



# **Luncheon Program: Preparing Schools and Communities for the 2020 Census**

NALEO Arizona Statewide Policy Institute on  
Education Governance

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NALEO Educational Fund

## ARTICLE I, SECTION 2

“Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.”



## XIV Amendment

“Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, **counting the whole number of persons** in each State ...”

Census data are the basis of our  
**REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY**  
critical to the  
**PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS**  
used annually to distribute  
**BILLIONS IN FEDERAL FUNDS**  
and used to  
**MAKE INFORMED DECISIONS**

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**Census data are used for apportionment of Congressional seats, and redistricting at all levels of government.**

**Census data are indispensable for monitoring and enforcement of a broad range of civil rights policies.**

**Census data guide the allocation of more than \$1.5 trillion in federal government resources to states, localities and families every year.**

# Census data and allocation of federal funds

More than \$1.5 trillion in FY 2017 federal funding was distributed on the basis of Census-guided data

## Top 12 Census-guided federal programs

<b>Program</b>	<b>Amount (in billions)</b>
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	\$368.4
Medicare Part B -- Medicare Supplementary Medical Insurance	\$313.7
Medicare Part A -- Medicare Hospital Insurance	\$296.5
Medicare Part D -- Prescription Drug Coverage	\$100.0
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	\$67.8
Highway Planning and Construction	\$42.1
7(a) Loan Guarantees (Small Business Administration loan program)	\$24.0
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans (Section 502)	\$20.3
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	\$16.7
State Children's Health Insurance Program	\$16.0
Title I Grants to LEAs	\$15.5
Special Education Grants	\$12.0

Source: Andrew Reamer, *Counting for Dollars 2020: The Role of Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds*, George Washington University, November 2019 (Based on FY 2017 / 316 Program analysis)

# Census-Guided Federal Funds Annually Allocated to Selected States

<b>State</b>	<b>Amount (in billions)</b>
California	\$115.1
New York	\$73.3
Texas	\$59.4
Florida	\$44.2
Illinois	\$34.3
North Carolina	\$23.8
Georgia	\$23.8
New Jersey	\$22.7
Arizona	\$20.6
Washington	\$16.7
Colorado	\$13.1
New Mexico	\$7.8
Nevada	\$6.2

Source: Andrew Reamer, *Counting for Dollars: The Role of Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds*, George Washington University, May 2019 (Based on FY 2016 / 55 Program analysis)

**The Census has never been accurate, while the count has improved over time, certain populations are “undercounted” including**

- **African Americans, Latinos and American Indians**
- **Households with low incomes**
- **Immigrants and individuals with low English-language proficiency**
- **Renters**
- **Residents who live in non-traditional housing**
- **Rural residents**
- **Highly mobile residents, such as farmworkers**
- **Very young children aged 0-4**

# Arizona is Home to Many “Hard-to-Count” Residents

**Based on the latest census estimates, approximately 29% of Arizona’s population lives in hard-to-count neighborhoods.**

These are census tracts where almost a quarter or more households did not mail back their census questionnaires in 2010.

# Very young children are most likely to be excluded from the Census count

Census 2010 missed **2.2 million** very young children, and double counted 1.2 million, for a net undercount of **1 million children.**

The 2010 net undercount rate for very young Latino children was **7.1 percent**, and **6.3 percent** for African American children

Source: Child Trends Hispanic Institute and NALEO Educational Fund, *The Invisible Ones: How Latino Children are Left out of our Nation's Census Count.*



# Undercount of very young Latino children is concentrated in a few states

State	Net Undercount	Share of Net Undercount
California	-113,000	29%
Texas	-75,000	19%
Florida	-44,000	11%
Arizona	-32,000	8%
New York	-21,000	5%
Georgia	-21,000	5%
<b>Total for Six States</b>	<b>-306,000</b>	<b>78%*</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>-391,000</b>	

*\*Total share is greater than sum of individual states because of rounding.*

# The undercount of young Latino children is concentrated in just a few large counties:

County (State)	Net Undercount
Los Angeles (CA)	47,000
Maricopa (AZ)	27,000
Miami-Dade (FL)	18,000
Dallas (TX)	17,000
Orange (CA)	15,000
San Diego (CA)	12,000
Cook (IL)	11,000
Harris (TX)	9,000
Kings/New York (NY)	6,000
Riverside (CA)	6,000
Clark (NV)	6,000
Broward (FL)	6,000

