2000 Census and current ACS. The type of activities required for Alternative C already occur daily and routinely at the Census Bureau. We have been doing this for business data products,

including the Economic Censuses, for decades. We designed the 2020 Census to use this technology too.

- 14. For Alternative C, the memo says, “we assume the availability of these record linkage systems and associated administrative data” – does Census already have in place access to this data or would this need to be negotiated? If negotiated, for which data sets specifically?**

The Census Bureau has longstanding contractual relationships with the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service that authorize the use of data for this project. For new data acquired for this project (i.e., USCIS) we would estimate a six-month development period to put a data acquisition agreement in place. That agreement would also include terms specifying the authorized use of data for this project.

- 15. Are there any privacy issues / sensitive information prohibitions that might prevent other agencies from providing such data?**

There are no new privacy or sensitivity issues associated with other agencies providing citizenship data. We have received such information in the past from USCIS. We are currently authorized to receive and use the data from SSA and IRS that are discussed in Alternative C.

- 16. How long would Census expect any negotiation for access to data take? How likely is it that negotiations would be successful? Are MOA’s needed/required?**

Current data available to the Census Bureau provide the quality and authority to use that are required to support this project. Additional information potentially available from USCIS would serve to supplement/validate those existing data. We are in early discussions with USCIS to develop a data acquisition agreement and at this time have no indications that this acquisition would not be successful.

- 17. What limitations would exist in working with other agencies like IRS, Homeland Security, etc. to share data?**

The context for sharing of data for this project is for a one-way sharing of data from these agencies to the Census Bureau. Secure file transfer protocols are in-place to ingest these data into our Title 13 protected systems. For those data already in-place at the Census Bureau to support this project, provisions for sharing included in the interagency agreement restrict the Census Bureau from sharing person-level microdata outside the Census Bureau’s Title 13 protections. Aggregates that have been processed through the Bureau’s disclosure avoidance procedures can be released for public use.

**18. If Alternative C is selected, what is Census's backup plan if the administrative data cannot be completely collected and utilized as proposed?**

The backup plan is to use all of the administrative data that we currently have, which is the same set that the analyses of Alternative C used. We have verified that this use is consistent with the existing MOUs. We would then use estimation and modeling techniques similar to those used for the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) to impute missing citizenship status for those persons for whom we do not have administrative records. These models would also include estimates of naturalizations that occurred since the administrative data were ingested.

**19. Does Census have any reason to believe that access to existing data sets would be curtailed if Alternative C is pursued?**

No we do not believe that any access to existing data sets would be curtailed if we pursue Alternative C.

**20. Has the proposed Alternative C approach ever been tried before on other data collection projects, or is this an experimental approach? If this has been done before, what was the result and what were lessons learned?**

The approach in Alternative C has been routinely used in processing the economic censuses for several decades. The Bureau's Business Register was specifically redesigned for the 2002 Economic Census in order to enhance the ingestion and use of administrative records from the IRS and other sources. The data in these administrative records are used to substitute for direct responses in the economic censuses for the unsampled entities. They are also used as part of the review, edit, and imputation systems for economic censuses and surveys. On the household side, the approach in Alternative C was used extensively to build the residential characteristics for OnTheMap and OnTheMap for Emergency Management.

**21. Is using sample data and administrative records sufficient for DOJ's request?**

The 2020 Census data combined with Alternative C are sufficient to meet DOJ's request. We do not anticipate using any ACS data under Alternative C.

**22. Under Alternative C, If Census is able to secure interagency agreements to provide needed data sets, do we know how long it would take to receive the data transmission from other agencies and the length of time to integrate all that data, or is that unknown?**

With the exception of the USCIS data, the data used for this project are already integrated into the 2020 Census production schema. In mid-to late 2018, we plan to acquire the USCIS data and with those data and our existing data begin to develop models and business rules to select citizenship status from the composite of sources and attach that characteristic to

each U.S. person. We expect the development and refinement of this process to continue into 2019 and to be completed by third quarter calendar year 2019.

- 23. Cross referencing Census decennial responses with numerous governmental data sets stored in various databases with differing formats and storage qualities sounds like it could be complicated. Does Census have an algorithm in place to efficiently combine and cross reference such large quantities of data coming from many different sources? What cost is associated with Alternative C, and what technology/plan does Census have in place to execute?**

Yes, the 2018 Census End-to-End test will be implementing processing steps to be able to match Census responses to administrative record information from numerous governmental data sets. The Census Bureau has in place the Person Identification Validation System to assign Protected Identification Keys to 2020 Census responses. The required technology for linking in the administrative records is therefore part of the 2020 Census technology. This incremental cost factored into the estimate for Alternative C is for integrating the citizenship variable specifically, since that variable is not currently part of the 2020 Census design. No changes are required to the production Person Identification Validation system to integrate the administrative citizenship data.

- 24. For section C-1 of the memo, when did Census do the analyses of the incorrect response rates for non-citizen answers to the long form and ACS citizenship question? Were any of the analyses published?**

The comparisons of ACS, 2000 Decennial Census longform and SSA Numident citizenship were conducted in January 2018. This analysis has not been published.

- 25. Has Census corrected the incorrect responses it found when examining non-citizen responses? If not, why not?**

In the American Community Survey (ACS), and the short form Decennial Census, we do not change self-reported answers. The Decennial Census and the ACS are based on self-response and we accept the responses provided by households as they are given. While we have procedures in place to address duplicate or fraudulent responses, we do not check the accuracy of the answers provided to the specific questions on the Census questionnaires. This is a long established process at the Census Bureau that has been thoroughly tested and in place since 1970, when the Census Bureau moved to a mail-out/respond approach to the Decennial Census.

- 26. Has the Department of Justice ever been made aware of inaccurate reporting of ACS data on citizenship, so that they may take this into consideration when using the data?**

Not exactly. The Census Bureau is in close, regular contact with the Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding their data requirements. Our counterparts at DOJ have a solid understanding of survey methodology and the quality of survey data, and they are aware of the public documentation on sampling and accuracy surrounding the ACS. However, the specific rate of accuracy regarding responses to the ACS question on citizenship has never been discussed.

**27. Why has the number of persons who cannot be linked increased from 2010 to 2016?**

The linkage between the ACS and administrative data from the SSA Numident and IRS ITIN tax filings depends on two factors: (a) the quality of the personally identifiable information (PII) on the ACS response and (b) whether the ACS respondent is in the SSN/ITIN universe.

With respect to the quality of the PII on the ACS, there may be insufficient information on the ACS due to item nonresponse or proxy response for the person to allow a successful match using the production record linkage system. There may also be more than one record in the Numident or ITIN IRS tax filings that matches the person's PII. Finally, there may be a discrepancy between the PII provided to the ACS and the PII in the administrative records.

Alternatively, the person may not be in the Numident or ITIN IRS tax filing databases because they are out of the universe for those administrative systems. This happens when the person is a citizen without an SSN, or when the person is a noncitizen who has not obtained an SSN or ITIN.

Very few of the unlinked cases are due to insufficient PII in the ACS or multiple matches with administrative records. The vast majority of unlinked ACS persons have sufficient PII, but fail to match any administrative records sufficiently closely. This means that most of the nonmatches are because the ACS respondent is not in the administrative record universe.

The incidence of ACS persons with sufficient PII but no match with administrative records increased between 2010 and 2016. One contributing factor is that the number of persons linked to ITIN IRS tax filings in 2016 was only 39 percent as large as in 2010, suggesting that either fewer of the noncitizens in the 2016 ACS had ITINs, or more of them provided PII in the ACS that was inconsistent with their PII in IRS records.

**28. Independent of this memo, what action does Census plan to take in response to the analyses showing that non-citizens have been incorrectly responding to the citizenship question?**

The Census Bureau does not have plans to make any changes to procedures in the ACS. However, we will continue to conduct thorough evaluations and review of census and survey data. The ACS is focusing our research on the potential use of administrative records



in the survey. For instance, we are exploring whether we can use IRS data on income to reduce the burden of asking questions on income on the ACS. We are concentrating initially on questions that are high burden, e.g., questions that are difficult to answer or questions that are seen as intrusive.

**29. Did Census make recommendations the last time a question was added?**

Since the short form Decennial Census was established in 2010, the only requests for new questions we have received have been for the ACS. And, in fact, requests for questions prior to 2010 were usually related to the Decennial Census Long Form. We always work collaboratively with Federal agencies that request a new question or a change to a question. The first step is to review the data needs and the legal justification for the new question or requested changes. If, through this process, we determine that the request is justified, we work with the other agencies to test the question (cognitive testing and field testing). We also work collaboratively on the analysis of the results from the test which inform the final recommendation about whether or not to make changes or add the question.

**30. Does not answering truthfully have a separate data standard than not participating at all?**

We're not sure what you're asking here. Please clarify the question.

**31. What was the process that was used in the past to get questions added to the decennial Census or do we have something similar where a precedent was established?**

Because no new questions have been added to the Decennial Census (for nearly 20 years), the Census Bureau did not feel bound by past precedent when considering the Department of Justice's request. Rather, the Census Bureau is working with all relevant stakeholders to ensure that legal and regulatory requirements are filled and that questions will produce quality, useful information for the nation. As you are aware, that process is ongoing at your direction.

**32. Has another agency ever requested that a question be asked of the entire population in order to get block or individual level data?**

Not to our knowledge. However, it is worth pointing out that prior to 1980 the short form of the Decennial Census included more than just the 10 questions that have been on the short form since 1990.

**33. Would Census linking of its internal data sets, with other data sets from places like IRS and Homeland Security, have an impact on participation as well (i.e., privacy concerns)?**



The potential that concerns about the use of administrative records could have an impact on participation has always been a concern of ours, and it's a risk that we're managing on our risk register. We've worked closely with the privacy community throughout the decade, and we established a working group on our National Advisory Committee to explore this issue. We've also regularly briefed the Congress about our plans. At this stage in the decade there does not appear to be extensive concerns among the general public about our approach to using administrative records in the Nonresponse Operation or otherwise. We will continue to monitor this issue.

**34. Would Alternative C require any legislation? If so, what is the estimated time frame for approval of such legislation?**

No.

**35. Census publications and old decennial surveys available on the Census website show that citizenship questions were frequently asked of the entire population in the past. Citizenship is also a question on the ACS. What was the justification provided for citizenship questions on the (A) short form, (B) long form, and (C) ACS?**

In 1940, the Census Bureau introduced the use of a short form to collect basic characteristics from all respondents, and a long form to collect more detailed questions from only a sample of respondents. Prior to 1940, census questions were asked of everyone, though in some cases only for those with certain characteristics. For example, in 1870, a citizenship question was asked, but only for respondents who were male and over the age of 21.

Beginning in 2005, all the long-form questions – including a question on citizenship -- were moved to the ACS. 2010 was the first time we conducted a short-form only census. The citizenship question is included in the ACS to fulfill the data requirements of the Department of Justice, as well as many other agencies including the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Social Security Administration.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**The Secretary of Commerce**  
Washington, D.C. 20230

To: Karen Dunn Kelley, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

From: Secretary Wilbur Ross 

Date: March 26, 2018

Re: Reinstatement of a Citizenship Question on the 2020 Decennial Census Questionnaire

Dear Under Secretary Kelley:

As you know, on December 12, 2017, the Department of Justice ("DOJ") requested that the Census Bureau reinstate a citizenship question on the decennial census to provide census block level citizenship voting age population ("CVAP") data that are not currently available from government survey data ("DOJ request"). DOJ and the courts use CVAP data for determining violations of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act ("VRA"), and having these data at the census block level will permit more effective enforcement of the Act. Section 2 protects minority population voting rights.

Following receipt of the DOJ request, I set out to take a hard look at the request and ensure that I considered all facts and data relevant to the question so that I could make an informed decision on how to respond. To that end, the Department of Commerce ("Department") immediately initiated a comprehensive review process led by the Census Bureau.

The Department and Census Bureau's review of the DOJ request – as with all significant Census assessments – prioritized the goal of obtaining *complete and accurate data*. The decennial census is mandated in the Constitution and its data are relied on for a myriad of important government decisions, including apportionment of Congressional seats among states, enforcement of voting rights laws, and allocation of federal funds. These are foundational elements of our democracy, and it is therefore incumbent upon the Department and the Census Bureau to make every effort to provide a complete and accurate decennial census.

At my direction, the Census Bureau and the Department's Office of the Secretary began a thorough assessment that included legal, program, and policy considerations. As part of the process, I also met with Census Bureau leadership on multiple occasions to discuss their process for reviewing the DOJ request, their data analysis, my questions about accuracy and response rates, and their recommendations. At present, the Census Bureau leadership are all career civil servants. In addition, my staff and I reviewed over 50 incoming letters from stakeholders, interest groups, Members of Congress, and state and local officials regarding reinstatement of a citizenship question on the 2020 decennial census, and I personally had specific conversations on

the citizenship question with over 24 diverse, well informed and interested parties representing a broad range of views. My staff and I have also monitored press coverage of this issue.

Congress has delegated to me the authority to determine which questions should be asked on the decennial census, and I may exercise my discretion to reinstate the citizenship question on the 2020 decennial census, especially based on DOJ's request for improved CVAP data to enforce the VRA. By law, the list of decennial census questions is to be submitted two years prior to the decennial census – in this case, no later than March 31, 2018.

The Department's review demonstrated that collection of citizenship data by the Census has been a long-standing historical practice. Prior decennial census surveys of the entire United States population consistently asked citizenship questions up until 1950, and Census Bureau surveys of sample populations continue to ask citizenship questions to this day. In 2000, the decennial census "long form" survey, which was distributed to one in six people in the U.S., included a question on citizenship. Following the 2000 decennial census, the "long form" sample was replaced by the American Community Survey ("ACS"), which has included a citizenship question since 2005. Therefore, the citizenship question has been well tested.

