

**Census Questions from the Districting and Apportionment Committee
Commissioners and Staff
of the Montana Legislative Services Division**

Questions in the emails of July 9, July 10, August 8, and October 4, 2019 from Rachel Weiss

Q1. Can you provide information similar to what was presented to the commission in 2010 (MT Districting & Apportionment meeting of September 24, 2009) including what precinct boundaries might be included?

Link to Meeting: [Districting and Apportionment Committee Meeting September 24, 2009¹](#)

Similar information will be covered in the November 1, 2019 presentation

- Method of Enumeration Census Type of Enumeration Area Tool [2020 Census Type of Enumeration Area Viewer²](#)
- Major differences between 2010 and 2020 Census Questionnaire
 - Ability to complete the form on-line or by phone
 - No areas of Update / Enumeration in Montana this time. Reservation areas were enumerated this way in 2010. Update enumerate is when a census worker goes to the address and fills out the form with the residents.
 - Question changes:
 - Addition of text boxes for several race categories
 - Removed Guamanian and left Chamorros the indigenous people of the Mariana islands as a race
 - Additional choices for “live or stay somewhere else” and for “other household member’s relationship to Person 1”
- Census Bureau job goals and staffing efforts in the presentation

Similar information will be covered in the November 1, 2019 handouts

- Census talking points (revised October 2019)
- Census Bureau activities leading up to the Decennial count (BAS, LUCA, etc.), Census geographic hierarchy
- Timeline for the Census including the availability of redistricting data

Similar information is available on the CENSUS.MT.GOV website

- Goals / workplan for the Census for Montana
- Copy of the Decennial Census form on the CENSUS.MT.GOV website

Similar Information has been provided to the committee by Legislative Services staff

- Handouts of under / overcount in 2010

Q2. Can you provide an overview of how the counting of populations in group quarters, such as colleges and prisons, are done?

¹ URL: <http://sg001-harmony.sliq.net/00309/Harmony/en/PowerBrowser/PowerBrowserV2/20090924/-1/24117?mediaStartTime=20090924080000&mediaEndTime=20090924092818&viewMode=2>

² URL: <https://gis-portal.data.census.gov/arcgis/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=cbf242acb9f849f381090cf144715340>

The Bureau considers the following types of facilities “Group Quarters”:

- Group homes (does not include treatment or correctional facilities)
- 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

The U.S. Census Bureau will collect respondent data (name, sex, date of birth, age on Census Day, using one of the following enumeration methods for group quarters (GQ). The choice of methods is determined before counting operations begin.

- Electronic Response Data Transfer (eResponse): The GQ administrator will electronically send the Census Bureau a listing of census response data through a secure system using the Census Bureau template.
- In-Person Interview: A Census Bureau worker will conduct a face-to-face interview using the Individual Census Questionnaire for each person living, staying, or receiving services at the facility.
- Drop Off / Pick Up Questionnaire: A Census Bureau worker will leave census questionnaires to be completed by/for each person served at the GQ, and then pick up the completed questionnaires at an agreed upon time.
- Paper Response Data Collection: A Census Bureau worker will meet with the administrator of the facility to obtain a paper listing of census response data.

During the years leading up to the start of the Decennial Census, the Bureau verifies GQ addresses and facility contact information. For each facility, the type of GQ is determined, an enumeration method is chosen, and any special needs determined (language requests, safety and security issues, etc.).

The Bureau will coordinate with the point person who runs or is the designated contact for the group housing. The Bureau works with the point person to come up with an enumeration plan for the group housing: it can involve having everyone complete forms in paper, having the entity put together a roster of residents, or having people complete an online form. The type of counting method depends on the group housing and the agreement between the Bureau and the point person who runs the group housing

GQ sites will be contacted starting in February 2020 and data collection will begin in April 2020 continuing to the end of July 2020.

Counting College Students:

The guiding rule for the Census Bureau is that of usual residence, or the place where people live and sleep most of the time.

The enumeration processes most frequently used for colleges students is as follows:

- College students living in a dormitory or an apartment owned by their college will be counted at their college, through the Group Quarters Enumeration.
- College students living at home will be counted on their parents' census form.
- College students living off-campus, but not at their parent's home, will receive an invitation to complete the census. These students should be counted in their college community.