# Young Children at Risk of Being Undercounted

- Young children living in **rental units**
- Young children living in households that was **not enumerated by self-response**
- Young children living with **young householder** (under age 30)
- Young children living in a **low-income household**
- Young children living in a household with **limited English speaking** ability
- Young children living in **very small household** (2 people)
- Young children living in **very large household** (6 or more people)
- Young children who **moved in the past year**
- Young children **living with a grandparent**
- Children **born in the 3 months before Census Day** (January 1 to April 1)

# 2020 Census

## Proposed Changes and New Approaches

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- Bureau was mandated to conduct the 2020 Census at a lower cost per household than 2010. Its plans have fallen short and may now be the most expensive Census in history.
- Bureau is making final adjustments to changes and new approaches which all have important implications for the Latino community:



Internet response as primary response option



Redesign of questions on Hispanic origin and race



Use of administrative records and other third-party data for address canvassing and non-response follow-up (NRFU)



Reduction in number of local census offices, field staff, field “presence”

# The 2020 Census Questionnaire will ask:

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- Number of people living or staying in the house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2020
- Whether the residence is a house, apartment, or mobile home
- Telephone number *(if needed for Census Bureau follow-up)*
- Sex
- Age
- Date of Birth
- Hispanic Origin
- Race
- Relationships of persons in the household, including opposite and same sex spouses and unmarried partners

# The 2020 Census Questionnaire WILL NOT ASK:

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- Citizenship Status
- Immigration Status
- Social Security Number
- Permits or licensing of any converted units on property
- Use of public benefits
- Criminal background or convictions
- Bank account or payment information
- Employment, income or wealth information

# Factors Contributing to Addition of Hispanic Origin Question beginning in 1970

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- Civil rights activism among the Mexican American and Puerto Rican communities.
- Growing recognition that the experiences of “Spanish Speaking” communities of the nation were different from those of European immigrants.
- Need for data on the demographic characteristics of Hispanic communities to help address economic, educational and other disadvantages.
- Policymakers and advocates support more fair and effective allocation of government resources to the Latino population.
- Businesses which targeted Latino customers, such as Spanish-language media, support compilation of data to help them better understand their markets.

# Hispanic origin and race data are critical for key civil rights policies

- Voting rights
- Redistricting
- Employment and public contracting
- Education
- Health care
- Economic opportunity
- Criminal justice

# Hispanic origin and race data collected by the Census Bureau cannot not be used to:

- Target individuals for immigration enforcement, or enforcement of other laws (such as housing codes, receipt of public benefits, or arrest warrants).
- Enable private companies to collect debts from or “telemarket” to individuals.
- Enable individuals or groups to harass or intimidate individual neighbors or other community members.



# Census 2020 Question 9: Race

- ✓ **Latinos continue to be directed to choose among the 1997 OMB race categories.**
- ✓ **New options to indicate specific White or African American origins.**
- ✓ **Afro-Latinos can use these spaces to indicate their specific identification.**
- ✓ **No MENA category**
- ✓ **“Some other race” remains as an option**

**What is this person's race?**  
Mark  one or more boxes **AND** print origins.

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

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

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

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

Some other race – Print race or origin. ↴

# How the public be invited to participate in 2020:

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Between **March 12 – 20:**

Households receive an invitation to respond online to the 2020 Census (some households will receive paper questionnaires).



*If you have not responded yet:*

Between **March 16 – 24:**

A reminder letter is sent.

*If you have not responded yet:*

Between **March 26 – April 3:**

A reminder postcard is sent.

*If you have not responded yet:*

Between **April 8 – 16:**

A reminder letter and paper questionnaire is sent.

*If you have not responded yet:*

Between **April 20 – 27:**

A final reminder postcard is sent before the Census Bureau follows up in person.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ["How Everyone will be Invited to Respond"](#)*

# Response Options

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## **Self-Response – 3 methods of response:**

- Online Option
- Mail/Paper Questionnaire
- Phone via Census Questionnaire Assistance

## **“Catch-all” Response option: Non-Processing ID**

- No Unique Identification Code Required

## **NRFU contacts**

- Enumerators complete an interview using an automated application on a smartphone
- Each case will have a maximum of six unique contact days and 12 proxy attempts
- Use of Administrative Records in NRFU

# Internet First and Internet Choice

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## **Internet First**

- “Internet First” means the first three mailings will be an invitation to respond to the census online.