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.

To provide the data requested by DOJ, the Census Bureau initially analyzed three alternatives: Option A was to continue the status quo and use ACS responses; Option B was placing the ACS citizenship question on the decennial census, which goes to every American household; and Option C was not placing a question on the decennial census and instead providing DOJ with a citizenship analysis for the entire population using federal administrative record data that Census has agreements with other agencies to access for statistical purposes.

**Option A** contemplates rejection of the DOJ request and represents the status quo baseline. Under Option A, the 2020 decennial census would not include the question on citizenship that DOJ requested and therefore would not provide DOJ with improved CVAP data. Additionally, the block-group level CVAP data currently obtained through the ACS has associated margins of error because the ACS is extrapolated based on sample surveys of the population. Providing more precise block-level data would require sophisticated statistical modeling, and if Option A is selected, the Census Bureau advised that it would need to deploy a team of experts to develop model-based methods that attempt to better facilitate DOJ's request for more specific data. But the Census Bureau did not assert and could not confirm that such data modeling is possible for census-block-level data with a sufficient degree of accuracy. Regardless, DOJ's request is based at least in part on the fact that existing ACS citizenship data-sets lack specificity and

completeness. Any future modeling from these incomplete data would only compound that problem.

Option A would provide no improved citizenship count, as the existing ACS sampling would still fail to obtain *actual*, complete number counts, especially for certain lower population areas or voting districts, and there is no guarantee that data could be improved using small-area modeling methods. Therefore, I have concluded that Option A is not a suitable option.

The Census Bureau and many stakeholders expressed concern that **Option B**, which would add a citizenship question to the decennial census, would negatively impact the response rate for non-citizens. A significantly lower response rate by non-citizens could reduce the accuracy of the decennial census and increase costs for non-response follow up ("NRFU") operations. However, neither the Census Bureau nor the concerned stakeholders could document that the response rate would in fact decline materially. In discussing the question with the national survey agency Nielsen, it stated that it had added questions from the ACS on sensitive topics such as place of birth and immigration status to certain short survey forms without any appreciable decrease in response rates. Further, the former director of the Census Bureau during the last decennial census told me that, while he wished there were data to answer the question, none existed to his knowledge. Nielsen's Senior Vice President for Data Science and the former Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer of the Census Bureau under President George W. Bush also confirmed that, to the best of their knowledge, no empirical data existed on the impact of a citizenship question on responses.

When analyzing Option B, the Census Bureau attempted to assess the impact that reinstatement of a citizenship question on the decennial census would have on response rates by drawing comparisons to ACS responses. However, such comparative analysis was challenging, as response rates generally vary between decennial censuses and other census sample surveys. For example, ACS self-response rates were 3.1 percentage points less than self-response rates for the 2010 decennial census. The Bureau attributed this difference to the greater outreach and follow-up associated with the Constitutionally-mandated decennial census. Further, the decennial census has differed significantly in nature from the sample surveys. For example, the 2000 decennial census survey contained only eight questions. Conversely, the 2000 "long form" sample survey contained over 50 questions, and the Census Bureau estimated it took an average of over 30 minutes to complete. ACS surveys include over 45 questions on numerous topics, including the number of hours worked, income information, and housing characteristics.

The Census Bureau determined that, for 2013-2016 ACS surveys, nonresponses to the citizenship question for non-Hispanic whites ranged from 6.0 to 6.3 percent, for non-Hispanic blacks ranged from 12.0 to 12.6 percent, and for Hispanics ranged from 11.6 to 12.3 percent. However, these rates were comparable to nonresponse rates for other questions on the 2013 and 2016 ACS. Census Bureau estimates showed similar nonresponse rate ranges occurred for questions on the ACS asking the number times the respondent was married, 4.7 to 6.9 percent; educational attainment, 5.6 to 8.5 percent; monthly gas costs, 9.6 to 9.9 percent; weeks worked in the past 12 months, 6.9 to 10.6 percent; wages/salary income, 8.1 to 13.4 percent; and yearly property insurance, 23.9 to 25.6 percent.

The Census Bureau also compared the self-response rate differences between citizen and non-citizen households' response rates for the 2000 decennial census short form (which did not include a citizenship question) and the 2000 decennial census long form survey (the long form survey, distributed to only one in six households, included a citizenship question in 2000). Census found the decline in self-response rates for non-citizens to be 3.3 percent greater than for citizen households. However, Census was not able to isolate what percentage of decline was caused by the inclusion of a citizenship question rather than some other aspect of the long form survey (it contained over six times as many questions covering a range of topics). Indeed, the Census Bureau analysis showed that for the 2000 decennial census there was a significant drop in self response rates overall between the short and long form; the mail response rate was 66.4 percent for the short form and only 53.9 percent for the long form survey. So while there is widespread belief among many parties that adding a citizenship question could reduce response rates, the Census Bureau's analysis did not provide definitive, empirical support for that belief.

**Option C**, the use of administrative records rather than placing a citizenship question on the decennial census, was a potentially appealing solution to the DOJ request. The use of administrative records is increasingly part of the fabric and design of modern censuses, and the Census Bureau has been using administrative record data to improve the accuracy and reduce the cost of censuses since the early 20th century. A Census Bureau analysis matching administrative records with the 2010 decennial census and ACS responses over several more recent years showed that using administrative records could be more accurate than self-responses in the case of non-citizens. That Census Bureau analysis showed that between 28 and 34 percent of the citizenship self-responses for persons that administrative records show are non-citizens were inaccurate. In other words, when non-citizens respond to long form or ACS questions on citizenship, they inaccurately mark "citizen" about 30 percent of the time. However, the Census Bureau is still evolving its use of administrative records, and the Bureau does not yet have a complete administrative records data set for the entire population. Thus, using administrative records alone to provide DOJ with CVAP data would provide an incomplete picture. In the 2010 decennial census, the Census Bureau was able to match 88.6 percent of the population with what the Bureau considers credible administrative record data. While impressive, this means that more than 10 percent of the American population – some 25 million voting age people – would need to have their citizenship imputed by the Census Bureau. Given the scale of this number, it was imperative that another option be developed to provide a greater level of accuracy than either self-response alone or use of administrative records alone would presently provide.

I therefore asked the Census Bureau to develop a fourth alternative, **Option D**, which would combine Options B and 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 ability to match the decennial census responses with administrative records. 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.

**Consideration of Impacts** I have carefully considered the argument that the reinstatement of the citizenship question on the decennial census would depress response rate. Because a lower response rate would lead to increased non-response follow-up costs and less accurate responses, this factor was an important consideration in the decision-making process. I find that the need for accurate citizenship data and the limited burden that the reinstatement of the citizenship question would impose outweigh fears about a potentially lower response rate.

Importantly, the Department's review found that limited empirical evidence exists about whether adding a citizenship question would decrease response rates materially. Concerns about decreased response rates generally fell into the following two categories – distrust of government and increased burden. First, stakeholders, particularly those who represented immigrant constituencies, noted that members of their respective communities generally distrusted the government and especially distrusted efforts by government agencies to obtain information about them. Stakeholders from California referenced the difficulty that government agencies faced obtaining any information from immigrants as part of the relief efforts after the California wildfires. These government agencies were not seeking to ascertain the citizenship status of these wildfire victims. Other stakeholders referenced the political climate generally and fears that Census responses could be used for law enforcement purposes. But no one provided evidence that reinstating a citizenship question on the decennial census would materially decrease response rates among those who generally distrusted government and government information collection efforts, disliked the current administration, or feared law enforcement. Rather, stakeholders merely identified residents who made the decision not to participate regardless of whether the Census includes a citizenship question. The reinstatement of a citizenship question will not decrease the response rate of residents who already decided not to respond. And no one provided evidence that there are residents who would respond accurately to a decennial census that did not contain a citizenship question but would not respond if it did (although many believed that such residents had to exist). While it is possible this belief is true, there is no information available to determine the number of people who would in fact not respond due to a citizenship question being added, and no one has identified any mechanism for making such a determination.

A second concern that stakeholders advanced is that recipients are generally less likely to respond to a survey that contained more questions than one that contained fewer. The former Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer of the Census Bureau during the George W. Bush administration described the decennial census as particularly fragile and stated that any effort to add questions risked lowering the response rate, especially a question about citizenship in the current political environment. However, there is limited empirical evidence to support this view. A former Census Bureau Director during the Obama Administration who oversaw the last decennial census noted as much. He stated that, even though he believed that the reinstatement of a citizenship question would decrease response rate, there is limited evidence to support this conclusion. This same former director noted that, in the years preceding the decennial census, certain interest groups consistently attack the census and discourage participation. While the reinstatement of a citizenship question may be a data point on which these interest groups seize in 2019, past experience demonstrates that it is likely efforts to undermine the decennial census will occur again regardless of whether the decennial census includes a citizenship question. There is no evidence that residents who are persuaded by these disruptive efforts are more or less likely to make their respective decisions about participation based specifically on the reinstatement of a citizenship question. And there are actions that the Census Bureau and stakeholder groups are taking to mitigate the impact of these attacks on the decennial census.

Additional empirical evidence about the impact of sensitive questions on survey response rates came from the SVP of Data Science at Nielsen. When Nielsen added questions on place of birth and time of arrival in the United States (both of which were taken from the ACS) to a short survey, the response rate was not materially different than it had been before these two questions were added. Similarly, the former Deputy Director and COO of the Census during the George W. Bush Administration shared an example of a citizenship-like question that he believed would negatively impact response rates but did not. He cited to the Department of Homeland Security's 2004 request to the Census Bureau to provide aggregate data on the number of Arab Americans by zip code in certain areas of the country. The Census Bureau complied, and Census employees, including the then-Deputy Director, believed that the resulting political firestorm would depress response rates for further Census Bureau surveys in the impacted communities. But the response rate did not change materially.

Two other themes emerged from stakeholder calls that merit discussion. First, several stakeholders who opposed reinstatement of the citizenship question did not appreciate that the question had been asked in some form or another for nearly 200 years. Second, other stakeholders who opposed reinstatement did so based on the assumption that the data on citizenship that the Census Bureau collects through the ACS are accurate, thereby obviating the need to ask the question on the decennial census. But as discussed above, the Census Bureau estimates that between 28 and 34 percent of citizenship self-responses on the ACS for persons that administrative records show are non-citizens were inaccurate. Because these stakeholder concerns were based on incorrect premises, they are not sufficient to change my decision.



Finally, I have considered whether reinstating the citizenship question on the 2020 Census will lead to any significant monetary costs, programmatic or otherwise. The Census Bureau staff have advised that the costs of preparing and adding the question would be minimal due in large part to the fact that the citizenship question is already included on the ACS, and thus the citizenship question has already undergone the cognitive research and questionnaire testing required for new questions. Additionally, changes to the Internet Self-Response instrument, revising the Census Questionnaire Assistance, and redesigning of the printed questionnaire can be easily implemented for questions that are finalized prior to the submission of the list of questions to Congress.

The Census Bureau also considered whether non-response follow-up increases resulting from inclusion of the citizenship question would lead to increased costs. As noted above, this estimate was difficult to assess given the Census Bureau and Department's inability to determine what impact there will be on decennial census survey responses. The Bureau provided a rough estimate that postulated that up to 630,000 additional households may require NRFU operations if a citizenship question is added to the 2020 decennial census. However, even assuming that estimate is correct, this additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent increase in NRFU operations falls well within the margin of error that the Department, with the support of the Census Bureau, provided to Congress in the revised Lifecycle Cost Estimate ("LCE") this past fall. That LCE assumed that NRFU operations might increase by 3 percent due to numerous factors, including a greater increase in citizen mistrust of government, difficulties in accessing the Internet to respond, and other factors.

Inclusion of a citizenship question on this country's decennial census is not new – the decision to collect citizenship information from Americans through the decennial census was first made centuries ago. The decision to include a citizenship question on a national census is also not uncommon. The United Nations recommends that its member countries ask census questions identifying both an individual's country of birth and the country of citizenship. *Principals and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Revision 3)*, UNITED NATIONS 121 (2017). Additionally, for countries in which the population may include a large portion of naturalized citizens, the United Nations notes that, "it may be important to collect information on the method of acquisition of citizenship." *Id.* at 123. And it is important to note that other major democracies inquire about citizenship on their census, including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Spain, and the United Kingdom, to name a few.

The Department of Commerce is not able to determine definitively how inclusion of a citizenship question on the decennial census will impact responsiveness. However, even if there is some impact on responses, the value of more complete and accurate data derived from surveying the entire population outweighs such concerns. Completing and returning decennial census questionnaires is required by Federal law, those responses are protected by law, and inclusion of a citizenship question on the 2020 decennial census will provide more complete information for those who respond. The citizenship data provided to DOJ will be more accurate with the question than without it, which is of greater importance than any adverse effect that may result from people violating their legal duty to respond.

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.

Please make my decision known to Census Bureau personnel and Members of Congress prior to March 31, 2018. I look forward to continuing to work with the Census Bureau as we strive for a complete and accurate 2020 decennial census.

CC: Ron Jarmin, performing the nonexclusive functions and duties of the Director of the Census Bureau

Enrique Lamas, performing the nonexclusive functions and duties of the Deputy Director of the Census Bureau

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**From:** Comstock, Earl (Federal) [REDACTED]@doc.gov]  
**Sent:** 5/4/2017 11:58:40 AM  
**To:** [REDACTED]@usdoj.gov  
**Subject:** Call today to discuss DoC Issues

Hi Mary Blanche –

Contacts over the White House said that you would be the best person for me to talk to at DoJ on Commerce issues. I am the new Director of Policy and Strategic Planning at Commerce and was the confirmation Sherpa on the transition for Secretary Ross.