If a student is studying abroad for a full year, then they should not be counted in the 2020 Census..

Counting Incarcerated Persons

For prisons, jails and correctional facilities, the enumeration process used is to have the point person for the facility put together a roster and the information for each resident and submit these files to the Census either electronically or on paper. Correctional residents are counted at the prison, jail or correctional facility in which they are incarcerated on April 1, 2020

The detailed 2020 Census Group Quarters plan can be found at: [2020 Census Detailed Operation Plan for 15. Group Quarters Operation](#)³

Q3. *Can you provide an overview of how the counting of homeless populations?*

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. More information on the enumeration of service-based locations can be found at the following link: [Census Bureau - Service-Based Enumeration](#)⁴

Transitory locations include:

- Sites that contain movable or mobile housing that may include transitory units such as boats, motorized recreational vehicles or trailers (RVs), tents, or other types of portable housing. These include campgrounds, carnivals, circuses, marinas, racetracks, and recreational vehicle parks.
- Hotels or motels if occupied on a transitory basis because the occupants have no other residence.

The plan calls for census workers to visit transitory locations to enumerate individuals using a paper questionnaire and a laptop for geocoding the location. The detailed plan for enumerating transitory locations can be found at:

[2020 Census Detailed Operational Plan for 16. Enumeration of Transitory Locations Operation](#)⁵

³ URL: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/planning-docs/GQ-detailed-op-plan.html>

⁴ URL: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2018-census-test/test/providence/group-quarters/sbe.html>

⁵ URL: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/planning-docs/ETL-detailed-op-plan.html>

Q4. Can you provide an overview of how the Census counts military personnel?

For the 2020 Census, the enumeration for military personnel living in group quarters—such as barracks, military correctional facilities, military treatment centers with assigned patients, and vessels—will be conducted under the Group Quarters operation. Likewise, data collection for military personnel living on campgrounds and in recreational vehicle (RV) parks on military installations will be conducted under the Enumeration at Transitory Locations operation. Active Military Personnel and Families, if they are stationed at a military installation in the U.S., will be counted at their usual residence either on-base or off-base. If they are stationed overseas, they will be counted as part of the federally affiliated overseas population, conducted in partnership with the U.S. Department of Defense using administrative records. If they are stationed stateside but deployed overseas during the census, they will be counted at their usual residence in the U.S. If they are aboard a military vessel, they will be counted at either their usual U.S. residence or as a part of the federally-affiliated overseas population — depending on whether the vessel's homeport is in the U.S. or overseas.

Questions from Commissioner Kendra Miller attached to the Weiss email of 8/26/2019

Q5. What can the Commission and individual commissioners do to support Complete Count Committees? How can we be good partners and help with education and outreach?

Commission members can support the census effort in four ways:

- 1) Be ambassadors for the MT 2020 Census by reaching out to your network to educate on the importance and ease of filling out a Census form and reassure everyone that Census information is secure and confidential.
- 2) Join a local complete count committee. There is a map of the committees and contacts on the CENSUS.MT.GOV site.
- 3) Promote through such activities as attending or sponsoring an event, record a PSA, and distribute materials in your community.
- 4) Stay up to date on MT 2020 Census State activities by visiting CENSUS.MT.GOV.

Q6. Montana allocated \$100,000 for Census efforts. How will that money be spent? What do you feel like the gaps might be (i.e., if you had more money, how would you spend it)? I'm wondering how outside civic engagement groups could be helpful and not duplicate your efforts.

The Census funding received from HB2 is allocated as follows:

62100 Services: Promotions, Trade Shows, Printing Costs, Video and Digital Production	\$ 80,500
62100 Other Expenses: Funding to support state and local CCC Events, Workshops, Meetings, Website and Data Warehouse expenses	\$ 14,000
62300 Communications: Video conferencing	\$ 500
62400 CEIC Staff Travel	\$ 4,000
62800 Office Supplies: paper, toner, etc.	\$ 1,000

There are also several non-profit groups in the state that have received funding for Census promotional efforts. A coalition led by Western Native Voice received funding from the Census Equity Fund; the Native American Development Corporation in Billings received funding from the Northwest Area Fund; the Montana Nonprofit Association received funding from multiple partners.