## **Internet Choice**

- “Internet Choice” means that the first mailing will include a paper Census form and an invitation to respond online.
- This will be used in areas with low internet coverage or connectivity, and with other characteristics that make it less likely respondents will respond online.
- About 20 percent of the households will receive the Internet Choice treatment.

# **Bilingual Census forms and assistance will be available in English and Spanish**

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## **Bilingual English-Spanish Census Forms**

- Bilingual forms in English and Spanish will be mailed to certain census tracts where Spanish is widely spoken.

## **Language Assistance**

- In addition to the form, guides and other materials will be available in Spanish.
- Telephone assistance will be available in Spanish.

# Phone Support will be available in English and 12 other languages:



- **Spanish**
- Chinese  
(Mandarin and Cantonese)
- Vietnamese
- Korean
- Russian
- Arabic
- Tagalog
- Polish
- French
- Haitian Creole
- Portuguese
- Japanese

A dedicated toll-free Census Bureau phone number will be available for each language, callers will be able to obtain more information and complete their census form over the phone.

## Language Assistance: Online

The internet self-response form will be available in English and 12 other languages:



- **Spanish**
- Chinese (Simplified)
- Vietnamese
- Korean
- Russian
- Arabic
- Tagalog
- Polish
- French
- Haitian Creole
- Portuguese
- Japanese



# Language Assistance: Resources & Materials from Census Bureau

The Census Bureau is producing language glossaries, language identification cards, and language guides in 59 languages.

<b>Spanish</b>	Italian	Khmer	Tamil	Croatian
<b>Chinese</b>	Farsi	Nepali	Navajo	Bulgarian
<b>Vietnamese</b>	German	Urdu	Hungarian	Twi
<b>Korean</b>	Armenian	Romanian	Hebrew	Lithuanian
<b>Russian</b>	Hindi	Telugu	Malayalam	Yoruba
<b>Arabic</b>	Ukrainian	Burmese	Swahili	Czech
<b>Tagalog</b>	Bengali	Punjabi	Yiddish	Igbo
<b>Polish</b>	Greek	Lao	Indonesian	Marathi
<b>French</b>	Amharic	Hmong	Serbian	Sinhala
<b>Haitian Creole</b>	Somali	Albanian	Tigrinya	Slovak
<b>Portuguese</b>	Thai	Turkish	Ilocano	American Sign Language
<b>Japanese</b>	Gujarati	Bosnian	Dutch	



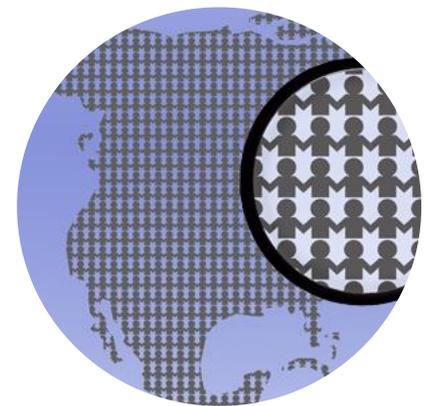
# Language Assistance: Resources & Materials from Census Bureau

Instrument	2020 Non-English Support
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Internet Self-Response</li><li>• Census Questionnaire Assistance</li></ul>	<p><b>12 Non-English Languages</b></p> <p>Spanish, Chinese (Simplified), Vietnamese, Korean, Russian, Arabic, Tagalog, Polish, French, Haitian Creole, Portuguese, Japanese</p> <p><i>Selection Criteria: 60,000 or more housing units</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Language Glossary</li><li>• Language Identification Card</li><li>• Language Guides (Video and Print)</li></ul>	<p><b>59 Non-English Languages</b></p> <p><i>Video shells and print templates for additional languages</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Enumerator Instrument</li><li>• Bilingual Paper Questionnaire</li><li>• Bilingual Mailing</li><li>• Field Enumeration Materials</li></ul>	<p><b>Spanish</b></p>

# Update Enumerate

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- Bureau field staff will update the address of the household and conduct an in-person interview to enumerate the household in the same visit.
- This approach will be used in remote areas which are particularly hard to reach, including certain parts of Alaska and remote Maine, and in certain Native American areas.



