The 2020 Census

Census Bureau site: 2020census.gov
Montana site: CENSUS.MT.GOV
Decennial Census Overview

**Article 1, Section 2 of the US Constitution**

*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.*
The Decennial Census Conduc
t a census of population and housing Disseminate results to the President, the states and the American People

Uses of Census data:

- Apportion representation among states
- Draw congressional and state legislative districts, school districts and voting precincts
- Enforce voting rights and civil rights legislation
- Distribute federal dollars to states
- Inform planning decisions of federal, tribal, state and local government
- Inform organizational decisions (e.g., where to locate, size of market, etc.) of businesses and non-profits
Ways to Respond
2020 Census Offers More Choices
• Internet
• Phone
• Paper
• In-Person
Self Response Available Until late July 2020
Other Differences between the 2010 Census and the 2020 Census

- No areas of Update / Enumeration (reservation areas were enumerated this way in 2010)
- Question Adjustments: addition of text boxes to several races, removed Guamanian and left Chamorros the indigenous people of the Mariana islands, additional choices for “live or stay somewhere else” and for other household member’s relationship to Person 1.
2020 Census Residency Changes

- U.S. government military and civilian employees who are deployed overseas will be counted in their home state resident population (only counted in apportionment population before).

- Crews of U.S. Flag maritime / merchant vessels sailing to or from a U.S port on Census Day will be counted in their home state.

- Non-U.S. Citizens who are military/civilian employees of the U.S. government will be counted as part of the federally affiliated overseas population for apportionment purposes.

- Juveniles in non-correctional residential treatment centers will be counted at their home address.

- Individuals in religious group quarters will be counted at the facility.
Road to the 2020 Census

2020 Census Operational Timeline

- **March 2018**: Census Bureau delivers questions to Congress
- **April 2018**: Open 6 regional census centers
- **October 2018**: Full implementation of the communications program
- **October 2019**: Partnership specialists begin working for Census Bureau
- **January 2020**: Begin enumeration in remote Alaska
- **February 2020**: Group Quarters Operation begins
- **March 2020**: Update Leave begins; Internet Self-Response begins
- **April 2020**: Census Day
- **May 2020**: Nonresponse Followup begins
- **December 31, 2020**: Deliver apportionment counts to the President

**Key census activities start in 2018 and continue through 2021**

- **January-March 2019**: Open 40 area census offices; Conduct in-field Address Canvassing
- **June-September 2019**: Open remaining 2018 area census offices
- **August 2019**: Complete delivering Redistricting Summary Files to all states (PL 94-171)

**Shape your future START HERE**

**Montana Census 2020**

**Make it count**
HIGH LEVEL FIELD OPERATIONS

• **Address Canvassing** (areas of high growth/change)
  - **Group Quarters**
    - Many operations
    - Institutionalized & non-institutionalized
  - **Update Leave** (in areas where USPS does not deliver)
    - List Housing units
    - Drop questionnaire packet to households so they can self respond
• **Non-Response Follow-Up** (largest operation)
  - Visit housing units that did not self respond
• **Coverage Measurement**
  - Measure accuracy of Census
How the 2020 Census will invite everyone to respond

Nearly every household will receive an invitation to participate in the 2020 Census from either a postal worker or a census worker.

95% of households will receive their census invitation in the mail.

Almost 5% of households will receive their census invitation when a census taker drops it off at their home's physical location (like households that use PO boxes or areas recently affected by natural disasters).

Less than 1% of households will be counted in person by a census taker, instead of being invited to respond on their own. We do this in very remote areas like parts of northern Maine, remote Alaska, and in select American Indian areas that ask to be counted in person.

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

Shape your future
Census 2020
START HERE!
MT Type of Enumeration Map

Legend

Geographic Areas
- State (or state equivalent)
  Features
    - State
- County (or county equivalent)
  Features
    - County

Type of Enumeration Area (TEA)
- Type of Enumeration Area (TEA)
  - Self-Response (TEA 1)
  - Update Enumerate (TEA 2)
  - Remote Alaska (TEA 4)
  - Update Leave (TEA 6)
CENSUS JOBS NOW LIVE!

www.2020census.gov/jobs
## Census Job Recruitment and Hiring Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Recruitment Goal</th>
<th>Number Recruited</th>
<th>Hiring Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>14,034</td>
<td>4,066</td>
<td>4,000 to 4,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEASURING THE CENSUS
Real-time Response Rates
Post Enumeration Survey / Census Coverage Measurement

U.S. Total Percentage Net Undercount from 1980 - 2010

- 1980: 0.8% (Upper) 1.4% (Lower)
- 1990: 1.61% (Upper)
- 2000: -0.49% (Upper)
- 2010: -0.01% (Upper)

Legend:
- Upper
- Lower
IMPORTANCE OF THE CENSUS TO MONTANA
Why should every person be counted in Montana?

This simple, short questionnaire takes just a few minutes to complete.

The U.S. Constitution requires a national census once every 10 years. The census is a count of everyone residing in the United States: in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., and the U.S territories.