Q7. The U.S. Census Bureau has said that they will be able to track, essentially in real-time, response rates to see where non-responders are. Who can access this data? Will you have access to this information, or can the public access it online? Specifically, I'm wondering if it will be possible to know which cities/counties/Census tracts have higher non-response rates in May/June, etc. and need more outreach.

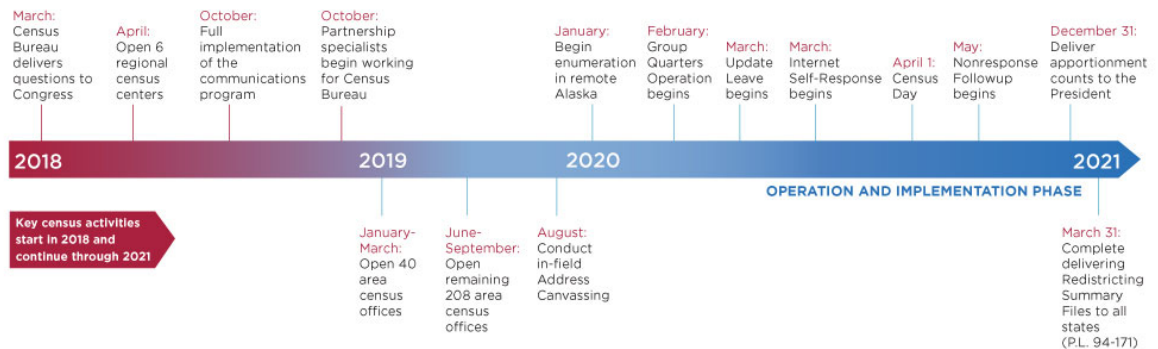
The current U.S. Census Bureau plan is for the partnership website to provide the public with daily self-response rates during the 2020 Census available at various levels of geography down to the Census tract. Self-response rates will include total self-response and internet response. The current plan is to provide these numbers daily through a Census Bureau's API. API stands for Application Programming Interface (API) and refers to a publicly available web-based program that returns data. The Census Bureau is also considering a weekly creation and posting of a file of overall and internet self-response rates at the block-group level, subject to disclosure protections. The creation of the block-group level file is in the conceptual stage and requires further thought and consideration before it can be considered as part of the plan. There are also plans to make the API information into a widget that can be embedded on a web page.

Q8. When will the U.S. Census Bureau hire temporary canvassers, and what is the timeframe for non-response follow-up canvassing? I've seen lots of news articles and timelines that say Census workers go door-to-door in the spring/summer to contact those who haven't responded, but I was hoping for a specific timeline of when those canvassers would be on the doors. Is it May through June? Is the timeline feasible for college students to start after school is out?

The following graphic provides the Census Timeline including non-response canvassing

Road to the 2020 Census

2020 Census Operational Timeline



Address Canvassers (starting in nationwide August 2019)

The Census Bureau has already hired the necessary address canvassing positions in Montana. These temporary employees began working mid-August identifying the address and physical location of each living quarter in the United States and Puerto Rico to conduct and tabulate the census. An accurate list ensures that residents will be invited to participate in the census and that the census counts residents in the correct location.

Group Quarters Enumeration (starting nationwide in February 2020)

The Census Bureau is taking applications now (2020Census.gov/Jobs) for group quarter enumeration positions. These employees count people who live or stay in group quarters including group homes, nursing facilities, residential treatment facilities, colleges, universities or seminary student housing, religious group housing, correctional facilities, in-patient hospice facilities, hospitals, workers' group living quarters, Job Corp centers, and resident vocational training facilities. Planned data collection activities vary depending on the facility. Data collection methods include having the identified individual the facility identifies as the Group Quarters Administrator submit a listing of census response data for each resident electronically or on paper, conducting in-person interviews, dropping off and picking up a paper questionnaire, or having a U.S. Census Bureau meet with the Group Quarters Administrator to collect the response data.