If you or your assistant could let me know a couple of times today that work for you for a call I would appreciate it.

Thank you in advance,

Earl

Earl W. Comstock  
Director  
Office of Policy and Strategic Planning  
United States Department of Commerce  
[REDACTED]

To: Wilbur Ross  
 Cc: Branstad, Eric (Federal)[EBranstad@doc.gov]  
 From: Comstock, Earl (Federal)  
 Sent: Fri 3/10/2017 8:31:29 PM  
 Importance: Normal  
 Subject: Your Question on the Census  
 Received: Fri 3/10/2017 8:31:30 PM

I was not able to catch anyone at their desk when I called the numbers I have for the Census Bureau from their briefing. However, the

Census Bureau web page on apportionment is explicit and can be found at <https://www.census.gov/population/apportionment/about/faq.html#Q16> It says:

***Are undocumented residents (aliens) in the 50 states included in the apportionment population counts?***

Yes, all people (citizens and noncitizens) with a usual residence in the 50 states are to be included in the census and thus in the apportionment counts.

Further, this WSJ blog post from 2010 confirms that neither the 2000 nor the 2010 Census asked about citizenship. <http://blogs.wsj.com/numbers/the-pitfalls-of-counting-illegal-immigrants-937/>

THE NUMBERS

The Pitfalls of Counting Illegal Immigrants



By CARL BIALIK

May 7, 2010 7:05 pm ET

The debate over Arizona's immigration law has included several estimates of the state's illegal-immigrant population, at "almost half a million," "half a million" or "more than half a million." Arguing against the law, Homeland Security chief Janet Napolitano — who is the former governor of Arizona — pointed to decreasing illegal immigration in the state.

These estimates and claims rest on several annual efforts to count illegal immigrants in the U.S. The nonpartisan Pew Hispanic Center estimated that in 2008 the nationwide population was 11.9 million, and half a million in Arizona. The federal Department of Homeland Security and the Center for Immigration Studies, a Washington, D.C., research group that opposes increased immigration, agree on a figure of 10.8 million for 2009, with DHS putting the Arizona population at 460,000, down from 560,000 a year earlier.

But as my print column notes this week, these estimates are limited by several factors that make it difficult for researchers to count this population. No major government survey, including the decennial census now under way, asks Americans about their citizenship status. Thus estimates of the number of illegal immigrants in the country are indirect and possibly far off from the correct count.

These studies rely on census surveys, and assume that about 10% of illegal immigrants aren't counted in these surveys. But that figure largely is based on a 2001 survey of Mexican-born people living in Los Angeles. "I do not advise use of my estimated undercounts for the 2000 census outside of L.A. county, nor for migrants from other nations," said study co-author Enrico Marcelli, assistant professor of sociology at San Diego State University. "However, demographers do not have any other empirical evidence at the moment with which to proceed."

One concern is that the nearly two in five households who didn't respond to the 2001 survey may have included a

disproportionately large number who also did not respond to the census interviewers. Marcel said further study would be needed to test that possibility, but he noted the extent of the efforts to select a representative sample and to put respondents at ease in order to elicit honest answers.

"As far as I know, there has not been a new, serious attempt to estimate the undercount of illegal immigrants in the census," said Steven Camarota, director of research for the Center for Immigration Studies.

In 2005, Robert Justich, then a portfolio manager for Bear Stearns, co-authored a report suggesting the population of illegal immigrants "may be as high as 20 million people." Jeffrey Passel, senior demographer for the Pew Hispanic Center, disputed that finding. For one thing, other data sources, such as U.S. birth rates and Mexico's own census, don't corroborate such a large number. If there were really so many more immigrants, than there would be more women of child-bearing age, and more births. And if instead the missing millions are mostly Mexican men working in the U.S. and sending money home, the flip side of that influx would be reflected as a gap in the Mexican census numbers.

"Definitely the number is not as high as 20 million," said Manuel Orozco, senior associate of the Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington, D.C., policy-analysis group.

Justich, who now owns a music and film production firm, countered that immigrants from countries other than Mexico may make up the rest. However, he added that the number is no longer as high as 20 million.

Larger estimates also sometimes are based on border-patrol counts of apprehensions, which are far from reliable proxies. No one is sure of how many people are missed for each one who is caught trying to cross into the U.S. illegally. Many of those who do get through may return quickly, or cross back and forth. Also, some people are caught more than once, inflating the count. "It seems like we're not missing that many bodies in the United States," said Camarota, referring to the gap between the 20 million figure and his own.

The immigrant counters generally have seen a decline in the illegal-immigration population. "Economic drivers are very, very powerful" in lowering the illegal-immigrant population, said Hans Johnson, associate director of the Public Policy Institute of California. Others point to stepped-up enforcement efforts.

However, because of all the assumptions baked into these numbers, such drops come with so much statistical uncertainty that they may not be statistically significant. "The methodology for doing these estimates is not really designed to measure year-to-year change," Passel said.

One key difference between his count and the federal agency's: Homeland Security uses the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, which has a much larger sample size than the Current Population Survey, which Passel used. "I developed all of my methodology and all of the things that go with it when there wasn't an ACS," Passel said, "and I haven't gotten around to shifting to the new survey."

The ACS was introduced after the 2000 census, and may help overcome a problem with census numbers exposed in the last decennial census. Many more foreign-born residents were counted in 2000 than was expected based on annual estimates produced by the bureau. Census officials think these estimates have improved since 2000 thanks to the annual ACS surveys of three million households. "That's the source we're using to estimate the movement" of the foreign-born population, said Howard Hogan, the Census Bureau's associate director for demographic programs. "It's a huge improvement over anything we had available in the '90s."

Still, the Census Bureau doesn't ask people about their immigration status, in part because such questions may drive down overall response rates. Robert M. Groves, director of the Census Bureau, said he'd like to test that hypothesis. "We're sort of data geeks here," Groves said. "What we'd like to do to answer that question is an experiment."

That doesn't mean that census interviewers don't try to find and enumerate illegal immigrants. Groves compares counting that group to efforts to track another population that is hard to count, though not necessarily because of willful avoidance: people who are homeless. Census interviewers spend three days visiting soup kitchens, shelters and outdoor gathering spots such as under certain highway overpasses in Los Angeles. "You don't have to look at that operation very long to realize that though it's a heroic effort, there are all sorts of holes in it," Groves said. As a result, the Census Bureau includes anyone counted in that effort in the overall population, but doesn't break out a separate estimate of homeless people.

"We would like to do estimates that have the smallest number of assumptions we can't test," Passel said. When it comes to counting illegal immigrants, "there are a set of assumptions that we know we can't test. When we find ourselves in that situation, then we're uncomfortable giving a Census Bureau estimate that is subject to all of those debates."

Further reading: Passel outlined methods for counting the illegal-immigrant population, while this paper analyzed some difficulties with the estimates. Earlier the Christian Science Monitor and I have examined these numbers. Immigration statistics have become a subject of debate in the U.K., as well.

## Talking Points

- The Census Bureau today received a letter from the Department of Justice requesting that a question on citizenship be added to the 2020 Census.
- The Census Bureau follows a well-established process when adding questions to the decennial census based on the recognition that the data must fulfill legal and regulatory requirements established by the Congress. While the discretionary authority for defining the questions on either the American Community Survey or the Decennial Census questionnaire resides with the Secretary of Commerce, the Census Bureau works with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to review and assess the justification of the new question.
- By law, the Census Bureau must provide the questions for the 2020 Census and American Community Survey to Congress by March 31 – two years prior to taking the national headcount.
- Historically, a citizenship question was asked periodically over the history of the census, and most recently from 1980 to 2000 as part of a decennial census long form questionnaire that provided socio-economic and housing characteristic data of the population.
- The Census Bureau currently asks citizenship on its nationwide American Community Survey, a survey conducted nationwide every year among 3.5 million addresses.

## Response to Query

“The Census Bureau today received a letter from the Department of Justice requesting that a question on citizenship be added to the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau follows a well-established process when adding questions to the decennial census based on the recognition that the data must fulfill legal and regulatory requirements established by the Congress. While the discretionary authority for defining the questions on either the American Community Survey or the Decennial Census questionnaire resides with the Secretary of Commerce, the Census Bureau works with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to review and assess the justification of the new question. The Census Bureau does ask citizenship on its nationwide American Community Survey, a survey conducted nationwide every year among 3.5 million addresses.”

## Process of Adding Content to the Census/Survey Questionnaire

- **Step One** – With the exception of operational questions needed to collect accurate data, all questions on the various census questionnaires generate data in response to requests from the Congress or other agencies in the Executive Branch. Upon receiving a request lawyers at the Department of Commerce work closely with the Census Bureau staff to determine whether the data fulfill legal, regulatory or Constitutional requirements. Within this process, the Census Bureau also consults with the OMB.
- **Step Two** – Upon determining that a new question is warranted, the Census Bureau notifies Congress of its intent to add the question through its submission of the proposed questions for the 2020 Census. By law, the Census Bureau notified the Congress of the subjects to be covered by the 2020 Census on March 28, 2017. The Census Bureau must deliver the specific questions



by March 31, 2018. This is an intentional process designed to give the Congress the ability to review the subjects and questions on the questionnaire before they are finalized.

- **Step Three** – The Census Bureau must test the wording of the new question. It is too late to add a question to the 2018 End-to-End Census Test, so additional testing on a smaller scale would need to be developed and implemented as soon as possible. This test would also require approval from OMB, which includes notifying the public and inviting comments through a Federal Register Notice (FRN). The updated FRN needs to be cleared by OMB prior to a new 30-day FRN posting. The Census Bureau must respond to comments from the public after 30 days. Then OMB can issue final approval.
- **Step Four** – The Census Bureau must make additional operational adjustments, beyond testing, to include new content. This includes re-designing the paper questionnaires and adjusting the paper data capture system. For all automated data collection instruments (including Internet self-response, Census Questionnaire Assistance, and Nonresponse Followup), the additional question will require system redevelopment, for English and all supported non-English languages. In addition, the training for the enumerators and Census Questionnaire Assistance agents will need redevelopment.
- **Step Five** – Based on the result of the testing, the Census Bureau must finalize the actual 2020 Census questionnaires (paper and automated). The Census Bureau then must submit for OMB approval of the 2020 Census information collection. This submission also requires notifying the public and inviting comments through a Federal Register Notice (FRN), as detailed in Step 3.

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**From:** Comstock, Earl (Federal) [REDACTED PII]  
**Sent:** 1/30/2018 11:50:49 PM  
**To:** Ron S Jarmin (CENSUS/ADEP FED) [Ron.S.Jarmin@census.gov]; Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/ADDP FED) [Enrique.Lamas@census.gov]  
**CC:** Kelley, Karen (Federal) [REDACTED PII]; Willard, Aaron (Federal) [REDACTED PII]; Uthmeier, James (Federal) [REDACTED PII]; Davidson, Peter (Federal) [REDACTED PII]  
**Subject:** Questions on the January 19 Alternatives Memo  
**Attachments:** Questions on the 19 Jan Draft Census Memo 01302017.docx  
**Importance:** High

Hi Ron and Enrique –

Thank you for a good start on the draft memo for the Secretary on the citizenship question. As you know, with Karen's absence [REDACTED PII] I have been working with Aaron, James and David to review the draft. Attached are questions that are raised by the memo. The answers will provide additional information to inform the Secretary that should be included in a revised memo.

Please answer as many of the questions as possible by 10:30 am tomorrow. In particular, if you could provide a response to questions 24, 25, and 26 by 10:30 am tomorrow (Wednesday, Jan. 31) that would be greatly appreciated.

If you have questions you can reach me at [REDACTED PII] or contact Karen.

Thanks again!

Earl



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Washington, DC 20233-0001

March 1, 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR: Wilbur L. Ross, Jr.  
Secretary of Commerce

Through: Karen Dunn Kelley  
Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Deputy  
Secretary

Ron S. Jarmin  
Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Director

Enrique Lamas  
Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Deputy  
Director

From: John M. Abowd  
Chief Scientist and Associate Director for Research and Methodology

Subject: Preliminary analysis of Alternative D (Combined Alternatives B and C)

See attached.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
John M. Abowd, Chief Scientist  
and Associate Director for Research and Methodology

### Preliminary Analysis of Alternative D

At the Secretary's request we performed a preliminary analysis of combining Alternative B (asking the citizenship question of every household on the 2020 Census) and Alternative C (do not ask the question, link reliable administrative data on citizenship status instead) in the January 19, 2018 draft memo to the Department of Commerce into a new Alternative D. Here we discuss Alternative D, the weaknesses in Alternative C on its own, whether and how survey data could address these weaknesses, implications of including a citizenship question for using administrative data, and methodological challenges.

*Description of Alternative D:* Administrative data from the Social Security Administration (SSA), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and the State Department would be used to create a comprehensive statistical reference list of current U.S. citizens. Nevertheless, there will be some persons for whom no administrative data are available. To obtain citizenship information for this sub-population, a citizenship question would be added to the 2020 Census questionnaire. The combined administrative record and 2020 Census data would be used to produce baseline citizenship statistics by 2021. Any U.S. citizens appearing in administrative data after the version created for the 2020 Census would be added to the comprehensive statistical reference list. There would be no plan to include a citizenship question on future Decennial Censuses or American Community Surveys. The comprehensive statistical reference list, built from administrative records and augmented by the 2020 Census answers would be used instead. The comprehensive statistical reference list would be kept current, gradually replacing almost all respondent-provided data with verified citizenship status data.

#### *What are the weaknesses in Alternative C?*

In the 2017 Numident (the latest available), 6.6 million persons born outside the U.S. have blank citizenship among those born in 1920 or later with no year of death. The evidence suggests that citizenship is not missing at random. Of those with missing citizenship in the Numident, a much higher share appears to be U.S. citizens than compared to those for whom citizenship data are not missing. Nevertheless, some of the blanks may be noncitizens, and it would thus be useful to have other sources for them.