# Update Leave

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- Bureau field staff will update the address of the household and leave behind materials for self-response by mail, telephone or online.
- Areas subject to Update Leave include:
  - U.S.-Mexico border region
  - Puerto Rico
  - Areas affected by disaster
  - “Four corners” region of Arizona, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico
  - Areas in northern Michigan, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin and upstate New York
- To learn about the type of enumeration being used in your area, visit:  
<https://gis-portal.data.census.gov/arcgis/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cbf242acb9f849f381090cf144715340>

# Non-Response Followup (NRFU)

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- The Census Bureau will follow up with households that do not respond online, by mail or phone by April 30, by sending a Census enumerator.
- The Bureau will conduct NRFU between mid-May and July 2020.
- Enumerators will collect data using mobile devices.
- Generally, enumerators will make up to six visits.
- Last resort enumeration will be by proxy.
- Online self-response will be available until July 31



# Use of Administrative Records

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- The Bureau will use administrative records and third-party data:
  - To identify vacant and non-housing units.
  - To enumerate a nonresponding household if “quality data” are available.
- Administrative records include information from:
  - The postal service
  - Social Security
  - Medicaid and Medicare
  - The Internal Revenue Service
  - Selective Service
- Third-party data come from commercial companies.

# Counting Residents in Group Quarters

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- The Bureau uses different enumeration methods for Group Quarters (GQ), including:
  - In-person visit by a Census taker.
  - Transfer of data file by GQ to the Census.
  - For medical and correctional facilities, a point of contact at the GQ can be trained, sworn to confidentiality, and collect responses from residents.
  - Drop Off/Pick Up of Questionnaires.

# Counting People Experiencing Homelessness

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- The Census Bureau will devote three specific days to counting people who are experiencing homelessness:
  - March 30, 2020: People who are in shelters.
  - March 31, 2020: People at soup kitchens and mobile food vans.
  - April 1, 2020: People in non-sheltered, outdoor locations, such as tent encampments and on the streets.

# Counting Military Personnel

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- The Census Bureau will count some military personnel when it conducts its GQ count. This includes people living on or in:
  - Military installations, in fenced secured areas.
  - Military ships, such as a Navy or Coast Guard vessel.
- The Bureau will count military personnel stationed overseas and their family members using information from the Department of Defense's Manpower Data Center. These data provide the home state of the personnel.



# Counting Very Young Children

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- To help ensure a full count of very young Latino children in Census 2020, it is critical that families and caretakers for these children are aware of how children are counted, including those living in “nontraditional” households.
- Children should be counted at the household they are living in on April 1, even if their biological parents are living elsewhere. This includes children living with or in:
  - Grandparents, step-parents or other extended family members.
  - A foster or adoptive family.
  - Unrelated adults.
  - Shared custody arrangements – the child is counted in the household of the custodial parent the child is living with on April 1.

# Census Bureau Partnership Program

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- 1501 Partnership Specialists will engage public and private entities and leaders to increase awareness of and participation in Census 2020
- Community Partnership Engagement Program will involve:
  - State, local, and tribal governments
  - Community-based and faith-based organizations, schools, media, businesses, social services and ethnic organizations
  - Bureau Partnership Specialists conduct much of this program's work
- National Partnership Program:
  - Industries, businesses and organizations with national reach
- Census Bureau's Partnership website, and partner sign-up site
  - <https://www.census.gov/partners.html>
  - <https://www.census.gov/partners/join.html>



# Strong Confidentiality Protections Safeguard Disclosure and Misuse of Census Data

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## **Under Title 13 of U.S. Code:**

- Census data can only be used for statistical purposes; personal information cannot be used against respondents in court or by a government agency.
- Personal census information cannot be disclosed for 72 years (includes names, addresses, Social Security numbers and telephone numbers).
- Census Bureau staff who have access to personal information are sworn for life to protect confidentiality.
  - Sworn staff are subject to a \$250,000 fine and/or up to five years in prison for wrongful disclosure of information.

