

**University of New Mexico
Geospatial and Population Studies**



Census 2020: What's at Stake for New Mexico?

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Con Alma Grantee Recognition Event

November 15, 1018



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

US Constitution Mandates Decennial Census

Article I, Section 2, Item 3

3: 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.² 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 Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

NOTE: “Three fifths of all other Persons” is referred to as the Three-fifths compromise wherein three out of every five slaves was counted as a person.

EARLY Census



In 1790, the first Decennial Census was taken by US Marshals on horseback.

EARLY Census

130

Market Street		2199	1146	3919	302	149
James Linton	250	a	3	3	3	
Balthus Emment	251	a	1	1	6	
Charles Schultz	256	a	4		3	
Elizabeth Baker	258	a			1	
John Kunkle	260	a	1	1	3	
Francis Mungatrop	261	a	1	3	1	2
David Brunette	266	a	2	1	3	
Thomas M. Spivey	268	a	2		3	2
Ann York	270	a		1	2	
John W. S. DeGraffen	254	a	1		3	
Benjamin Hamaker	256	a	1	3	1	1
Henry Klum	261	a	1	1	1	
Henry Kram	268	a	2		1	
Joseph Ogden	270	a	6		5	
Elizabeth Larrison	271	a	1	1	1	
Edgar New House	276	a				
Northam Hamilton	280	a	1		2	
Remondus Perovants	281	a				
Van Borchel	282	a				
John W. Homan	283	a				
Edmond Randolph	284	a				
			2226	1519	3966	307 69

- NO uniform printed questionnaire, until 1830
- Marshals submitted their returns in whatever convenient form, sometimes with added information
- Taken for 13 original states, plus the districts of Kentucky, Maine, Vermont, and Tennessee

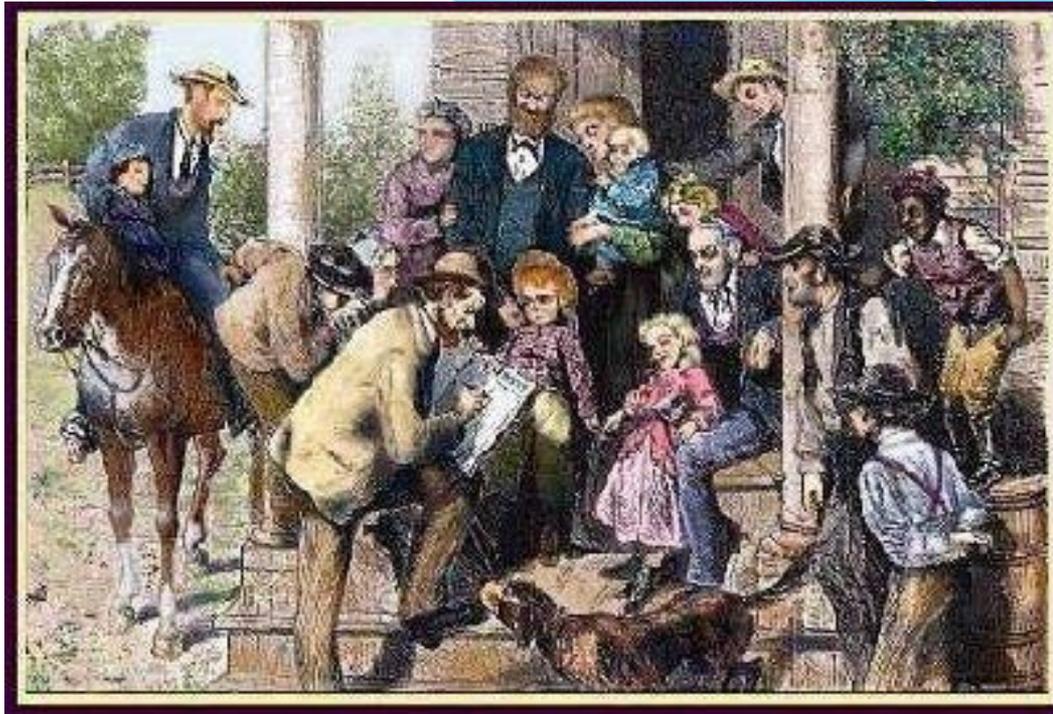
EARLY Census

Information provided:

- Name of the family
- Number of persons in each household
 - * Free white males 16 years and older
 - * Free white males under 16 years old
 - * Free white males
 - * All other free persons, by sex and color
 - * Slaves

EARLY Census

Census Taker Circa 1870's



EARLY Census

NOTABLE CHANGES IN DECENNIAL CENSUS

1910:

- * American Indian were classified “Civilized” if living in a log, frame, brick or stone house; “Aboriginal” if living in a tent, cliff dwelling, or tepee

• 1930:

- * Race was expanded to include Mexican, Filipino, Hindu, and Korean;
- * Unemployment number was collected;
- * Military status was added.