A second question about the Numident citizenship variable is how complete and timely its updates are for naturalizations. Naturalized citizens are instructed to immediately apply for a new SSN card. Those who wish to work have an incentive to do so quickly, since having an SSN card with U.S. citizenship will make it easier to pass the E-Verify process when applying for a job, and it will make them eligible for government programs. But we do not know what fraction of naturalized citizens actually notify the SSA, and how soon after being naturalized they do so.

A third potential weakness of Numident citizenship is that some people are not required to have a Social Security Number (SSN), whether they are a U.S. citizen or not. It would also be useful to have a data source on citizenship that did not depend on the SSN application and tracking process inside SSA. This is why we proposed the MOU with the USCIS for naturalizations, and why we have now begun pursuing an MOU with the State Department for data on all citizens with passports.

IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITIN) partially fill the gap in Numident coverage of noncitizen U.S. residents. However, not all noncitizen residents without SSNs apply for ITINs. Only those making IRS tax filings apply for ITINs. Once again, it would be useful to have a data source that did not depend on the ITIN process. The USCIS and State Department MOUs would provide an alternative source in this context as well.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) data on naturalizations, lawful permanent residents, and I-539 non-immigrant visa extensions can partially address the weaknesses of the Numident. The USCIS data provide up-to-date information since 2001 (and possibly back to 1988, but with incomplete records prior to 2001). This will fill gaps for naturalized citizens, lawful permanent residents, and persons with extended visa applications without SSNs, as well as naturalized citizens who did not inform SSA about their naturalization. The data do not cover naturalizations occurring before 1988, as well as not covering and some between 1988-2000. USCIS data do not always cover children under 18 at the time a parent became a naturalized U.S. citizen. Such children automatically become U.S. citizens under the Child Citizenship Act of 2000. The USCIS receives notification of some, but not all, of these child naturalizations. Others inform the U.S. government of their U.S. citizenship status by applying for U.S. passports, which are less expensive than the application to notify the USCIS. USCIS visa applications list people's children, but those data may not be in electronic form.

U.S. passport data, available from the State Department, can help plug the gaps for child naturalizations, blanks on the Numident, and out-of-date citizenship information on the Numident for persons naturalized prior to 2001. Since U.S. citizens are not required to have a passport, however, these data will also have gaps in coverage.

Remaining citizenship data gaps in Alternative C include the following categories:

1. U.S. citizens from birth with no SSN or U.S. passport. They will not be processed by the production record linkage system used for the 2020 Census because their personally identifiable information won't find a matching Protected Identification Key (PIK) in the Person Validation System (PVS).
2. U.S. citizens from birth born outside the U.S., who do not have a U.S. passport, and either applied for an SSN prior to 1974 and were 18 or older, or applied before the age of 18 prior to 1978. These people will be found in PVS, but none of the administrative sources discussed above will reliably generate a U.S. citizenship variable.
3. U.S. citizens who were naturalized prior to 2001 and did not inform SSA of their naturalization because they originally applied for an SSN after they were naturalized, and it was prior to when citizenship verification was required for those born outside the U.S. (1974). These people already had an SSN when they were naturalized and they didn't inform SSA about the naturalization, or they didn't apply for an SSN. The former group have inaccurate data on the Numident. The latter group will not be found in PVS.
4. U.S. citizens who were automatically naturalized if they were under the age of 18 when their parents became naturalized in 2000 or later, and did not inform USCIS or receive a U.S. passport. Note that such persons would not be able to get an SSN with U.S. citizenship on the card without either a U.S. passport or a certificate from USCIS. These people will also not be found in the PVS.

5. Lawful permanent residents (LPR) who received that status prior to 2001 and either do not have an SSN or applied for an SSN prior to when citizenship verification was required for those born outside the U.S. (1974). The former group will not be found in PVS. The latter group has inaccurate data in Numident.
6. Noncitizen, non-LPR, residents who do not have an SSN or ITIN and who did not apply for a visa extension. These persons will not be found in PVS.
7. Persons with citizenship information in administrative data, but the administrative and decennial census data cannot be linked due to missing or discrepant PII.

*Can survey data address the gaps in Alternative C?*

One might think that survey data could help fill the above gaps, either when their person record is not linked in the PVS, and thus they have no PIK, or when they have a PIK but the administrative data lack up-to-date citizenship information. Persons in Category 6, however, have a strong incentive to provide an incorrect answer, if they answer at all. A significant, but unknown, fraction of persons without PIKs are in Category 6. Distinguishing these people from the other categories of persons without PIKs is an inexact science because there is no feasible method of independently verifying their non-citizen status. Our comparison of ACS and Numident citizenship data suggests that a large fraction of LPRs provide incorrect survey responses. This suggests that survey-collected citizenship data may not be reliable for many of the people falling in the gaps in administrative data. This calls into question their ability to improve upon Alternative C.

With Alternative C, and no direct survey response, the Census Bureau's edit and imputation procedures would make an allocation based primarily on the high-quality administrative data. In the presence of a survey response, but without any linked administrative data for that person, the edit would only be triggered by blank citizenship. A survey response of "citizen" would be accepted as valid. There is no scientifically defensible method for rejecting a survey response in the absence of alternative data for that respondent.

How might inclusion of a citizenship question on the questionnaire affect the measurement of citizenship with administrative data? Absent an in-house administrative data census, measuring citizenship with administrative data requires that persons in the Decennial Census be linked to the administrative data at the person level. The PVS system engineered into the 2020 Census does this using a very reliable technology. However, inclusion of a citizenship question on the 2020 Census questionnaire is very likely to reduce the self-response rate, pushing more households into Nonresponse Followup (NRFU). Not only will this likely lead to more incorrect enumerations, but it is also expected to increase the number of persons who cannot be linked to the administrative data because the NRFU PII is lower quality than the self-response data. In the 2010 Decennial Census, the percentage of NRFU persons who could be linked to administrative data rate was 81.6 percent, compared to 96.7 percent for mail responses. Those refusing to self-respond due to the citizenship question are particularly likely to refuse to respond in NRFU as well, resulting in a proxy response. The NRFU linkage rates were far lower for proxy responses than self-responses (33.8 percent vs. 93.0 percent, respectively).

Although persons in Category 6 will not be linked regardless of response mode, it is common for households to include persons with a variety of citizenship statuses. If the whole household does not self-

respond to protect the members in Category 6, the record linkage problem will be further aggravated. Thus, not only are citizenship survey data of suspect quality for persons in the gaps for Alternative C, collecting these survey data would reduce the quality of the administrative records when used in Alternative D by lowering the record linkage rate for persons with administrative citizenship data.

*What methodological challenges are involved when combining these sources?*

Using the 2020 Census data only to fill in gaps for persons without administrative data on citizenship would raise questions about why 100 percent of respondents are being burdened by a citizenship question to obtain information for the two percent of respondents where it is missing.

Including a citizenship question in the 2020 Census does not solve the problem of incomplete person linkages when producing citizenship statistics after 2020. Both the 2020 decennial record and the record with the person's future location would need to be found in PVS to be used for future statistics.

In sum, Alternative D would result in poorer quality citizenship data than Alternative C. It would still have all the negative cost and quality implications of Alternative B outlined in the draft January 19, 2018 memo to the Department of Commerce.

DRAFT PRELIMINARY DECISION





### Summary Analysis of the Key Differences Between Alternative C and Alternative D

This short note describes the Census Bureau's current assumptions about two alternatives to address the need for block level data on citizen voting age populations. The goal is to measure the citizenship status of all people enumerated in the 2020 Decennial Census. Both alternatives utilize administrative data on the citizenship status of individuals, however one option, Alternative D, proposes to also include the current American Community Survey (ACS) question on citizenship status on the 2020 Decennial Census short form.

In both alternatives described here, the methodology requires linking 2020 census response data and administrative records. However, as illustrated both alternatives would also need to assign/impute citizenship for a portion of the population. The Census Bureau will have to assign citizenship in cases of questionnaire non-response and item non-response. Additionally, it is important to note, that even when a self-response is available it is not always possible to link response data with administrative records data. Poor data quality (e.g., name and age) and nonresponse or incomplete 2020 Census responses mean that we will not have a direct measure of citizenship status for all residents enumerated in 2020. The Census Bureau will need to employ an imputation model for these cases.

One of the key differences between the two alternatives described below is the number of cases requiring imputation. The other key difference is the impact of errors in the citizenship status reported on the 2020 Census.

In the most recent version of the 2020 Decennial Life Cycle Cost Estimate, the Census Bureau projects counting 330 million residents in 2020. Figure 1 summarizes how citizenship status will be measured under Alternative C that does not employ a citizenship question on the 2020 Census. Figure 2 summarizes how this will be done using both administrative records and a 2020 citizenship question under Alternative D.

Alternative C is a simplified process for assigning citizenship through direct linkage and modelling, without including the question on the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau will link the responses for the 330 million census records to administrative records that contain information on the citizenship status of individuals. The Census Bureau expects to successfully link and observe this status for approximately 295 million people. The Census Bureau would need to impute this status for approximately 35 million people under Alternative C whose 2020 responses cannot be linked to administrative data. Although the Census Bureau has fully developed and tested the imputation model, it has high confidence that an accurate model can be developed and deployed for this purpose. Further, we will most likely never possess a fully adequate truth deck to benchmark it to.

Measuring citizenship status is slightly more complex under Alternative D where all U.S. households will be given the opportunity to provide the citizenship status of each household member. Based on response data for the ACS citizenship and other response data research, we know that not all households that respond to the 2020 Census will answer this question, leaving the question blank or with otherwise invalid responses. Additionally, Alternative D, must also account for those households that do not respond at all or will have proxy responses. Due to these reasons, we estimate that we will get 2020 citizenship status responses for approximately 294.6 million people, a slightly higher estimate

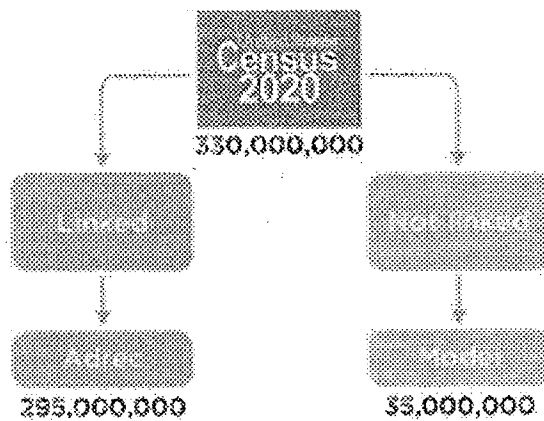
than Alternative C. For the 35.4 million people without a 2020 citizenship response, the Census Bureau will employ the same methodology as in Alternative C, linking the 2020 Census responses to the administrative records. The Census Bureau estimates that it will be able to link these cases to administrative records where we observe citizenship status for approximately 21.5 million people. For the remaining 13.8 million will be imputed through a model as described above. Thus, there will be a need for imputing many cases across either alternative.

The Census Bureau will link the 294.6 million records from the 2020 Census with the administrative records. This will be done both for potential quality assurance purposes and to improve the quality of future modeling uses. Based on the current research from the ACS, the Census Bureau expects to successfully link approximately 272.5 million of these cases. Of these, 263 million will have citizenship statuses that agree across the 2020 response and administrative record. The Census Bureau estimates there will be 9.5 million cases where there is disagreement across the two sources. Historic Census Bureau practice is to use self-reported data in these situations. However, the Census Bureau now knows from linking ACS responses on citizenship to administrative data that nearly one third of noncitizens in the administrative data respond to the questionnaire indicating they are citizens, indicating that this practice should be revisited in the case of measuring citizenship. Finally, for those 22.2 million cases that do not link to administrative records (non-linkage occurs for the same data quality reasons discussed above), the Census Bureau will use the observed 2020 responses. Again, Census Bureau expect some quality issues with these responses. Namely, the Census Bureau estimates that just under 500 thousand noncitizens will respond as citizens.

The relative quality of Alternative C versus Alternative D will depend on the relative importance of the errors in administrative data, response data, and imputations. To be slightly more but not fully precise consider the following description of errors under both alternatives. First note that all possible measurement methods will have errors. Under Alternative C, there will be error in the administrative records, but we believe these to be relatively limited due to the procedure following by SSA, USCIS and State. In both Alternative, the modeled cases will be subject to prediction error. Prediction error occur when the model returns the incorrect status of a case. As there are more modeled cases in Alternative C, prediction error will be a bigger issue there. Alternative D has an additional source of error, response error. This is where 2020 respondent give the incorrect status. Statisticians often hope these error are random and cancel out. However, we know from prior research that citizenship status responses are systematically biased for a subset of noncitizens. Response error is only an issue in alternative D. Unfortunately, the Census Bureau cannot quantify the relative magnitude of the errors across the alternatives at this time.

