

Lost Our Census?

Getting an Accurate 2020 Count during the COVID Pandemic

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The Population Association of America
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2020 Census: Ensuring an Accurate Count

The Population Association of America
July 9, 2020

**Albert E. Fontenot, Jr., Associate Director
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2020 Census Self-Response Rates Summary

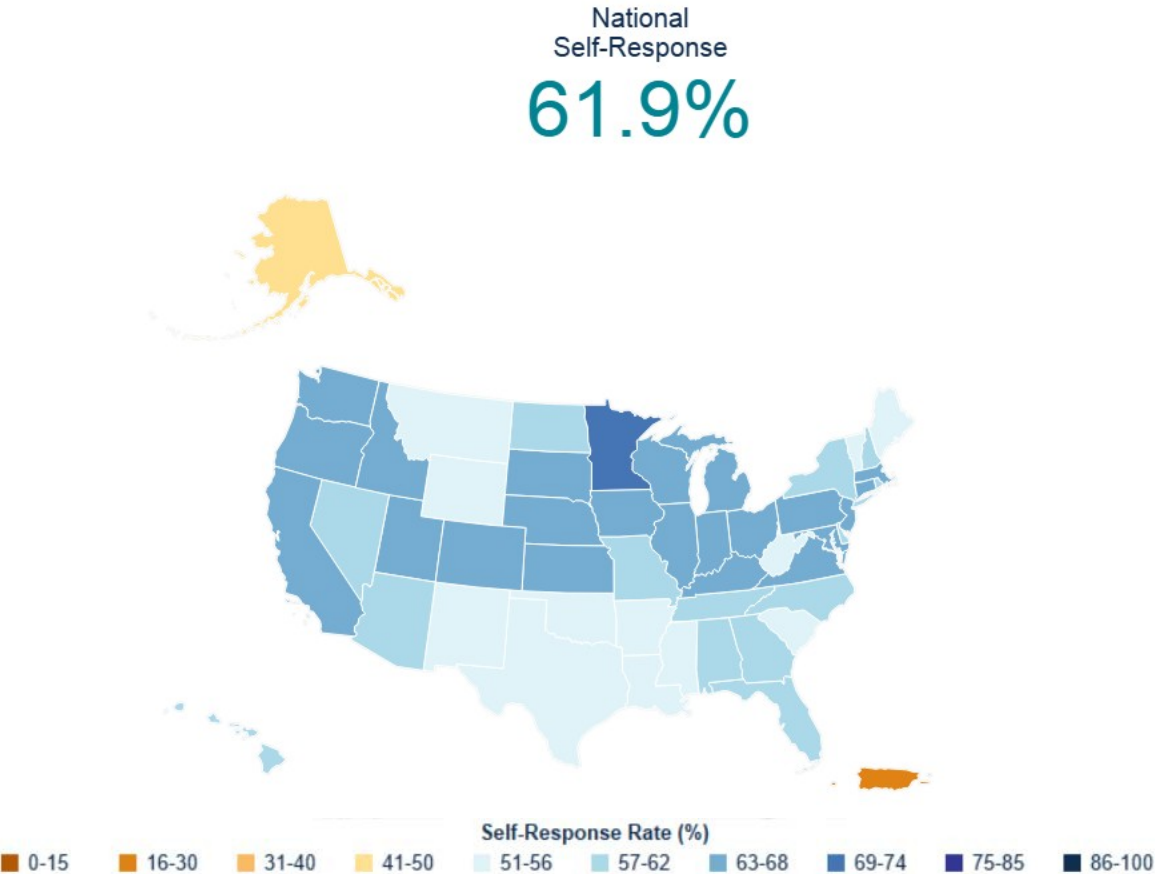
As of 11:59pm Tuesday, July 7

2020 Census Self-Response by State

This map features self-response rates from households that responded to the 2020 Census online, by mail, or by phone. Rates can be viewed in [rankings here](#).