General Enumerator positions (starting in January 2020)

The Census Bureau is taking applications now (2020Census.gov/Jobs) for the enumerator and related positions that will start work in Alaska in January and in Montana in March of 2020. Most of these positions are for employees who carry out two tasks. First, they will leave the Census Postcard with the respondent code on the doors of households that do not have a mail-style physical address (e.g. have a P.O. Box). This process is called Update/Leave and the timeframe is April to May. Secondly, starting in May, enumerators will knock on doors to

interview people who don't respond to the census. This is called non-response follow-up and the timeframe is from May to July 1, 2020.

Job Requirements

To be eligible for a 2020 Census job, you must:

- Be at least 18 years old.
- Have a valid Social Security number.
- Be a U.S. citizen.
- Have a valid email address.
- Complete an application and answer assessment questions. (Some assessment questions are available in Spanish; however, an English proficiency test may also be required.)
- Be registered with the Selective Service System or have a qualifying exemption, if you are a male born after Dec. 31, 1959.
- Pass a Census-performed criminal background check and a review of criminal records, including fingerprinting.
- Commit to completing training.
- Be available to work flexible hours, which can include days, evenings, and/or weekends.

Most jobs require employees to:

- Have access to a vehicle and a valid driver's license, unless public transportation is readily available.
- Have access to a computer with internet and an email account (to complete training).

Available Jobs

As of August 1, 2019, the U.S. Census Bureau's goal was to recruit more than 14,000 applicants for 4,000 – 4,500 Census-related jobs in Montana. Approximately 500 Census workers are already employed in the state.

Q9. You've noted that Montana had a statewide overcount in 2010 and slight undercount in 2000. What are those figures based on?

After the Decennial Census, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts a Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) or Census Coverage Measurement Operation. In 2010, the Bureau surveyed a sample of the 300.7 million people living in housing units and then matches the responses to the census, resulting in estimates of error. The coverage is estimated by conducting a survey in sample blocks then do case-by-case matching of people in an independent survey with enumerations in the census to determine who was missed or counted in error, More information on the Census Coverage Operation can be found at the following link:

[Census Coverage Measurement / Post-Enumeration Surveys⁶](https://www.census.gov/coverage-measurement/post-enumeration-surveys/)

Q10. Is it the official hard count vs. the estimated statewide Census figure for that year?

Although the Census conducts a survey to determine the level of error, there is no adjustment made to the Census numbers reported to the President – these remain the official numbers whether the survey reveals an under/over-count.

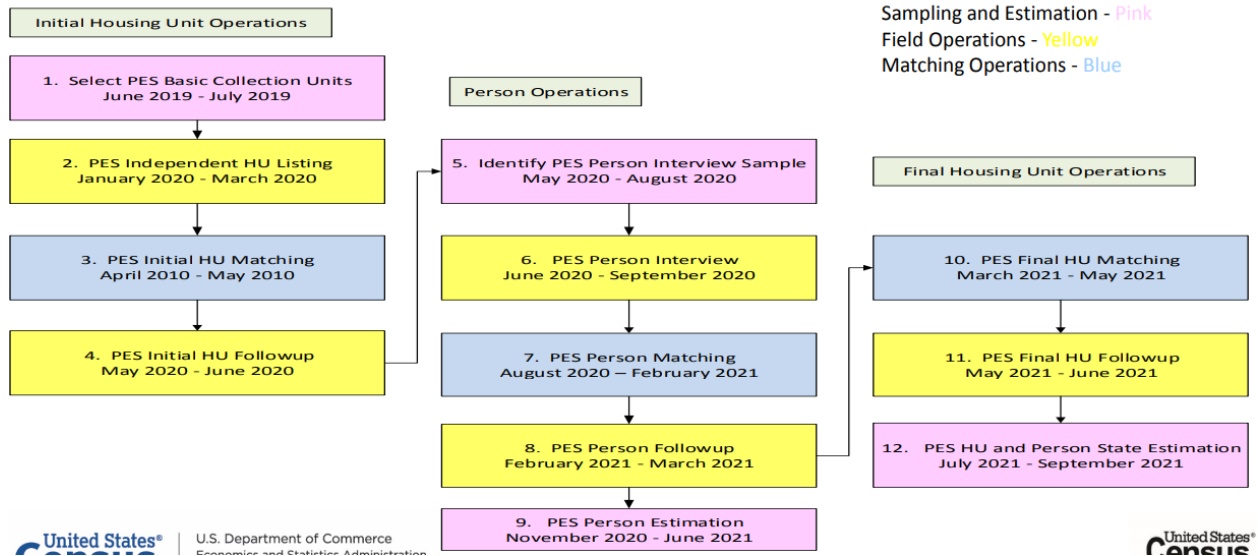
⁶ URL: <https://www.census.gov/coverage-measurement/post-enumeration-surveys/>