Census data affect your voice in Congress by determining how many seats each state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Every year, more than $675 billion in federal funds are awarded to states and communities annually based on Census data. Montana receives more than $2 billion every year in federal funding based on Census data.
### Counting for Dollars 2020

16 Large Federal Assistance Programs that Distribute Funds on Basis of Decennial Census-derived Statistics (Fiscal Year 2015)

**Montana**

Total Program Obligations: $2,054,746,744
Per Capita: $1,589 (see note on proper use)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFDA #</th>
<th>Program Name</th>
<th>Dept.</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recipients</th>
<th>Obligations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>98.778</td>
<td>Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>$94,494,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.205</td>
<td>Highway Planning and Construction</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>$413,116,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.551</td>
<td>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Households</td>
<td>$171,413,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.774</td>
<td>Medicare Part B (Supplemental Medical Insurance) – Physicians Fee Schedule Services</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Providers</td>
<td>$155,026,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.707</td>
<td>State Children's Health Insurance Program (S-Chip)</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>$91,735,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.000</td>
<td>Head Start/Early Head Start</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>Providers</td>
<td>$46,472,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.010</td>
<td>Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>LEAs</td>
<td>$45,069,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.527</td>
<td>Health Center Programs (Community, Migrant, Homeless, Public Housing)</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>Providers</td>
<td>$38,527,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.027</td>
<td>Special Education Grants (IDEA)</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>$37,333,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.811</td>
<td>Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers</td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Owners</td>
<td>$31,303,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.355</td>
<td>National School Lunch Program</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>$29,473,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.568</td>
<td>Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>$23,469,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.105</td>
<td>Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program (Project-based)</td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Owners</td>
<td>$19,218,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.557</td>
<td>Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>$15,559,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.658</td>
<td>Foster Care (Title IV-E)</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>$12,774,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.596</td>
<td>Child Care and Development Fund-Entitlement</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>$8,266,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2015, 132 federal programs used Census Bureau data to distribute $675 billion dollars to states and programs during the fiscal year. That’s almost $7 trillion in federal funding over the decade.

More than $2 billion in federal funding comes into Montana every year that is allocated to the state using Census data.
Businesses use Census data to help inform business decisions and spur growth. It also helps organizations identify their markets, customize products and services, and determine skill levels and reasonable commute distance for employees.
COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT PLANNING

State and local governments use Census data to determine the need for schools, hospitals, highways and other infrastructure. The information informs police and fire protection and directs social services including housing assistance and disaster relief.
APPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING
Apportionment and Redistricting

Apportionment

Apportionment is the first part of the process, following the reporting of the results of the Census to the United States Congress.

“Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers.” (US Constitution)

Apportionment evolved from the 1787 Connecticut Compromise, which established equal representation in the Senate and proportional representation in the House.

Each state must have at least one representative. Reapportionment increases or decreases the number of seats each state has in the House of Representatives. The number of representatives affects the number of electoral votes in the Electoral College.

The apportionment population consists of the resident population of the 50 states plus overseas federal employees (military and civilian) and their dependents living with them.
Apportionment and Redistricting

Redistricting

Redrawing of the boundaries of the districts within each state based on census results.

Redistricting follows the process of reapportionment of the population. Areas within a state gaining or losing significant population in comparison to other will have more changes than those that are stable. District boundaries may also change due to population migration within a state.

Redistricting is used to define state legislative boundaries as well as other political and economic regions, such as voting precincts and school districts.

Redistricting data files are based on the resident population which has not included any component of the overseas federal employee population.
2010 Census - Apportionment

The Census count is used for apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th># Total Seats with Addition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. North Carolina</td>
<td>14 seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Missouri</td>
<td>9 seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New York</td>
<td>28 seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. New Jersey</td>
<td>13 seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Montana</td>
<td>2 seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Louisiana</td>
<td>7 seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Oregon</td>
<td>6 seats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where additional seats would have gone in 2010?

- Arizona +1
- Florida +2
- Georgia +1
- Nevada +1
- South Carolina +1
- Texas +4
- Utah +1
- Washington +1
- Illinois -1
- Iowa -1
- Louisiana -1
- Massachusetts -1
- Michigan -1
- Missouri -1
- New Jersey -1
- New York -2
- Ohio -2
- Pennsylvania -1
### Number of People per U.S. Congress Member in Western States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage of U.S. Population (2010 Census)</th>
<th>U.S. Congress Members</th>
<th>People Per Congress Member</th>
<th>Senators</th>
<th>People per Senator</th>
<th>House Seats</th>
<th>People Per House Seat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>721,523</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>240,508</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>360,762</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>721,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>6,412,700</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>582,973</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,206,350</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>712,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>37,341,989</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>678,945</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18,670,995</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>704,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>5,044,930</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>560,548</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,522,465</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>720,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>1,366,862</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>341,716</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>683,431</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>683,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>1,573,499</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>393,375</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>786,750</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>786,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>994,416</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>331,472</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>497,208</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>994,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>2,709,432</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>451,572</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,354,716</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>677,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>2,067,273</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>413,455</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,033,637</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>689,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>3,848,606</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>549,801</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,924,303</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>769,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>2,770,765</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>461,794</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,385,383</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>692,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>6,753,369</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>562,781</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,376,685</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>675,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>568,300</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>189,433</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>284,150</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>568,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2020 Census Goals and Challenges

• Motivate People to Respond Particularly Hard-to-Count Areas / Populations
• Assure Respondents that their Data are Confidential and Secure
• Educate about Importance
• Support communities in their mobilization efforts
Key Issues for Western States

**Hardest to Count (HTC) Tracts in the Nation**
Tracts with 2010 mail return rates of 73% or less (in the bottom 20 percent of return rates nationwide) are shaded on the map.