• 1940: Questions on Social Security were added

EARLY Census

1910 US Census Enumeration of Wisconsin Indians



<https://www.census.gov/history/img/1910indian.jpg>

EARLY Census

NOTABLE CHANGES IN DECENNIAL CENSUS

- 1950:
 - * LAST TIME CITIZENSHIP QUESTION WAS ASKED
 - * Start of Supplemental Questions for 5% of Population
- 1960: Census mailed out questionnaire to urban residents and enumerators picked up completed forms

EARLY Census

NOTABLE CHANGES IN DECENNIAL CENSUS

1970: Start of mail-out mail-back system and enumerators were sent only to nonresponding households.

2000: Last time the Census Long Form Questionnaire was used.

LONG FORM BECAME THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS)

Census 2020 Concerns

- * **Citizenship Question**
- * **Insufficient Budget**
- * **IT Infrastructure/Security**
- * **Data Confidentiality (Real and Perceived)**
- * **No Permanent Leadership**
- * **Inadequate Testing**
- * **Low unemployment**
- * **New Mexico is Hard to Count!**



Citizenship Debate

Jan. 19, 2018: The Census Bureau's chief scientist, John Abowd, warns in a memo to Ross that adding a citizenship question to the 2020 census "is very costly, harms the quality of the census count, and would use substantially less accurate citizenship status data than are available" from existing government records.

Citizenship Debate

March 26, 2018: Ross announces his decision to add a new question to the 2020 census that asks, "Is this person a citizen of the United States?" He also directs the Census Bureau to match responses to the question with existing government records on citizenship.

Hours later, California Attorney General Xavier Becerra files the first lawsuit against the Trump administration to get the question removed.

Citizenship Debate

"It shouldn't scare people. They don't have to answer it, really," [Sessions says during a hearing](#) before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies.

Citizenship Debate

13 U.S. Code § 221 - Refusal or neglect to answer questions; false answers

(a)

Whoever, being over eighteen years of age, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the **Secretary**, or by any other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof acting under the instructions of the **Secretary** or authorized officer, to answer, to the best of his knowledge, any of the questions on any schedule submitted to him in connection with any census or survey...shall be fined not more than \$100.

(b)

Whoever, when answering questions described in subsection (a) of this section, and under the conditions or circumstances described in such subsection, willfully gives any answer that is false, shall be fined not more than \$500.

(c)

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, no person shall be compelled to disclose information relative to his religious beliefs or to membership in a religious body.

Citizenship Debate

Kansas Secretary of State Kris Kobach emails Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross to propose wording of the citizenship question and noted **"the problem that aliens who do not actually 'reside' in the United States are still counted for congressional apportionment purposes."**

Citizenship Debate

IMPACT OF ADDING CITIZENSHIP QUESTION TO THE 2020 CENSUS

“The addition of a citizenship question to the 2020 Census may put almost one in 10 U.S. households and nearly 45 million people at greater risk of not being counted—the question has been shown to reduce response rates. Undercount risk is particularly high among young children.”

Beth Jarosz, “Citizenship Question Risks a 2020 Census Undercount in Every State, Especially Among Children,” Population Reference Bureau, October 5, 2018.

Citizenship Debate

IMPACT OF ADDING CITIZENSHIP QUESTION TO THE 2020 CENSUS

“Last month, Cummings called for an official probe into why the Commerce Department added the question, which critics have said could depress the response to the census from immigrants, who often live in Democratic-leaning areas. If undercounted, areas with high immigrant populations could lose seats in the U.S. House.” (NY Times, Nov. 14, 1918)

18 states and 15 cities sued to remove the question.

1850 Census Cartoon

June 1851 Harper's New Monthly Magazine



Caption reads: “Upon my word, Mr. Peewitt! Is this the way you fill up your census paper? So you call yourself the “head of the family” –do you—and me a female?”



REALITY CHECK: WHAT IS AT STAKE?