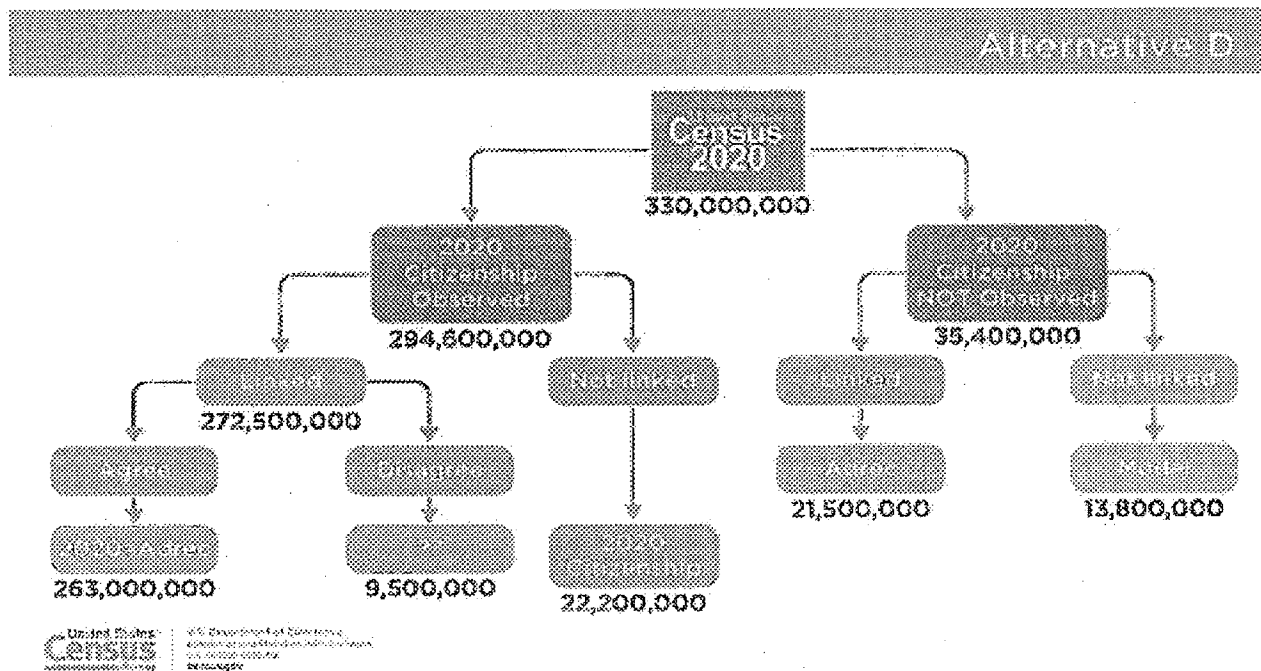
Figure 1

Alternative C



**Census**  
2020  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economic and Statistics Administration

Figure 2



## Questions on the Jan 19 Draft Census Memo on the DOJ Citizenship Question Reinstatement Request

1. With respect to Alternatives B and C, what is the difference, if any, between the time when the data collected under each alternative would be available to the public?

Since the collection of this data, whether from administrative records or from an enumerated question, occurs prior to the creation of the Microdata Detail File (MDF) from which all tabulations will be performed, there is no difference in the timing of when the data collected under either alternative B or C could be made available to the public. The exact date for completion of the MDF is still being determined as the 2020 Census schedule is matured. However, the 2020 Census is working towards publishing the first post-apportionment tabulation data products as early as the first week of February 2021.

2. What is the "2020 Census publication phase" (page 1 of the Detailed Analysis for Alternative B) versus Alternative C? Would there be any difference?

The 2020 Census publication phase is a broad window stretching from the release of the apportionment counts by December 31, 2020 through the last data product or report published in FY 2023, the final year of decennial funding for the 2020 Census. However, as stated in the answer to question 1, these data could be made available to the public on the same schedule as any other post-apportionment tabulated data product regardless of whether alternative B or C is used in its collection.

3. What is the non-response rate for: (A) each question on the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census short form and (B) each question on the 2010 ACS and most recent ACS?

The table below shows the item non-response (INR) rate for each question on the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census short form. This is the percentage of respondents who did not provide an answer to an item.

Item Nonresponse Rates for 2000 and 2010 Short Form Person Questions

	Relationship	Sex	Age	Hispanic Origin	Race	Tenure
2010	1.5	1.5	3.5	3.9	3.3	4.5
2000	1.3	1.1	3.7	3.1	2.9	4.1

Source: Rothhaas, Lestina and Hill (2012) Tables

### Notes and Soucre:

Rothhaas, C., Lestina, F. and Hill, J. (2012) "2010 Decennial Census Item Nonresponse and Imputation Assessment Report" 2010 Census Program for Evaluations and Experiments, January 24, 2012.

From report:

The INR rate is essentially the proportion of missing responses before pre-editing or imputation procedures for a given item (i.e., the respondent did not provide an answer to the item). For INR, missing values are included in the rates, but inconsistent responses (i.e., incompatible with other responses) are considered non-missing responses.

Online link to 2010 report that has 2000 information as well.

[https://www.census.gov/2010census/pdf/2010\\_Census\\_INR\\_Imputation\\_Assessment.pdf](https://www.census.gov/2010census/pdf/2010_Census_INR_Imputation_Assessment.pdf)

See attached spreadsheet for the item allocation rates by questions for the ACS for 2010, 2013, and 2016.

4. **What was the total survey response rate (i.e., percentage of complete questionnaires) for the 2000 long form and the 2000 short form? Of the incomplete long forms, what percentage left the citizenship question blank? Of the completed long forms, what percentage (if known) contained incorrect responses to the citizenship question?**

We do not have measures of total survey response rates from the 2000 long form and 2000 short form available at this time. The mail response rate in 2000 was 66.4 percent for short forms and 53.9 percent for long forms. No analysis that we were aware of was conducted on the incomplete long forms that left the citizenship question blank. The Census 2000 Content Reinterview Survey showed low inconsistency of the responses to the citizenship question. Only 1.8 percent of the respondents changed answers in the reinterview.

Source for 2000 mail response rates:

<https://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/A.7.a.pdf>

Source for 2000 Content Reinterview Survey. Page 32 source.

[https://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/B.5FR\\_RI.PDF](https://www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/B.5FR_RI.PDF)

5. **For the 2000 long and short forms, what was the percentage unanswered (left blank) for each question (i.e., what percentage of the responses for each question (sex, race, ethnicity, income, citizenship, etc.) were left blank)?**

For the 2000 shortform, the table in question 3a provides the percentage unanswered for each question.

For the 2000 longform, Griffin, Love and Obenski (2003) summarized the Census 2000 longform responses. Allocation rates for individual items in Census 2000 were computed, but because of the magnitude of these data, summary allocation measures were derived.



These rates summarize completeness across all data items for occupied units (households) and are the ratio of all population and housing items that had values allocated to the total number of population and housing items required to have a response. These composite measures provide a summary picture of the completeness of all data. Fifty-four population items and 29 housing items are included in these summary measures. The analysis showed that 9.9 percent of the population question items and 12.5 percent of the housing unit question items required allocation. Allocation involves using statistical procedures, such as within-household or nearest neighbor matrices, to impute missing values.

<https://ww2.amstat.org/sections/srms/Proceedings/y2003/Files/JSM2003-000596.pdf>

- 6. What was the incorrect response rate for the citizenship question that was asked on the Long Form during the 2000 Decennial Census? Does the response rate on the 2000 Long Form differ from the incorrect response rate on the citizenship question for the ACS?**

In the 2000 long form, 2.3 percent of persons have inconsistent answers, 89.4 percent have consistent answers, and 8.2 percent have missing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2000 long form. Among persons with nonmissing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2000 long form, 2.6 percent have inconsistent answers and 97.4 percent have consistent answers.

In the 2010 ACS, 3.1 percent of persons have inconsistent answers, 86.0 percent have consistent answers, and 10.8 percent have missing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2010 ACS. Among persons with nonmissing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2010 ACS, 3.6 percent have inconsistent answers and 96.4 percent have consistent answers.

In the 2016 ACS, 2.9 percent of persons have inconsistent answers, 81.2 percent have consistent answers, and 15.9 percent have missing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2016 ACS. Among persons with nonmissing citizenship data in the SSA Numident and/or the 2016 ACS, 3.5 percent have inconsistent answers and 96.5 percent have consistent answers.

These ACS and 2000 Census long form rates are based on weighted data.

This shows that inconsistent response rates are higher in the 2010 and 2016 ACS than in the 2000 long form.

- 7. What is the incorrect response rate on other Decennial or ACS questions for which Census has administrative records available (for example, age, sex or income)?**

Table 7a shows the agreement rates between the 2010 Census response and the SSA Numident for persons who could be linked and had nonmissing values, and Table 7b shows

the agreement rates between the 2010 ACS and the SSA Numident. Gender has low disagreement (0.4-0.5 percent), and white alone (0.9 percent), black alone (1.7-2 percent), and age (2.1 percent) also have low disagreement rates. Disagreement rates are greater for other races (e.g., 46.4-48.6 percent for American Indian or Alaska Native alone). Hispanic origin is not well measured in the Numident, because it contains a single race response, one of which is Hispanic.

Table 7a. Demographic Variable Agreement Rates Between the 2010 Census and the SSA Numident

2010 Census Response	Percent Agreement with SSA Numident
Hispanic	54.2
Not Hispanic	99.7
White Alone	99.1
Black Alone	98.3
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	51.4
Asian Alone	84.3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	74.4
Some Other Race Alone	17.7
Age	97.9
Gender	99.4

Source: Rastogi, Sonya, and Amy O'Hara, 2012, "2010 Census Match Study," 2010 Census Planning Memoranda Series No. 247.

Table 7b. Demographic Variable Agreement Rates Between the 2010 Census and the SSA Numident

2010 ACS Response	Percent Agreement with SSA Numident
White Alone	99.1
Black Alone	98.0
American Indian or Alaska Native Alone	53.6
Asian Alone	82.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Alone	72.9
Some Other Race Alone	17.2
Age 0-2 Date of Birth	95.2
Age 3-17 Date of Birth	95.6
Age 18-24 Date of Birth	95.2
Age 25-44 Date of Birth	95.8
Age 45-64 Date of Birth	95.9
Age 65-74 Date of Birth	96.5
Age 75 and older Date of Birth	92.7
Male	99.5
Female	99.5

Source: Bhaskar, Renuka, Adela Luque, Sonya Rastogi, and James Noon, 2014, "Coverage and Agreement of Administrative Records and 2010 American Community Survey Demographic Data," CARRA Working Paper #2014-14.

Abowd and Stinson (2013) find correlations of 0.75-0.89 between Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and SSA Detailed Earnings Record annual earnings between 1990-1999.<sup>1</sup>

8. **How does the Census presently handle responses on the (A) Decennial Census and (B) the ACS when administrative records available to the Census confirm that the response on the Decennial Census or ACS is incorrect? Is the present Census approach to incorrect responses based on practice/policy or law (statute or regulation)?**

We have always based the short form Decennial Census and the ACS on self-response, and while we have procedures in place to address duplicate or fraudulent responses, we do not check the accuracy of the answers provided to the specific questions on the Census questionnaire. This is a long established practice at the Census Bureau that has been thoroughly tested and in place since 1970, when the Census Bureau moved to a mail-out/respond approach to the Decennial Census. Title 13 of the U.S. Code allows the Census Bureau to use alternative data sources, like administrative records, for a variety of purposes, and we are using data in new ways in the 2020 Census. While this includes the use of administrative records data to fill in areas where a respondent does not provide an answer, we have not explored the possibility of checking or changing responses that a responding household has provided in response to the questionnaire.

9. **Please explain the differences between the self-response rate analysis and the breakoff rate analysis. The range of breakoff rates between groups was far smaller than the range of self-response rates between groups.**

Self-response means that a household responded to the survey by mailing back a questionnaire or by internet, and a sufficient number of core questions were answered so that an additional field interview was not required.

A breakoff occurs when an internet respondent stops answering questions prior to the end of the questionnaire. In most cases the respondent answers the core questions before breaking off, and additional fieldwork is not required. The breakoff rates are calculated separately by which question screen was the last one reached before the respondent stopped answering altogether.

The share of Hispanic respondents who broke off at some point before the end of the questionnaire (17.6 percent) is much higher than for non-Hispanic whites (9.5 percent).

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<sup>1</sup> Abowd, John M., and Martha H. Stinson, 2013, "Estimating Measurement Error in Annual Job Earnings: A Comparison of Survey and Administrative Data," *Review of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 95(5), pp. 1451-1467.

Spreading the overall breakoff rates over 134 screens in the questionnaire works out to quite small rates per screen. It works out to an average breakoff rate of 0.131 percent per screen for Hispanics and 0.066 percent for non-Hispanic whites.

- 10. The NRFU numbers are comparatively small – approximately one additional household for NRFU per Census enumerator. Is this really a significant source of concern?**

Yes, this is a significant concern. First, it gives rise to incremental NRFU cost of at least \$27.5 million. This is a lower bound because it assumes the households that do not self-respond because we added a question on citizenship have the same follow-up costs as an average U.S. household. They won't because these households overwhelmingly contain at least one noncitizen, and that is one of our acknowledged hard-to-count subpopulations.

- 11. Given that the breakoff rate difference was approximately 1 percent, why did Census choose to use the 5.1 percent number for assessing the cost of Alternative B?**

If a household breaks off an internet response at the citizenship, place of birth, or year of entry screens, this means it would have already responded to the core questions. This would not trigger follow-up fieldwork and thus would not involve additional fieldwork costs. In contrast, if a household does not mail back a questionnaire or give an internet response, fieldwork will be necessary and additional costs will be incurred. Thus, the 5.1 percent number for differential self-response is more appropriate for estimating the additional fieldwork cost of adding a citizenship question.

- 12. Alternative C states that Census would use administrative data from the Social Security Administration, Internal Revenue Service, and "other federal and state sources." What are the other sources?**

In addition to continuing the acquisition of the Social Security Administration and Internal Revenue Service data, the Census Bureau is in discussion with the U.S. Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS) staff to acquire additional citizenship data.