Q11. *Who is determining over vs. undercount and what formula are they using?*

The methodology used for the 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Operation can be found here: [2010 Census Coverage Measurement Memorandum Series #2010-E-18](https://www.census.gov/coverage-measurement/pdfs/2010-E-18.pdf)⁷

The proposed methodology used for the 2020 PES has not been finalized. Here is the timeframe.

Post-Enumeration Survey (PES)
2020 PES-Flow and Dates of Major Operations



Q12. *How sensitive is the over/undercount definition to differences across the state? Could there be a larger over-count in one region (say the Flathead with more second homes) and an undercount on a reservation and Montana still be reported as having a statewide over-count?*

PES results are only provided at the state level. An overcount in one area would be offset by an undercount in another area; however, specific results from the PES for any geography below the state level are not available.

Q13. *If someone doesn't receive a letter in the mail with a unique security code (or loses the code), can he/she still fill out the Census online or via phone?*

As currently planned, households will receive by U.S. Postal Service a postcard that provides an Internet link as a text URL and as a scannable QR code. The postcard will also have a printed, legible, unique ID that links the postal delivery address to an entry in the Master Address File (MAF). Respondents will be asked to enter this identifier on the web form accessed.

In addition, respondents will be given the option of going to the Census website and completing the questionnaire without an ID. These cases without an ID are commonly referred to as "Non-ID Cases." The process of comparing these Non-ID Cases to address records contained in the Master Address File (MAF)/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing

⁷ URL: <https://www.census.gov/coverage-measurement/pdfs/2010-E-18.pdf>

(TIGER) database to determine whether they match existing address records and/or assigning census geographic codes to these cases is known as “Non-ID Processing” and the operation is called “Non-I.D. processing operation” (NID).

The Bureau has three NID operations:

1. Real-Time Non-ID Processing Phase: The Real-Time Non-ID Processing (RTNP) phase will attempt to resolve Non-ID cases submitted by the respondent using matching and geocoding services at the time of submission.
2. Post Real-Time Non-ID Processing Phase: The Post Real-Time Non-ID Processing phase will attempt to resolve Non-ID cases submitted by the respondent that are not resolved in the Real-Time Non-ID Processing phase. This phase utilizes what is referred to as "Asynchronous Non-ID Processing" that is the same matching and geocoding services as Real-Time but also includes the use of a composite of federal administrative records and third-party data to obtain corrected or missing address data in order to improve the match/geocode rate.
3. Non-ID Response Validation Phase: The Non-ID Response Validation phase will attempt to determine whether fraudulent returns have been submitted during the 2020 Census. This phase will use existing processes and expand processes where needed, establishing criteria, thresholds, and level of investigation that may be needed. The investigation may include the possibility for a field follow-up to review for potential fraud.

The operational plan and validation processes for NID are available at the following links:

[2020 Census Detailed Operational Plan for 13. Non-ID Processing Operation](#)⁸

[2020 Census: Respondent Validation of Non-ID Processing in the 2020 Decennial Census](#)⁹

Q14. *Can someone without a unique security code give a physical address, and if so, how does the Census verify those addresses? I'm specifically wondering about people with P.O. non-conforming addresses in rural areas. For example, in some rural areas, physical addresses used as voting addresses look like those below. Will the U.S. Census Bureau accept addresses like these that don't include a street name and house number?*

Big Horn County Address

Township -1 S Range 33 E Section 36 Quarter NW Quarter Quarter

Fallon County Address

Township 10 N Range 58 E Section 22 Quarter Quarter Quarter

Hill County Address

Township 31 N Range 17 E Section 10 Quarter Quarter Quarter

Judith Basin County Address

⁸ URL: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/planning-docs/NID-detailed-op-plan.html>

⁹ URL: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/planning-docs/respondent_validation_non_id.html

Township 16 N Range 12 E Section 8 Quarter SE Quarter Quarter SE

The Census Bureau uses a Master Address File (MAF) to identify every residence in the U.S. and its territories. The file contains mailing and location address information, geocodes, and other attribute information about each living quarters.