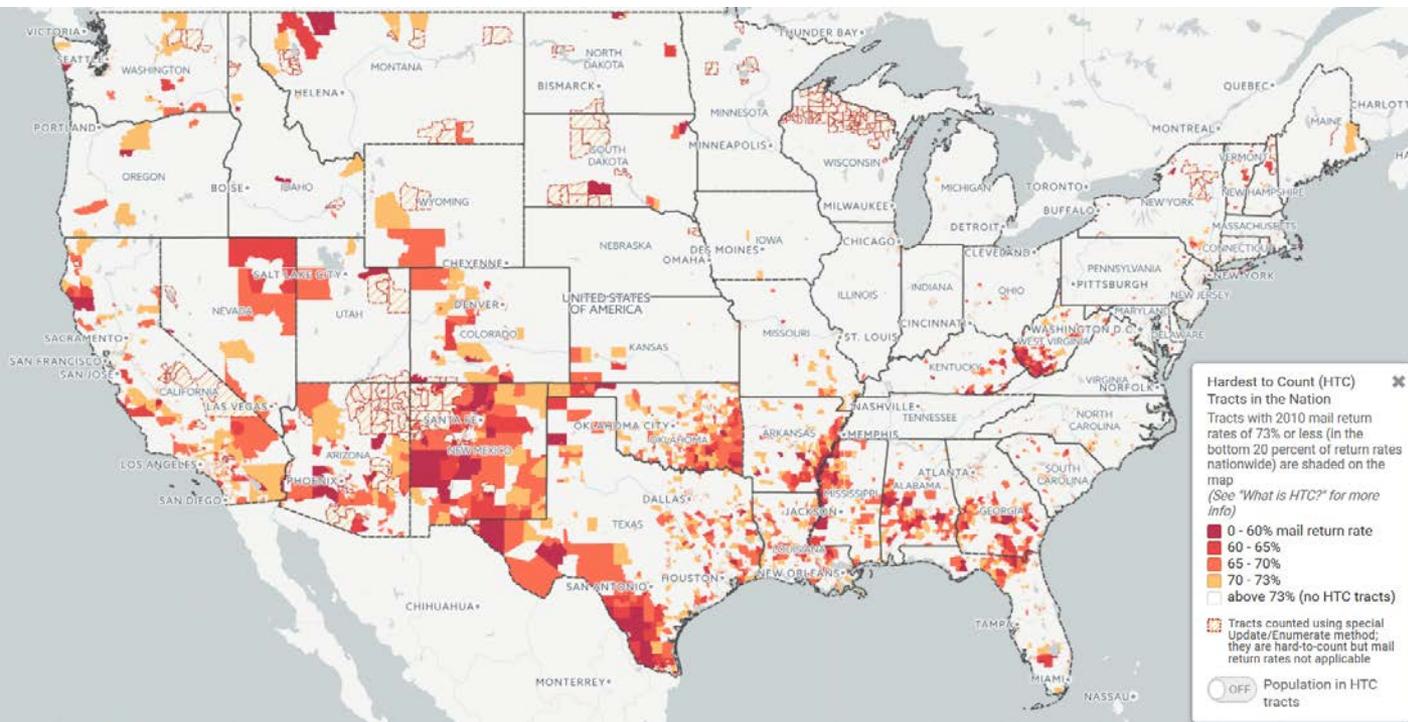
Census 2020

At Stake:

- * Congressional Apportionment
- * Redistricting
- * Economic Development
- * **Data Quality**
- * **Hundreds of Billions of Dollars**

Hardest to Count Communities

- * New Mexico's 2000 Undercount = 1.94%
- * New Mexico 2010 – 2nd Lowest Response Rate in US



Most at Risk:

- * Native Americans
- * Hispanics
- * African Americans
- * Children 0-4
- * Impoverished
- * Remote, Rural Areas
- * Colonias
- * "Creative Solutions in Living"

Minimizing New Mexico's Undercount

No 1. Improve the Census Bureau's Address List

- * UNM GPS is Governor Martinez's appointed lead
- * Funding provided by the state and private foundations

No 2. Motivate Response - Complete Count Committees

- * State Complete Count Committee
 - * Elected Officials, State Agencies, Business Community, K-12, Higher Ed, Non-Profits, Faith Leaders, Media
- * County/City/Tribal/Local Community CCCs
- * Timeline:
 - * Early 2019 – Convene Committees
 - * Mid-Late 2019 – Build Teams/Strategize/Budget
 - * Late 2019 - Early 2020 – Outreach/Marketing

Minimizing New Mexico's Undercount

WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

- * PARTICIPATED IN LOCAL UPDATE OF CENSUS ADDRESSES (LUCA)
- * ASSISTED SOME LOCAL AGENCIES AND TRIBES TO COMPLETE LUCA REVIEWS

Minimizing New Mexico's Undercount

LUCA OUTCOME

- * Added over 100,000 addresses to Census Master Address File
- * Added 3,000 Navajo Nation addresses
- * Geocoded 55,000 Census Addresses

Minimizing New Mexico's Undercount

Motivate Response - Establish Complete Count Committees (CCC)

- * State Complete Count Committee
- * Elected Officials, State Agencies, Business Community, K-12, Higher Ed, **Non-Profits**, Faith Leaders, Media
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- * Timeline:
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Census 2020

- * Allocation of over \$600 Billion in annual federal funds
- * \$6 Billion annually for New Mexico
 - * Medicaid, Education, Transportation, Housing, Block Grants, etc.
- * \$3,000 per New Mexico resident
- * **Estimated Cost of 1% undercount:**
 - 20,000 people X
 - \$3,000 X
 - 10 years
 - =\$600,000,000 over 10 years**

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Questions???

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