- 13. Is Census confident that administrative data will be able to be used to determine citizenship for all persons (e.g., not all citizens have social security numbers)?**

We are confident that Alternative C is viable and that we have already ingested enough high-quality citizenship administrative data from SSA and IRS. The USCIS data are not required. They would, however, make the citizenship voting age tabulations better, but the administrative data we've got are very good and better than the data from the 2000 Census and current ACS. The type of activities required for Alternative C already occur daily and routinely at the Census Bureau. We have been doing this for business data products,

including the Economic Censuses, for decades. We designed the 2020 Census to use this technology too.

14. For Alternative C, the memo says, “we assume the availability of these record linkage systems and associated administrative data” – does Census already have in place access to this data or would this need to be negotiated? If negotiated, for which data sets specifically?

The Census Bureau has longstanding contractual relationships with the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service that authorize the use of data for this project. For new data acquired for this project (i.e., USCIS) we would estimate a six-month development period to put a data acquisition agreement in place. That agreement would also include terms specifying the authorized use of data for this project.

15. Are there any privacy issues / sensitive information prohibitions that might prevent other agencies from providing such data?

There are no new privacy or sensitivity issues associated with other agencies providing citizenship data. We have received such information in the past from USCIS. We are currently authorized to receive and use the data from SSA and IRS that are discussed in Alternative C.

16. How long would Census expect any negotiation for access to data take? How likely is it that negotiations would be successful? Are MOA's needed/required?

Current data available to the Census Bureau provide the quality and authority to use that are required to support this project. Additional information potentially available from USCIS would serve to supplement/validate those existing data. We are in early discussions with USCIS to develop a data acquisition agreement and at this time have no indications that this acquisition would not be successful.

17. What limitations would exist in working with other agencies like IRS, Homeland Security, etc. to share data?

The context for sharing of data for this project is for a one-way sharing of data from these agencies to the Census Bureau. Secure file transfer protocols are in-place to ingest these data into our Title 13 protected systems. For those data already in-place at the Census Bureau to support this project, provisions for sharing included in the interagency agreement restrict the Census Bureau from sharing person-level microdata outside the Census Bureau's Title 13 protections. Aggregates that have been processed through the Bureau's disclosure avoidance procedures can be released for public use.

- 18. If Alternative C is selected, what is Census's backup plan if the administrative data cannot be completely collected and utilized as proposed?**

The backup plan is to use all of the administrative data that we currently have, which is the same set that the analyses of Alternative C used. We have verified that this use is consistent with the existing MOUs. We would then use estimation and modeling techniques similar to those used for the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) to impute missing citizenship status for those persons for whom we do not have administrative records. These models would also include estimates of naturalizations that occurred since the administrative data were ingested.

- 19. Does Census have any reason to believe that access to existing data sets would be curtailed if Alternative C is pursued?**

No we do not believe that any access to existing data sets would be curtailed if we pursue Alternative C.

- 20. Has the proposed Alternative C approach ever been tried before on other data collection projects, or is this an experimental approach? If this has been done before, what was the result and what were lessons learned?**

The approach in Alternative C has been routinely used in processing the economic censuses for several decades. The Bureau's Business Register was specifically redesigned for the 2002 Economic Census in order to enhance the ingestion and use of administrative records from the IRS and other sources. The data in these administrative records are used to substitute for direct responses in the economic censuses for the unsampled entities. They are also used as part of the review, edit, and imputation systems for economic censuses and surveys. On the household side, the approach in Alternative C was used extensively to build the residential characteristics for OnTheMap and OnTheMap for Emergency Management.

- 21. Is using sample data and administrative records sufficient for DOJ's request?**

The 2020 Census data combined with Alternative C are sufficient to meet DOJ's request. We do not anticipate using any ACS data under Alternative C.

- 22. Under Alternative C, If Census is able to secure interagency agreements to provide needed data sets, do we know how long it would take to receive the data transmission from other agencies and the length of time to integrate all that data, or is that unknown?**

With the exception of the USCIS data, the data used for this project are already integrated into the 2020 Census production schema. In mid-to late 2018, we plan to acquire the USCIS data and with those data and our existing data begin to develop models and business rules to select citizenship status from the composite of sources and attach that characteristic to



each U.S. person. We expect the development and refinement of this process to continue into 2019 and to be completed by third quarter calendar year 2019.

- 23. Cross referencing Census decennial responses with numerous governmental data sets stored in various databases with differing formats and storage qualities sounds like it could be complicated. Does Census have an algorithm in place to efficiently combine and cross reference such large quantities of data coming from many different sources? What cost is associated with Alternative C, and what technology/plan does Census have in place to execute?**

Yes, the 2018 Census End-to-End test will be implementing processing steps to be able to match Census responses to administrative record information from numerous governmental data sets. The Census Bureau has in place the Person Identification Validation System to assign Protected Identification Keys to 2020 Census responses. The required technology for linking in the administrative records is therefore part of the 2020 Census technology. This incremental cost factored into the estimate for Alternative C is for integrating the citizenship variable specifically, since that variable is not currently part of the 2020 Census design. No changes are required to the production Person Identification Validation system to integrate the administrative citizenship data.

- 24. For section C-1 of the memo, when did Census do the analyses of the incorrect response rates for non-citizen answers to the long form and ACS citizenship question? Were any of the analyses published?**

The comparisons of ACS, 2000 Decennial Census longform and SSA Numident citizenship were conducted in January 2018. This analysis has not been published.

- 25. Has Census corrected the incorrect responses it found when examining non-citizen responses? If not, why not?**

In the American Community Survey (ACS), and the short form Decennial Census, we do not change self-reported answers. The Decennial Census and the ACS are based on self-response and we accept the responses provided by households as they are given. While we have procedures in place to address duplicate or fraudulent responses, we do not check the accuracy of the answers provided to the specific questions on the Census questionnaires. This is a long established process at the Census Bureau that has been thoroughly tested and in place since 1970, when the Census Bureau moved to a mail-out/respond approach to the Decennial Census.

- 26. Has the Department of Justice ever been made aware of inaccurate reporting of ACS data on citizenship, so that they may take this into consideration when using the data?**



Not exactly. The Census Bureau is in close, regular contact with the Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding their data requirements. Our counterparts at DOJ have a solid understanding of survey methodology and the quality of survey data, and they are aware of the public documentation on sampling and accuracy surrounding the ACS. However, the specific rate of accuracy regarding responses to the ACS question on citizenship has never been discussed.

**27. Why has the number of persons who cannot be linked increased from 2010 to 2016?**

The linkage between the ACS and administrative data from the SSA Numident and IRS ITIN tax filings depends on two factors: (a) the quality of the personally identifiable information (PII) on the ACS response and (b) whether the ACS respondent is in the SSN/ITIN universe.

With respect to the quality of the PII on the ACS, there may be insufficient information on the ACS due to item nonresponse or proxy response for the person to allow a successful match using the production record linkage system. There may also be more than one record in the Numident or ITIN IRS tax filings that matches the person's PII. Finally, there may be a discrepancy between the PII provided to the ACS and the PII in the administrative records.

Alternatively, the person may not be in the Numident or ITIN IRS tax filing databases because they are out of the universe for those administrative systems. This happens when the person is a citizen without an SSN, or when the person is a noncitizen who has not obtained an SSN or ITIN.

Very few of the unlinked cases are due to insufficient PII in the ACS or multiple matches with administrative records. The vast majority of unlinked ACS persons have sufficient PII, but fail to match any administrative records sufficiently closely. This means that most of the nonmatches are because the ACS respondent is not in the administrative record universe.

The incidence of ACS persons with sufficient PII but no match with administrative records increased between 2010 and 2016. One contributing factor is that the number of persons linked to ITIN IRS tax filings in 2016 was only 39 percent as large as in 2010, suggesting that either fewer of the noncitizens in the 2016 ACS had ITINs, or more of them provided PII in the ACS that was inconsistent with their PII in IRS records.

**28. Independent of this memo, what action does Census plan to take in response to the analyses showing that non-citizens have been incorrectly responding to the citizenship question?**

The Census Bureau does not have plans to make any changes to procedures in the ACS. However, we will continue to conduct thorough evaluations and review of census and survey data. The ACS is focusing our research on the potential use of administrative records

in the survey. For instance, we are exploring whether we can use IRS data on income to reduce the burden of asking questions on income on the ACS. We are concentrating initially on questions that are high burden, e.g., questions that are difficult to answer or questions that are seen as intrusive.

**29. Did Census make recommendations the last time a question was added?**

Since the short form Decennial Census was established in 2010, the only requests for new questions we have received have been for the ACS. And, in fact, requests for questions prior to 2010 were usually related to the Decennial Census Long Form. We always work collaboratively with Federal agencies that request a new question or a change to a question. The first step is to review the data needs and the legal justification for the new question or requested changes. If, through this process, we determine that the request is justified, we work with the other agencies to test the question (cognitive testing and field testing). We also work collaboratively on the analysis of the results from the test which inform the final recommendation about whether or not to make changes or add the question.

**30. Does not answering truthfully have a separate data standard than not participating at all?**

We're not sure what you're asking here. Please clarify the question.

**31. What was the process that was used in the past to get questions added to the decennial Census or do we have something similar where a precedent was established?**

The Census Bureau follows a well-established process when adding or changing content on the census or ACS to ensure the data fulfill legal and regulatory requirements established by Congress. Adding a question or making a change to the Decennial Census or the ACS involves extensive testing, review, and evaluation. This process ensures the change is necessary and will produce quality, useful information for the nation.

The Census Bureau and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) have laid out a formal process for making content changes.

- First, federal agencies evaluate their data needs and propose additions or changes to current questions through OMB.
- In order to be included, proposals must demonstrate a clear statutory or regulatory need for data at small geographies or for small populations.
- Final proposed questions result from extensive cognitive and field testing to ensure they result in the proper data, with an integrity that meets the Census Bureau's high standards.
- This process includes several opportunities for public comment.
- The final decision is made in consultation with OMB.

- If approved, the Census Bureau implements the change.

**32. Has another agency ever requested that a question be asked of the entire population in order to get block or individual level data?**

Not to our knowledge. However, it is worth pointing out that prior to 1980 the short form of the Decennial Census included more than just the 10 questions that have been on the short form since 1990.

**33. Would Census linking of its internal data sets, with other data sets from places like IRS and Homeland Security, have an impact on participation as well (i.e., privacy concerns)?**

The potential that concerns about the use of administrative records could have an impact on participation has always been a concern of ours, and it's a risk that we're managing on our risk register. We've worked closely with the privacy community throughout the decade, and we established a working group on our National Advisory Committee to explore this issue. We've also regularly briefed the Congress about our plans. At this stage in the decade there does not appear to be extensive concerns among the general public about our approach to using administrative records in the Nonresponse Operation or otherwise. We will continue to monitor this issue.

**34. Would Alternative C require any legislation? If so, what is the estimated time frame for approval of such legislation?**

No.

**35. Census publications and old decennial surveys available on the Census website show that citizenship questions were frequently asked of the entire population in the past. Citizenship is also a question on the ACS. What was the justification provided for citizenship questions on the (A) short form, (B) long form, and (C) ACS?**

In 1940, the Census Bureau introduced the use of a short form to collect basic characteristics from all respondents, and a long form to collect more detailed questions from only a sample of respondents. Prior to 1940, census questions were asked of everyone, though in some cases only for those with certain characteristics. For example, in 1870, a citizenship question was asked, but only for respondents who were male and over the age of 21.

Beginning in 2005, all the long-form questions – including a question on citizenship – were moved to the ACS. 2010 was the first time we conducted a short-form only census. The citizenship question is included in the ACS to fulfill the data requirements of the Department of Justice, as well as many other agencies including the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Social Security Administration.





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U.S. Department of Justice

Justice Management Division

Office of General Counsel

P.02/04

Washington, D.C. 20530

DEC 12 2017

**VIA CERTIFIED RETURN RECEIPT**

**7014 2120 0000 8064 4964**

Dr. Ron Jarmin  
Performing the Non-Exclusive Functions and Duties of the Director  
U.S. Census Bureau  
United States Department of Commerce  
Washington, D.C. 20233-0001

Re: Request To Reinstate Citizenship Question On 2020 Census Questionnaire

Dear Dr. Jarmin:

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 to formally request that the Census Bureau 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.

The Supreme Court has held that Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act prohibits "vote dilution" by state and local jurisdictions engaged in redistricting, which can occur when a racial group is improperly deprived of a single-member district in which it could form a majority. See *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 50 (1986). Multiple federal courts of appeals have held that, where citizenship rates are at issue in a vote-dilution case, citizen voting-age population is the proper metric for determining whether a racial group could constitute a majority in a single-member district. See, e.g., *Reyes v. City of Farmers Branch*, 586 F.3d 1019, 1023-24 (5th Cir. 2009); *Barnett v. City of Chicago*, 141 F.3d 699, 704 (7th Cir. 1998); *Negrn v. City of Miami Beach*, 113 F.3d 1563, 1567-69 (11th Cir. 1997); *Romero v. City of Pomona*, 883 F.2d 1418, 1426 (9th Cir. 1989), *overruled in part on other grounds by Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.*, 914 F.2d 1136, 1141 (9th Cir. 1990); see also *LULAC v. Perry*, 548 U.S. 399, 423-442 (2006) (analyzing vote-dilution claim by reference to citizen voting-age population).



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The purpose of Section 2's vote-dilution prohibition "is to facilitate participation ... in our political process" by preventing unlawful dilution of the vote on the basis of race. *Campos v. City of Houston*, 113 F.3d 544, 548 (5th Cir. 1997). Importantly, "[t]he plain language of section 2 of the Voting Rights Act makes clear that its protections apply to United States citizens." *Id.* Indeed, courts have reasoned that "[t]he right to vote is one of the badges of citizenship" and that "[t]he dignity and very concept of citizenship are diluted if noncitizens are allowed to vote." *Barnett*, 141 F.3d at 704. Thus, it would be the wrong result for a legislature or a court to draw a single-member district in which a numerical racial minority group in a jurisdiction was a majority of the total voting-age population in that district but "continued to be defeated at the polls" because it was not a majority of the citizen voting-age population. *Campos*, 113 F.3d at 548.