The MAF is a continuously updated, nationwide file of addresses with associated status codes and geographic information. Several different operations are involved in updating and validating the records.

MAF maintenance and update programs between 2010 and 2020 include:

- Twice a year the Census Bureau receives the Delivery Sequence File from the Postal Service and integrates the changes in that file into the MAF.
- In office canvassing uses imagery to detect housing change or stability over time throughout the U.S. and territories and to compare the number of housing units on the ground to the number in the Census Bureau's MAF - is one of the innovation areas for this decade.
- In field address canvassing- Field staff, known as listers, visit specific geographic areas within the Self-Response type of enumeration area (TEA) where in-office methods could not assure a complete and accurate address list. Listers identify every place where people could live or stay, comparing what they see on the ground to the existing census address list and verifying, correcting, or adding address and location information, as appropriate. Listers knock on doors at every structure in order to verify or update information and inquire about additional living quarters in the structure and/or on the property. If the lister does not find anyone at home, they verify or update address information by observation.
- Information provided by local and state governments.
In past decades the Census Bureau relied mostly on the LUCA program to get address data from local sources, but this decade it developed the Geographic Support System (GSS) that invites local and state governments to share address information.
- With information provided by Commercial sources.
- Local Update Census Addresses (LUCA) is a once-a-decade opportunity for local designated representatives to review the addresses that will be used to conduct the Decennial Census.
- Count Review is an operation where state representatives from the Federal State Cooperative on Population Estimates (FSCPE) have an opportunity to review the final address frame and later the preliminary Group Quarters tabulations.

The MAF operational plans and address canvassing test results can be found at the following links:

[2020 Census Detailed Operational Plan for 6. Geographic Programs Operation - Geographic Data Processing Component¹⁰](#)

[2020 Census Detailed Operational Plan for Geographic Programs Operation – Geographic Delineations¹¹](#)

¹⁰ URL: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/planning-docs/GEOP-GDP-detailed-op-plan.html>

¹¹ URL: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/planning-docs/GEOP-GD-detailed-op-plan.html>

[2016 Address Canvassing Test \(August through December 2016\)](#)¹²

Q15. Can you provide an overview of the public outreach efforts by the State Complete Count Committee?

The role of the state is to educate and promote the importance of the 2020 Census count to the residents of Montana by providing custom messaging and conducting outreach across the state. The count operations are all conducted and controlled by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census also does national promotions, however; the national messaging in some ways is not as effective as a Montana-specific message and messenger.

Since July 2017, CEIC staff have been working on the state efforts for the 2020 Census State Complete Count Committee (MT CCC) guiding the work and communications. This follows work by CEIC from the nine prior years of providing the geographic and data updates needed by the Bureau to prepare for conducting the 2020 census count in Montana.

In December 2017, staff met with the Governor's office to discuss the effort and establish the committee. Lt. Governor Cooney was asked and graciously agreed to be the Chair of the MT CCC. Recognizing rural and tribal areas of the state had been identified as hard-to-count by the U.S. Census Bureau based on past Decennial efforts; two additional co-chairs were selected – Kathie Bailey, Executive Director of Snowy Mountain Development Corporation and Leonard Smith, Executive Director of the Native American Development Corporation.

The MT CCC was formed by the Lt. Governor and held its first meeting in Helena in October of 2018. Cognizant of the distance between and time demands of the MT CCC members, this is the only meeting that will be in-person.

The role of each CCC member is to provide expertise on the effective messages and methods for reaching their networks, informing the efforts of local CCCs and provide access to the audiences. The intent is for outreach to be done by local CCCs resourced by the MT CCC and the CEIC and the federal partnership specialists.

Since the kick-off, the committee has been working within five subcommittees representing the key outreach areas, audiences and topics recommended by the Census Bureau for a CCC structure - Government, Business & Economic Development, Community Services, Tribal, and Education and Libraries. Each subcommittee developed an overall communications plan and individual implementation plans for the members. These implementation plans are guiding the efforts going forward and include specific messaging, promotional activities and product. In October, Cassidy Blanton joined CEIC as the 2020 Census Communications Coordinator.