Total Responding Housing Units: 91.61M

Responses by mode:
73.11M (79.81%) – Internet
1.23M (1.35%) – Phone
17.27M (18.85%) – Paper



Select Date
7/7/2020

Select Mode
Total

Select State
All

Geographies

State

County

City

Congressional District

Town and Township

Tribal Area

2020 Census State Response Rates (TEA1 and TEA6)

State	Actual	2010 Rate (start of NRFU)	2010 Rate (Final)
U.S. Total	61.9%	63.5%	66.5%
Minnesota	71.5%	71.6%	74.1%
Wisconsin	68.8%	71.2%	73.5%
Michigan	68.1%	65.4%	67.7%
Nebraska	68.0%	68.8%	71.1%
Iowa	68.0%	71.0%	73.0%
Washington	67.3%	63.7%	67.2%
Virginia	66.7%	66.2%	69.0%
Illinois	66.7%	67.7%	70.5%
Ohio	66.5%	66.2%	69.0%
Utah	66.3%	65.4%	68.6%
Indiana	66.3%	67.0%	69.6%
Maryland	65.9%	66.5%	69.5%
Kansas	65.7%	67.4%	70.0%
Idaho	65.4%	64.6%	67.1%
Connecticut	65.4%	66.3%	69.5%
Kentucky	65.3%	63.0%	65.7%
Colorado	65.3%	64.4%	67.2%
Pennsylvania	65.1%	67.8%	70.2%
Oregon	64.3%	63.9%	66.9%
Massachusetts	64.0%	65.6%	68.8%
New Jersey	63.9%	64.4%	67.6%
South Dakota	63.2%	65.0%	67.1%
California	63.1%	64.7%	68.2%
Missouri	62.0%	65.3%	67.5%
New Hampshire	61.9%	61.5%	64.4%
North Dakota	61.6%	66.8%	68.8%

State	Actual	2010 Rate (start of NRFU)	2010 Rate (Final)
Tennessee	61.4%	63.8%	67.1%
Nevada	61.2%	58.7%	61.4%
Rhode Island	59.8%	62.8%	65.7%
Delaware	59.7%	60.8%	64.1%
Alabama	59.6%	59.5%	62.5%
Florida	59.0%	59.6%	63.0%
Arizona	58.6%	58.5%	61.3%
Hawaii	58.2%	60.7%	64.1%
North Carolina	58.2%	62.1%	64.8%
District of Columbia	58.1%	62.2%	66.0%
Georgia	57.8%	59.5%	62.5%
New York	57.5%	61.3%	64.6%
Mississippi	57.0%	58.1%	61.3%
Texas	56.8%	60.3%	64.4%
Arkansas	56.7%	59.5%	62.3%
South Carolina	56.4%	62.2%	64.7%
Oklahoma	56.3%	58.9%	62.3%
Wyoming	56.2%	61.1%	63.4%
Louisiana	56.1%	57.9%	61.0%
Montana	55.7%	62.3%	64.6%
Vermont	55.4%	58.1%	60.3%
West Virginia	53.5%	56.8%	59.1%
Maine	53.4%	55.3%	57.4%
New Mexico	51.3%	56.9%	60.0%
Alaska	48.1%	51.6%	55.6%
Puerto Rico	23.7%	51.2%	53.8%

- Two states at or beating their 2010 final SR rate.
- 11 additional states beating their 2010 start of NRFU rate.

2020 Census Operational Adjustments due to COVID-19

Overview

On March 18, in light of the COVID-19 outbreak, the U.S. Census Bureau adjusted 2020 Census operations in order to:

- Protect the health and safety of the American public and Census Bureau employees.
- Implement guidance from federal, state, and local authorities regarding COVID-19.
- Ensure a complete and accurate count of all communities.

The Census Bureau continues to monitor the changing conditions at the state and local level.

2020 Census Operational Adjustments due to COVID-19

Activity/Operations	Original Schedule	New Schedule
Self-Response Phase Online, phone, and mailed self-responses continue throughout the data collection process.	March 12 – July 31	March 12 – October 31
Group Quarters (e-Response and Paper Enumeration) Many group quarters have already begun responding through our e-response enumeration option.	April 2 – June 5	April 2 – September 3
Update Leave – Stateside Census takers drop off invitations to respond and paper questionnaires at the front doors of 5 million households stateside while updating the addresses.	March 15 – April 17	Phased re-opening occurred between May 4 and June 12
Update Leave – Puerto Rico Update Leave Operation for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, approximately 1.7 million households, will be coordinated separately.	March 15 – April 17	May 22
In-Person Group Quarters Enumeration Group quarters that remain a part of our in-person group quarters enumeration efforts will begin in July.	April 2 – June 5	July 1 – September 3
Nonresponse Followup (NRFU) Census takers will interview households in person.	May 13 – July 31	August 11 – October 31

2020 Census Operational Adjustments due to COVID-19

Activity/Operations	Original Schedule	New Schedule
Mobile Questionnaire Assistance Census Bureau staff assists people with responding online at places people gather (events, grocery stores, etc.).	March 30 – July 31	Being modified to reflect the current environment.
Enumeration of Transitory Locations Census takers count people staying at campgrounds, RV parks, marinas, and hotels if they do not usually live elsewhere.	April 9 – May 4	September 3 – 28
Service Based Enumeration We're working with service providers at soup kitchens, shelters, and regularly scheduled food vans to count the people they serve.	March 30 – April 1	September 22 – 24
Count of People Experiencing Homelessness Outdoors Census takers count people under bridges, in parks, in all-night businesses, etc.	April 1	September 22 – 24