These cases make clear that, in order to assess and enforce compliance with Section 2's protection against discrimination in voting, 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 are 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 B at 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/](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.

In the 2010 Census, however, no census questionnaire included a question regarding citizenship. Rather, following the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau discontinued the "long form" questionnaire and replaced it with the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a sampling survey that is sent to only around one in every thirty-eight households each year and asks a variety of questions regarding demographic information, including citizenship. See U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey Information Guide at 6*, available at [https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/acs/about/ACS Information Guide.pdf](https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/acs/about/ACS%20Information%20Guide.pdf) (last visited Nov. 22, 2017). The ACS is currently the Census Bureau's only survey that collects information regarding citizenship and estimates citizen voting-age population.

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.



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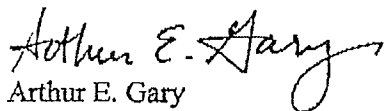
- Because the ACS estimates are rolling and aggregated into one-year, three-year, and five-year estimates, they do not align in time with the decennial census data. Citizenship data from the decennial census, by contrast, would align in time with the total and voting-age population data from the census that jurisdictions already use in redistricting.
- The ACS estimates are reported at a ninety percent confidence level, and the margin of error increases as the sample size—and, thus, the geographic area—decreases. See U.S. Census Bureau, *Glossary: Confidence interval (American Community Survey)*, available at [https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term\\_ConfidenceintervalAmericanCommunitySurvey](https://www.census.gov/glossary/#term_ConfidenceintervalAmericanCommunitySurvey) (last visited November 22, 2017). By contrast, decennial census data is a full count of the population.
- Census data is reported to 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.

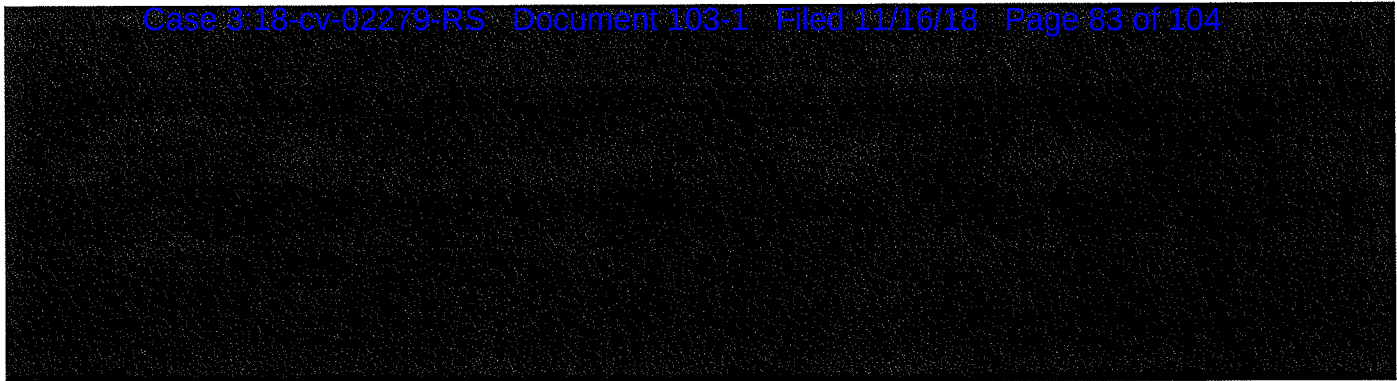
Accordingly, the Department formally requests that the Census Bureau reinstate into the 2020 Census a question regarding citizenship. We also request that the Census Bureau release this new data regarding citizenship at the same time as it releases the other redistricting data, by April 1 following the 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.

Please let me know if you have any questions about this letter or wish to discuss this request. I can be reached at (202) 514-3452, or at [Arthur.Gary@usdoj.gov](mailto:Arthur.Gary@usdoj.gov).

Sincerely yours,



Arthur E. Gary  
General Counsel  
Justice Management Division



## 2020 Census: Adding Content to the Questionnaire

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The Census Bureau follows a well-established process when adding questions to the decennial census based on the recognition that the data must fulfill legal and regulatory requirements established by the Congress. While the discretionary authority for defining the questions on either the American Community Survey or the Decennial Census Short Form resides with the Secretary of Commerce, the Census Bureau works with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to review and assess the justification of the new content or question.

- **Step One** – With the exception of technical questions needed to collect accurate data, all questions on the various census forms generate data in response to requests from the Congress or other agencies in the Executive Branch. Upon receiving a request lawyers at the Department of Commerce work closely with OMB to determine whether the data fulfill legal, regulatory or Constitutional requirements.
- **Step Two** – Upon determining that a new question is warranted, the Census Bureau must notify Congress of its intent to add the question. This is particularly important for the 2020 Census Questionnaire. By law, the Census Bureau notified the Congress of the topics to be covered by the 2020 Census on March 31, 2017. The Census Bureau must deliver the specific questions by March 31, 2018. This is an intentionally process designed to give the Congress the ability to review the topics and questions on the questionnaire before they are finalized. If an additional topic is required, it is imperative that Congress be notified as soon as possible.
- **Step Three** – The Census Bureau then must notify the public, and invite comments regarding the change in the questionnaire with a Federal Register Notice (FRN). The updated FRN needs to be cleared by OMB prior to a new 30-day FRN posting. The Census Bureau must respond to comments from the public after 30 days. Then OMB can issue final approval.
- **Step Four** – The Census Bureau must test the wording of the new question. It is too late to add a question to the 2018 End-to-End Census Test, so additional testing on a smaller scale would need to be developed and implemented as soon as possible.
- **Step Five** – The Census Bureau must make additional operational adjustments, beyond testing, to include new content. This includes re-designing the paper questionnaire and adjusting the paper data capture system. For Internet self-response, the additional question will require system redevelopment, once for English and then again for Spanish. The Census Questionnaire Assistance operation will require development as well. Finally, the Nonresponse Followup data collection instruments will need to be redesigned, and the training modules for the enumerators will need further development.

Once each of these steps are completed a new question can be added to the 2020 Census.



## 2020 Census: Adding Content to the Questionnaire

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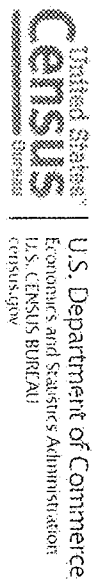
The Census Bureau follows a well-established process when adding questions to the decennial census based on the recognition that the data must fulfill legal and regulatory requirements established by the Congress. While the discretionary authority for defining the questions on either the American Community Survey or the Decennial Census short form resides with the Secretary of Commerce, the Census Bureau works with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to review and assess the justification of the new question.

- **Step One** – With the exception of operational questions needed to collect accurate data, all questions on the various census questionnaires generate data in response to requests from the Congress or other agencies in the Executive Branch. Upon receiving a request lawyers at the Department of Commerce work closely with the Census Bureau staff to determine whether the data fulfill legal, regulatory or Constitutional requirements. Within this process, the Census Bureau also consults with the OMB.
- **Step Two** – Upon determining that a new question is warranted, the Census Bureau notifies Congress of its intent to add the question through its submission of the proposed questions for the 2020 Census. By law, the Census Bureau notified the Congress of the subjects to be covered by the 2020 Census on March 28, 2017. The Census Bureau must deliver the specific questions by March 31, 2018. This is an intentional process designed to give the Congress the ability to review the subjects and questions on the questionnaire before they are finalized.
- **Step Three** – The Census Bureau must test the wording of the new question. It is too late to add a question to the 2018 End-to-End Census Test, so additional testing on a smaller scale would need to be developed and implemented as soon as possible. This test would also require approval from OMB, which includes notifying the public and inviting comments through a Federal Register Notice (FRN). The updated FRN needs to be cleared by OMB prior to a new 30-day FRN posting. The Census Bureau must respond to comments from the public after 30 days. Then OMB can issue final approval.
- **Step Four** – The Census Bureau must make additional operational adjustments, beyond testing, to include new content. This includes re-designing the paper questionnaires and adjusting the paper data capture system. For all automated data collection instruments (including Internet self-response, Census Questionnaire Assistance, and Nonresponse Followup), the additional question will require system redevelopment, for English and all supported non-English languages. In addition, the training for the enumerators and Census Questionnaire Assistance agents will need redevelopment.
- **Step Five** – Based on the result of the testing, the Census Bureau must finalize the actual 2020 Census questionnaires (paper and automated). The Census Bureau then must submit for OMB approval of the 2020 Census information collection. This submission also requires notifying the public and inviting comments through a Federal Register Notice (FRN), as detailed in Step 3.



# 2020 Census Program Update Briefing for the Department of Commerce

December 18, 2017



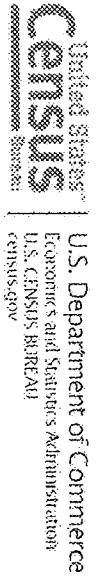


## Opening Remarks

### Today's Agenda

- 2020 Census Program Update
- 2020 Systems Readiness

## 2020 Census Program Update



# 2018 End-to-End Census Test

## Key Activities and Accomplishments

### 30-Day Look Back

#### Address Canvassing

- All field operations (production and quality control) are complete.
- Closeout activities continue. Lessons Learned sessions are ongoing.

#### Operations

Recruiting status (as of December 11) was 21.7% of total recruitment goal of 5,340 (behind the 50.7% goal for print in time.) Mitigation activities continue.

#### Readiness

C TRR #2 conducted on November 17. Workload on, Printing & Mailing, Self-Response, and Census onnaire Assistance operations were given approval to move into the Systems Integration Testing activity.

D TRR #1 — Update Leave and Nonresponse Followup

ions—conducted on December 6.

m Increase (PI)-23 concluded on December 6.

Release Train Planning Session was held on

ber 7.

g Release 2 (Nonresponse Followup) and Release C

2 (Self-Response—Printing, Mailing, Workload, and

s Questionnaire Assistance) program-level testing in

ss.

### 30-Day Look Ahead

#### Address Canvassing

- Geographic Programs operation team will deliver:
  - Transaction files, metrics, and tallies from In-Field Address Canvassing by December 28.
  - Geographic Reference File-Codes files, Geographic Reference File-Names files, Master Address File Extract files, and spatial data for production enumeration operations on January 5.

#### Peak Operations

- Print Nonresponse Followup enumerator materials.
- Continue to build knowledge base articles and training materials for staff at the regional census centers and area census offices.
- Continue to work with stakeholders in placing kiosks in post offices to promote internet self-response.

#### Systems Readiness

- In support of TRR Releases C and D, system teams and the infrastructure team have developed and are executing plans to obtain their authority to operate (ATO).
- Training Release 2 Production Readiness Review will be held on January 12.

# 2020 Census

## 2020 Census Operational Readiness

### 30-Day Look Back

#### 2020 Census In-Office Address Canvassing

- Interactive Review (IR) production continues and is meeting the expected production goals: 77% of blocks show no signs of change and require no further review.

#### Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)

- 8,874 governments have registered, representing 87.4% of the population and 87.1% of housing units.
- Last registration reminder mailings began November 15.
- December 15 registration deadline extended to January 31 for areas impacted by recent natural disasters.

#### Redistributing Data Program

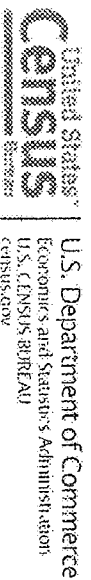
- Letters to solicit any changes to the 116th Congressional and 2018 State Legislative district plans were mailed November 29.

#### Operational Planning

- Six-day presubmission Federal Register Notice for using postal workers as enumerators closed on November 20.
- 30-day FRN for the 2020 Census Participants Statistical Areas Program posted on November 27.
- Request for Lease Proposal for furniture for the six regional census centers was released on December 8.
- As of December 11, five of the 40 Wave 1 area census offices have a lease award/signed occupancy agreement.
- The 2020 Census Integrated Master Schedule was baselined on December 14 and released into production on December 15.

#### Field Operations

- Received approval to close the Hagerstown Contact Center.



### 30-Day Look Ahead

#### Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)

- Closeout mailing to nonresponding governments (excluding areas impacted by recent natural disasters) will begin the week of January 8.
- Approximately 125 training sessions scheduled over the next year for participating governments.