The workplan and activities of the MT 2020 State Complete Count can be found on its website at CENSUS.MT.GOV

Census Questions raised during the Redistricting Committee meeting on August 1, 2019

Q16. Can you provide the Committee an overview of the Census & Economic Information Center?

The Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC)

¹² URL: <http://www.census.gov/adcan>

The Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC) is part of the Montana Office of Tourism and Business Development at the MT Department of Commerce, within the Research and Information Services Bureau (RIS). CEIC is designated under MCA 90-1-109 as the state census and economic information repository for the state. It is the US Census Bureau's designated State Data Center (SDC) for disseminating Census Bureau data for Montana, which it has done since 1978. Since the 1980s, CEIC has supported the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial census efforts and will do so again in 2020. CEIC does not receive any federal funding for the bureau's Census-related efforts; but, the state benefits from the collaboration and the communications with the Bureau on over 130 programs and surveys.

RIS has eight full-time permanent positions and one full-time temporary not to exceed a year position for a total of nine staff. RIS staff three program areas– the Industry Development Program (IDP), CEIC, and Tourism Research.

CEIC has six staff positions–Bureau Chief, Economist, GIS Analyst/Coordinator, Database Administrator, Administrative Assistant, and, for one-year, a Census Communications Coordinator.

IDP has a Program Manager and Business Development Officer; and, Tourism Research has one Economist position.

RIS is here to assist the Legislative committee staff as appropriate working through your staff.

Q17. Clarification of how various populations are counted (Commissioner Jeff Essman)

Counting and allocation of prison population

For the 2020 Census, incarcerated people will be counted as residents of the correctional facilities. To date, six states (California, Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, New York, Washington) have changed their procedures for allocating incarcerated persons for redistricting purposes. In these states, when possible, they reallocate prisoners from the prison location to their residence prior to incarceration. States vary in their reallocation treatment of state and federal inmates and in their specific procedures for identifying and reporting incarcerated persons' last known residences for redistricting purposes.

Count of Montanans overseas in military or in federal civilian employment

The 2020 Census will count military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are temporarily deployed overseas on Census Day at their usual home address in the United States, as part of the resident population, instead of their home state of record. Military and civilian employees of the U.S. government who are stationed/assigned overseas, and their dependents living with them, will continue to be counted in their home state in the U.S. for apportionment purposes only. Stationed / assigned refers to a permanent duty station. For service members, this is the official duty station including a ship. For civilian employees, this is the permanent work assignment location. Note: residential population is used for purposes of redistricting.

The 2020 Census will count any non-U.S. citizens who are military or civilian employees of the U.S. government who are deployed, stationed, or assigned overseas on Census Day in the same way as U.S. citizens who are included in the federally affiliated overseas count.

Census Questions from the Redistricting Committee Received 10/4/2019 from Rachel Weiss

Q18. *Was there an undercount of American Indians in Montana in the 2010 Census? If so, was there any difference between counts of American Indians on the reservations compared to off reservations areas? If there wasn't an undercount, are there reasons that Montana was different from the national figures?*

The Census does not provide any detail to the states by population groups on the Decennial count – only an overall undercount or overcount number. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Montana had a person over-count of 0.65%. Here is the link [2010 Census Coverage Measurement Person Results for Montana](https://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/pdfs/montana/st30.pdf)¹³.

The statistics is a little confusing because a negative undercount means an overcount. The only other information the Bureau provides is on the overall housing unit count for the state. Here is that link [2010 Census Coverage Measurement Housing Unit Results for Montana](https://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/pdfs/montana/hust30.pdf)¹⁴. For housing units, there was an undercount of 1.89%

Q19. *What is the timeline for release of the data specific to redistricting?*

Following is the link to more information on the Census Redistricting Data Program [Redistricting Data Program Management](https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/program-management.html)¹⁵

¹³ URL: https://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/pdfs/montana/st30.pdf

¹⁴ URL: https://www.census.gov/coverage_measurement/pdfs/montana/hust30.pdf

¹⁵ URL: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/rdo/program-management.html>