(See "What is HTC?" for more info)

- 0 - 60% mail return rate
- 60 - 65%
- 65 - 70%
- 70 - 73%
- above 73% (no HTC tracts)

Tracts counted using special Update/Enumerate method; they are hard-to-count but mail return rates not applicable.
Three Main Reasons People are Missed

1. Don’t Have an address
   • Can’t send / drop a form
   • If get a response, can’t “match” them to the ground

2. Can’t get a response
   • Have an address, but can’t determine occupancy

3. Only get a partial response
   • Children
   • Multiple Families
   • Unrelated individuals
Response Outreach Area Mapper (ROAM)
American Indian / Alaskan Native Self-Response

For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau estimate that American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) living on reservations or in Native villages were undercounted by approximately 5.0 percent nationwide, more than double the undercount rate of the next closest population group.
## Key Issue - Broadband Service and Internet Subscriptions in CSGWest States

### 2019 Ranking by US News & World Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Overall Rank</th>
<th>Broadband Access</th>
<th>Access to Ultra Fast Internet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HI</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NV</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WY</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What are Group Quarters?

Group Quarters are places where people who are not related live or stay in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents.
The following facilities are considered Group Quarters:

- Group homes
- Nursing facilities/skilled nursing facilities (nursing homes)
- Residential treatment facilities
- College/university or seminary student housing
- Religious group living quarters
- Correctional facilities
- In-patient hospice facilities
- Hospitals
- Workers’ group living quarters
- Job Corps centers or vocational training facilities
Unique Living Situations

We anticipate the numbers of people living in these situations have increased
and we need to find them and count them.
- Living in Cars, Trucks, or RVs in parking lots or along streets
- Tent Encampments
- Campgrounds

For counting individuals who live outside of a home, the Census Bureau has several enumeration programs for service-based locations and transitory locations.

Service-based locations include shelters, soup kitchens, and regularly scheduled mobile food vans.
What is a Transitory Location?

Transitory Locations are locations where people live in non-traditional housing that is transient or movable in nature. These are enumerated during an operation called “enumeration of transitory locations.”

Examples of Transitory Locations include:
- Recreational Vehicle (RV) Parks
- Campgrounds
- Hotels/Motels
- Circuses/Carnivals
- Racetracks
2020 Census
Federal and State Roles
State and Local Complete Count Committees (CCCs)  
**Key** to creating awareness in communities nationwide

### Census Staff
- Partnership Specialists
- Tribal Specialists
- Regional Data Dissemination Specialists
- Support local efforts (Complete Count Program)
- National Media Contract
- National Partnerships
- National Promotional Items

### State/Local Community
- Provide Trusted Voices
- Form State, County, Local, Tribal Complete Count Committees
- Provide Local:
  - Messaging, Networks Knowledge & Resources
### 2020 Census Complete Count Committees in CSGWest States
#### As of October 2019

Denver Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>State, Tribal and Local CCCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State CCC Tasks

• Build strategy for each committee
• Coordinate communications and efforts as best possible with local CCCs
• Motivate response especially in Hard-to-Count areas
• Developing state-specific messaging and materials using available resources
• Look for events and opportunities to deliver the 2020 Census message and identify messengers
• Leverage with other resources where possible
• Work closely with our US Census Bureau Partners – state, tribal, regional and national
Montana 2020 Census State CCC Committee Structure
State CCC Website  
[CENSUS.MT.GOV](http://CENSUS.MT.GOV)

- Calendar of Events
- State CCC members, minutes, plans
- Map of MT CCCs
- Downloadable Materials for CCC use – talking points, presentations, logos, flyers, brochures, - still to come videos and digital clips
What You Can Do to Promote the 2020 Census

• **Talk:** Promote discussion about the 2020 Census and emphasize the benefits of participation.

• **Reassure:** By law, the Census Bureau cannot share respondents’ answers with anyone, including other federal agencies and law enforcement entities. All Census Bureau employees take an oath of non-disclosure and are sworn for life to protect the confidentiality of the data. The penalty for unlawful disclosure is a fine of up to $250,000 or imprisonment of up to five years, or both.
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• **Host:** Be part of your local CCC. Invite us (Federal or State Partners) to events in your community. Request Census materials and our portable display for your community. Volunteer to record a radio PSA to be aired on YOUR local radio stations. Host a Census awareness event. Commit to do at least ONE THING to get us closer to a complete count!

• **Encourage:** Participation in the census is easy, important and safe, and participation is vital.