#### Redistributing Data Program

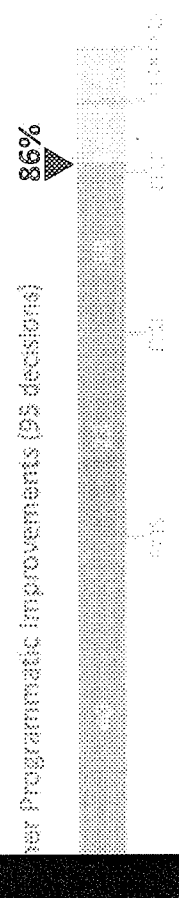
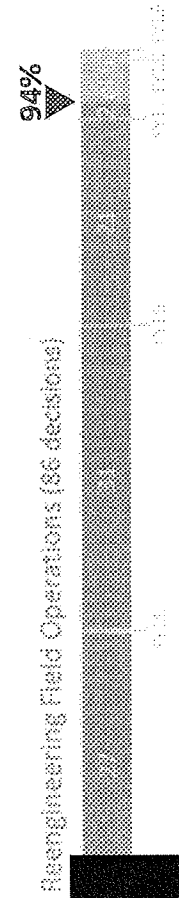
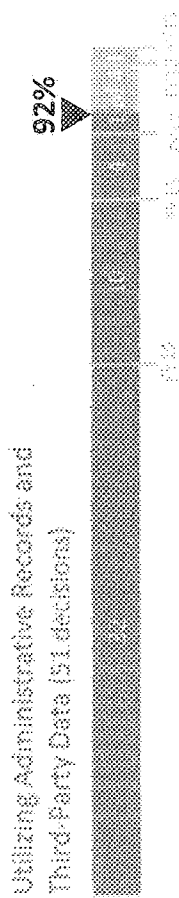
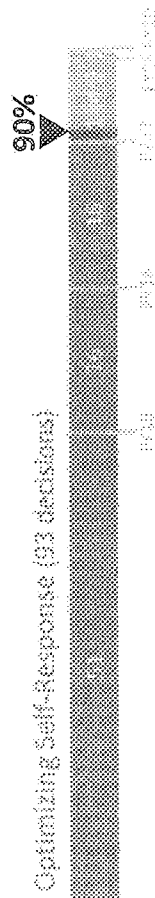
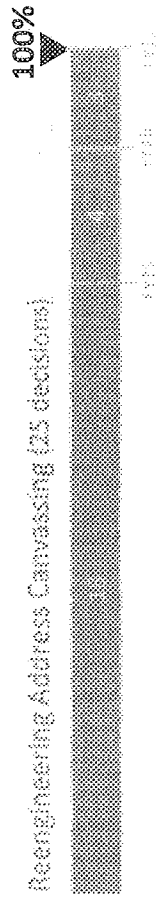
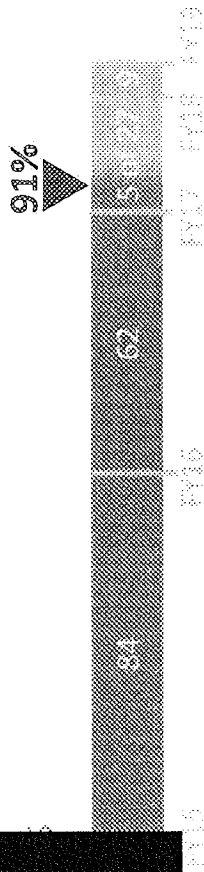
- Phase 2 begins: mailing of guides, software, and data to official program liaisons from each state, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- National training webinar on Phase 2 participation scheduled for January 11.

#### Operational Planning

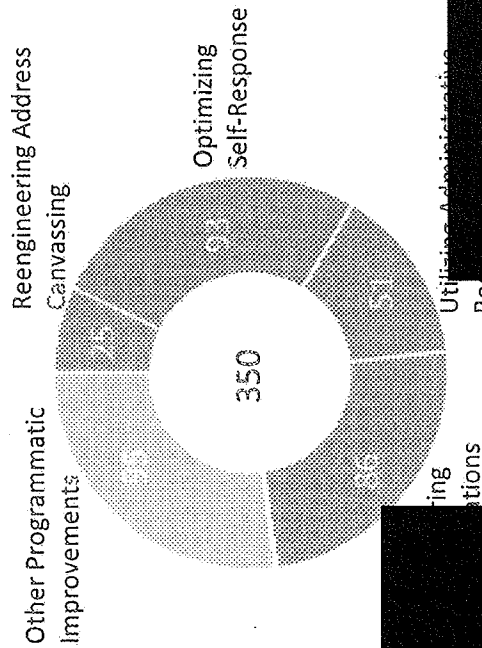
- OPM training contract is scheduled to be awarded in December.
- 2020 Census Operational Plan Executive Summary will be released on December 29.
- 2018 Boundary and Annexation Survey emails requesting boundary updates will begin on January 3.
- 30-day FRN for the pilot test of using postal carriers as enumerators will be sent to OMB.
- Security, Privacy, and Confidentiality operation team is working with the Policy and Coordination Office to develop a checklist for privacy threshold analysis.
- U.S. Postal Service coordination team is organizing a meeting with USPS to provide program-wide updates and establish common goals and practices.

#### Integrated Partnership and Communications

- Team Y&R will conduct deep dive on the ICC risks and potential mitigation efforts for unfunded components.



### Decisions by Innovation Area



U.S. Department of  
Economics and Statistics A  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
C-CENSUS/2017

# 2020 Census

## Budget

### 30-Day Look Back

#### 2020 Census Life Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE)

- In support of the 2020 Census LCCE, the Basis of Estimate and its suite of detailed documentation artifacts were transmitted to GAO, OIG, DOC OB, and OMB on December 11. They were transmitted to DOC OAM on December 8. These detailed documentation artifacts not published for the general public but rather are intended for official government use, including by oversight and auditors.
- In support of the 2020 Census LCCE, the Census Bureau has incorporated all DOC feedback on the Executive Summary of the Basis of Estimate, and the document went to OMB on December 12 for expedited review can be delivered to Congress as soon as possible.
  - This executive summary is intended to provide public with messaging and a high-level overview of the November 2017 version of the 2020 Census LCCE and the supporting Basis of Estimate and related documentation.

### FY 2019 Funding

- Continued efforts to support budget request to OMB information requested.

### 30-Day Look Ahead

#### FY 2018 Funding

- With input from the Decennial Budget Office, 2020 Census leadership will be conducting a top-to-bottom budget execution review for FY 2018 to ensure all current allocations are rigorously managed, and

is redirected to emergent needs in a timely manner.

Office, in conjunction with and all 2020 Census program development of detailed operating plan by January, consistent with the FY 2019 President's

## 2020 Census Major Contracts

### Denialist Device as a Service (dDaas)

- Kick-off meeting with CDW-G occurred on November 1.
- Census Bureau is developing a recovery schedule, including mitigations needed for peak operations of the 2018 End Census Test.
- CDW-G will provide the following for the 2018 End-to-End Census Test's Nonresponse Followup operations:
  - Approximately 1,400 smartphones (iPhone 7) for enumerators to operate the Enterprise Census a Surveys Enabling (ECaSE) platform enumeration software.
  - Approximately 80 tablets (iPad, 2017 edition) for field supervisors to run operational control software.
  - Local cellular coverage in the area census office.
  - Property accountability via a vendor-operated property system.

### Technical Integrator (TI)

- TI will provide the AirWatch mobile device management system for the 2018 End-to-End Census Test (originally stood up as part of the Census Bureau contingency during the October 5-November 9 CDW-G protest period).
- TI Integrated Baseline Review occurred on November 16.
- TI monthly Program Management Review occurred on November 29.

November 14. This was an internal vendor status briefing on the CQA contract.



## 2020 Census

### Stakeholders and Oversight

30-Day Look Back  
GAO and OIG

- Entrance meeting for OIG's audit of CEDCap and Internet Self-Response preparedness for the 2018 End-to-End Census Test occurred on November 14. OIG broadened the audit's focus to encompass preparedness of all systems, not just ISR.
- Exit meeting for OIG's audit of revised background check policies and procedures, as well as plan for accommodating background check and hiring needs of the 2020 Census occurred on November 16.
- Census Bureau conducted a P6 Primavera demonstration on November 30 to OIG audit staff on the scheduling tool that will be used for the 2020 Census. The P6 upgrade adds capabilities for governance, project-team participation, and project visibility.
- GAO auditors (from the team auditing IT readiness for the 2018 End-to-End Census Test) attended the Census Bureau's Integrated Baseline Review of the TI contractor on November 16. They were also briefed by the Census Bureau on fraud detection, system status, and the overall program on November 17.

## 2020 Census

### Systems Readiness

#### 30-Day Look Back Program Increments

Systems Engineering & Integration (SE&I), the Technical Integrator (TI), and systems teams are preparing for Test Readiness Reviews (TRR), Program Increments (PI), and Release Train Planning Sessions in support of the 2018 End-to-End Census Test. TRRs ensure appropriate test objectives, methods procedures, scope, and environments. They assess readiness of systems to begin independent program-level testing. The Release Train is compiled of 40-day Program Increments that are scheduled to meet a schedule milestone date on the

#### 30-Day Look Ahead

##### Systems Readiness Reviews

- System Readiness Review (SRR) #4 is scheduled for January 9.
  - This encompasses the Publish Data and Test and Evaluation areas of operations:
    - Archiving, Census Question Resolution, Count Review, Coverage Measurement Design and Estimation, Coverage Measurement Matching, Coverage Measurement Field Operations, Data Processing Dissemination, Evaluation and Experiments, and Redistricting Data Program.

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CENSUS AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES -- NOTIFICATION - MEMBERS OF CONGRESS -- KEY CONTACTS

Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

1. **Chairman Ron Johnson (D-WI)**  
Patrick Bailey Chief Counsel for Governmental Affairs [REDACTED]
2. **Ranking Member Claire McCaskill (D-MO)**  
Margaret Daum Staff Director [REDACTED] - 202-224-2627  
Chief Counsel \*Brandon Reavis, 202-224-9523; Sarah Garcia - 202-224-5602

Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

3. **Chairman John Thune (R-SD)**  
\*Nick Rossi - Staff Director - Republican Staff Director [REDACTED] 202-224-1251
4. **Ranking Member Bill Nelson (D-FL)**  
Kim Lipsky, Democratic Staff Director [REDACTED] 202-224-0411

Senate Appropriations Committee

Senate Appropriations Committee CJS Subcommittee

5. **Chairman Richard Shelby (R-AL)**  
Jeremy Weirich - Clerk, Kolo Rathburn - Professional Staff,
6. **Ranking Member Jean Shaheen (D-NH)**  
Jean Toal-Eisen - Clerk [REDACTED]  
Molly McCarthy - Professional Staff [REDACTED]

House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

7. **Chairman Trey Gowdy (R-SC)**  
Rob Borden - 202-225-5074 - [REDACTED]
8. **Ranking Member Elijah Cummings, (D-MD)**  
Elizabeth Gollin, (202) 225-5051 [REDACTED]  
Charles Davis < [REDACTED]

House Subcommittee on Government Operations

9. **Chairman Mark Meadows (R-NC)**  
\*Tristan Leavitt, Majority Staff Director - 202-225-5074
10. **Ranking Member Gerald Connolly (D-VA)**  
\*Courtney French, Minority Staff Director - 202-225-5051

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**House Appropriations Committee**

House Appropriations Committee's Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

**11. Chairman John Culberson (R-TX)**

\*Colin Samples, Committee Staff Assistant, [REDACTED] 202-225-3351

**12. Ranking Member Jose Serrano (D-NY)**

\*Bob Bonner, Professional Staff [REDACTED] 202-225-3481

**Congressional Leadership**

**13. Senate Republican Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY)**

Steven Donaldson [REDACTED]

**14. House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI)**

\*Geoff Antell, Policy Director [REDACTED] 202-226-3863

Minority Leader Schumer

Minority Leader Pelosi

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\*Geoff Antell, Policy Director [REDACTED] 202-226-3863

Minority Leader Schumer

Minority Leader Pelosi

Case 3:18-cv-02279-RS Document 105-1 Filed 11/16/18 Page 102 of 104

**To:** Comstock, Earl (Federal) [REDACTED] Herbst, Ellen (Federal) [REDACTED]  
**From:** Langdon, David (Federal)  
**Sent:** Wed 5/24/2017 9:38:29 PM  
**Importance:** High  
**Subject:** Counting of illegal immigrants  
**Received:** Wed 5/24/2017 9:38:30 PM  
Crawford Letter & DOJ Memo.pdf

Earl and Ellen,

Long story short is that the counting of illegal immigrants (or of the larger group of non-citizens) has a solid and fairly long legal history.

The most recent case was Louisiana v. Bryson. In a lawsuit filed directly in the Supreme Court, without prior action in lower courts, the state contended that it has been denied one potential seat in the House because illegal immigrants are counted in census totals, putting Louisiana at a disadvantage in House apportionment. The motion for leave to file was denied.

A second piece of interest in a Bush 41 era DOJ opinion that proposed legislation to exclude illegal aliens from the decennial census was illegal.

Let me know if you need additional background on the legal arguments.

Dave



**To:** Park-Su, Sahra (Federal) [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** Ron S Jarmin (CENSUS/ADEP FED)[Ron.S.Jarmin@census.gov]; Enrique Lamas (CENSUS/ADDP FED)[Enrique.Lamas@census.gov]; Kelley, Karen (Federal) [REDACTED]; Walsh, Michael (Federal) [REDACTED]; Lenihan, Brian (Federal) [REDACTED]  
**From:** Christa Jones (CENSUS/ADEP FED)  
**Sent:** Sat 2/24/2018 7:01:41 PM  
**Importance:** Normal  
**Subject:** Re: Draft Response to Question  
**Received:** Sat 2/24/2018 7:01:42 PM

Sahra, I'm fine with this. (This is not to say there weren't some improvements and presentation changes for the topics between 1990-2000-2010 and planned for 2020. I just want us all to be clear that the questionnaires was not identical from 1990 to now.)

On Feb 23, 2018, at 6:50 PM, Park-Su, Sahra (Federal) <[REDACTED]> wrote:

Ron/Enrique/Christa,

Thank you again for you all your assistance. Below is a draft response worked with Deputy GC Walsh. Please let us know if you have any questions, comments, or concerns. Have a great weekend.

Sahra

**What was the process that was used in the past to get questions added to the decennial Census or do we have something similar where a precedent was established?**

No new questions were added to the 2010 Decennial Census, so there is no recent precedent for considering a request to add questions to a decennial census. Consistent with longstanding practice for adding new questions to the ACS survey, the Census Bureau is working with relevant stakeholders to ensure that legal and regulatory requirements are fulfilled and that the question would produce quality, useful information for the nation. As you are aware, that process is ongoing. Upon its conclusion, you will have all of the relevant data at your disposal to make an informed decision about the pending request from the Department of Justice.

Sahra Park-Su

Senior Policy Advisor

Office of Policy and Strategic Planning

U.S. Department of Commerce