**Policymakers and advocates are working to ensure full Administration compliance with these critical protections.**

# NALEO MESSAGING RESEARCH

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- Focus group participants had a **generally positive view** of the Census; but when they saw version of actual questionnaire, hesitation, fear, lack of confidence arose.
- Survey respondents overwhelmingly expressed a preference to complete the Census by mail on a paper form (75 percent).
- Messages about Census participation being **“Convenient, Safe and Required”** showed the most positive response in the survey.
- Messages about the role of Census data in **providing funding for local schools and community programs** were the most effective in the focus groups.
- **“Family Members”** were the most trusted messengers.
- Nurses, doctors, health providers, Latino community organizations were also highly trusted as messengers.
- People who speak for “the children” or “the schools” – such as **teachers** -were especially trusted and convincing



## The *iHágase Contar!* Census 2020 Campaign is a national effort led and developed by NALEO Educational Fund.

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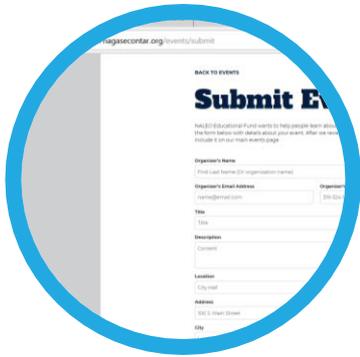
The campaign is focused on regions with significant Hard-To-Count (HTC) Latino communities. Nationally, the *iHágase Contar!* Census 2020 campaign will provide partners with a number of resources, including:

- “Train-the-trainer” workshop opportunities
- State of the Census 2020 briefings
- Campaign material and promotional information
- Public awareness events and informational panels
- Digital and traditional media efforts
- National bilingual Census Information and Protection hotline – **877-EL-CENSO** (877-352-3676)
- Informational Website: **[hagasecontar.org](http://hagasecontar.org)**

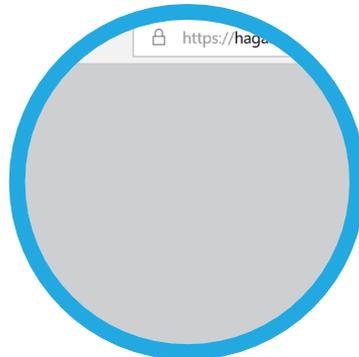


# HAGASECONTAR.ORG

Bilingual Information and Resources



**Partner Event Entries**



**Campaign Commitment Form**



**Downloadable Partner Resources**



**Direct Cell Connection to National Bilingual Hotline**

¡Infórmese sobre el  
Censo 2020 y las maneras  
en que usted y su familia  
pueden ser contados!



Llame a nuestra línea gratuita  
bilingüe del censo:

**877-EL-CENSO**

Lunes a viernes de  
8:30 a.m. - 8:30 p.m. ET



# 877-EL-CENSO *(877-352-3676)*

**Bilingual Census Information and Protection Hotline**  
Monday – Friday: 8:30 a.m. – 8:30 p.m. ET

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**Fully trained bilingual staff and trusted messengers ready to answer all census related questions, including:**

- Information about Summer 2019 test
- Census outreach events in your community
- How and where to apply for Census jobs
- Up to date information on Census operations and CQ
- Flagging major issues and rapid response referrals
- Self response methods and non response follow up
- Basic information on questionnaire and who should be included



The *iHazme Contar!* Campaign, is a sub-campaign focused on achieving a full count of very young Latino children (ages 0-5).

The *iHazme Contar!* campaign will include working with local and national partners, educators, school board members, childcare providers, and parent leader groups to ensure they have the tools, information, and resources needed to inform their community on the importance of counting all children in the household – including young children.

**The campaign will feature a number of resources, including:**

- Comprehensive toolkit, sample curriculum, informational material, template presentation for educators and parents
- Template resolutions for school boards
- Earned media opportunities and digital media efforts

# Back to School Resources for Parents and Educators

Asana Events & Key Dates ... Speaker Request For... Tools & Resources f... Best Practices Panel ...

https://mailchi.mp/naleo/back-to-school-help-us-spread-the-word-about-counting-children-in-census-514553?e=pf

Asana Events & Key Dates ... Speaker Request For... Tools & Resources f... Best Practices Panel ...

If you are a Parent Lead

Asana Events & Key Dates ... Speaker Request For... Tools & Resources f... Best Practices Panel ...

If you are a Parent Lead part of a Parent Group,

**Census Facts:**

- The census undercounts children under age 5 at a much higher rate than any other age group.
- The 2010 Census failed to count nearly *one million* children ages 0-4.
- The undercount rate for young Latino children was 7.1 percent, compared to 4.3 percent for non-Latinos.
- Approximately 400,000 young Latino children age 0 to 4 were left completely uncounted by the 2010 Census.
- Five states—California, Texas, Florida, Arizona, and New York—accounted for 72 percent of the national undercount of young Latinos.
- The undercount of young children means less federal funding for key federal assistance programs.

When very young Latino children are not counted, our families and communities cannot access important resources and services like the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Head Start, Title I funding, IDEA special education funding for children with disabilities, foster care programs, and the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Supplemental Nutrition Program.

Click to add title

Dear ¡Hágase Contari! ¡Hazme Contari! PARTNERS AND CENSUS ADVOCATES:

HágaseContari.org | #HazmeContari

# Ways to Get Involved



## Visit [hagasecontar.org/resources](https://hagasecontar.org/resources) and download:

- ✓ Our bilingual communications toolkit
- ✓ Various factsheets, infographics, and state by state Census impact information
- ✓ Template resolutions

## Visit [hazmecontar.org](https://hazmecontar.org) and download:

- ✓ Factsheet on undercount of young Latino children and other useful resources

## Distribute information about census jobs: <https://2020census.gov/jobs>

## Participate in your local CCC and reach out to your Partnership Specialist.

## Contact a NALEO Educational Fund Regional Census Manager for closer coordination and distribution of material and information

## Join our campaign:

- ✓ **Text "NALEOMEMBER" to 97779**
- ✓ Text "CENSUS" to 97779
- ✓ Text "CENSO" to 97779

## Partner on key dates and national days of action and print and distribute Census awareness swag and materials

## Promote:

- ✓ Bilingual national hotline 877-EL CENSO
- ✓ [hagasecontar.org](https://hagasecontar.org) website

## Distribute accurate and up to date information on Census by:

- ✓ Participating in a training webinar
- ✓ Host or participate in a Train the Trainer series

## Use our [Back to School tools](#)

# Additional Resources

## **Download the Census Counts Coalition Toolkit:**

**<https://censuscounts.org/gotc-toolkit/>**

- ✓ Handouts, factsheets, one pagers
- ✓ Guidance on cyber security and data confidentiality
- ✓ Access to in-language Resources

**Census Business Toolkits by State** – [ReadyNation, Council for a Strong America](#)

**[Census Operations Process and Hard to Count Maps](#)** from City University of New York

**American Libraries Association Tip Sheet on Working with Libraries for a Full Count** – [Download](#)

## **Census Operations webinar trainings**

- ✓ Asian Americans Advancing Justice webinar library

**Census jobs:** <https://2020census.gov/jobs>

**Learn more about funding and legislation in support of Census 2020 in your state** – [National State Conference of State Legislatures](#)

# QUIZ

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**How much funding was distributed in FY 2017 on the basis of Census-derived data?**

- a) \$800,000
- b) \$1 million
- c) \$20.6 billion
- d) \$1.5 trillion

# QUIZ

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- c) 1.2 million
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# QUIZ

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## **When does self-response start?**

- a) April 1, 2020
- b) March 12 – 20, 2020
- c) March 16 – 24, 2020
- d) March 26 – April 3, 2020

# QUIZ

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- b) March 12 – 20, 2020**
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# QUIZ

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**What will the questionnaire not ask about?**

- a) Hispanic origin
- b) Race
- c) Sex
- d) Citizenship status

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- a) Hispanic origin
- b) Race
- c) Sex
- d) Citizenship status**

# QUIZ

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**When does non-response follow-up (NRFU) end?**

- a) April 2020
- b) May 2020
- c) June 2020
- d) July 2020

# QUIZ

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- b) May 2020
- c) June 2020
- d) July 2020**

# Questions?

# Thank you



**Adan Chavez**

Deputy Director of National Census Program

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