2020 Census Operational Adjustments due to COVID-19

Activity/Operations	Original Schedule	New Schedule
Process Apportionment Counts After collection activities are complete, Census Bureau experts run and review output from programs to unduplicate responses, determine final housing unit status, populate any missing housing unit data on household size, and finalize the universe to be included in the apportionment count file.	July 31, 2020 – December 31, 2020	October 31, 2020 – April 30, 2021
Deliver Apportionment Counts to the President By law, the Census Bureau will deliver each state's population total, which determines its number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives.	By December 31	Deliver by April 30, 2021
Process Redistricting Data Census Bureau experts run and review programs to populate any missing demographic data for each household, run differential privacy programs to ensure confidentiality, and run tabulation programs for each state delivery.	January 1, 2021 – March 30, 2021	May 1, 2021 – July 31, 2021
Deliver Redistricting Counts to States By law, the Census Bureau will deliver the local counts each state needs to complete legislative redistricting.	By April 1, 2021	Deliver by July 31, 2021

Resuming Select Field Operations

Overview

- The Census Bureau continues to monitor the changing conditions at the subnational level. Information provided daily to the Census Bureau from FEMA, state and local authorities is used to guide Census Bureau decisions on timing. As a result, **selected field operations have resumed on a phased schedule across states.**

Initial Operations for Phased Restart

- Resuming Update Leave
- Resuming operations at Area Census Offices
- Resuming operations at Paper Data Capture Centers
- Resuming fingerprinting and staff onboarding for nonresponse followup

Considerations and Criteria for Resuming Select Field Operations

1. Has the state begun phased reopening?

- **Supporting Documents and Data:** State Websites and Official Statements

2. Does the data support decision to restart?

- **Supporting Documents and Data:** Federal Gating Criteria, HHS GeoHealth Dashboard, FEMA Risk Data, Census Data Analysis

3. Can we successfully start operations and meet safety needs of our employees and the public?

- **Supporting Documents and Data:** Analysis of localized conditions, CDC Guidelines, OMB Guidelines, consultation with Regional Directors

Update Leave – Status Update

Operation:

The Update Leave (UL) operation is designed to occur in areas where the majority of housing units either do not have mail delivered to the physical location of the housing unit, or the mail delivery information for the housing unit cannot be verified. A Census Bureau employee will physically deliver a 2020 Census invitation to these housing units.

Workload:

- **Update Leave Original Workload (does not change): 6,805,523**
- **Workload Completed March 18 (date field operations were suspended): 736,320**
 - Percentage Completed at suspension: 10.82%
- **Workload Completed as of July 8: 6,743,779**
- **Percentage Completed: 99.09%**

Response Rates:

- **UL Total Responses (as of March 18): 139,825**
 - Internet: 12,478 (8.92%)
 - Paper: 127,189 (90.96%)
 - Phone: 158 (0.11%)
- **UL Total Responses (as of July 8): 2,068,089**
 - Internet: 1,063,229 (51.41%)
 - Paper: 971,782 (46.99%)
 - Phone: 33,078 (1.60%)

2020 Census Service-Based Enumeration Overview

Background

The Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) operation is conducted at service-based locations and targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations (TNSOLs) to provide an opportunity for people experiencing homelessness to be included in the census. Prior to operational adjustments made in lieu of COVID-19, SBE was originally scheduled to be conducted March 30 – April 1.

Consulted With Major Stakeholders

- In late May/early June we consulted with 67 organizations to assist the Census Bureau in determining the date to conduct SBE/TNSOL.
 - 34 direct service, civil rights and other national partners and stakeholders who advocate on behalf of persons experiencing homelessness
 - 30 City, County, and State governments
 - 3 Federal Offices
- Determining an optimal date to conduct SBE took into consideration the need to conduct a thorough and accurate enumeration, while also understanding the needs of our external partners, which are crucial during SBE.

2020 Census SBE Overview

Feedback from Stakeholders

- There is a consistent and a nearly unanimous recommendation to conduct SBE/TNSOL operations in the Fall time frame. Reasons cited for this include:
 - Seasonality is a big concern for homeless service providers. People move around based on the weather. Late September more closely mirrors where people would have been in March. This is probably the single largest concern and influencer in their recommendation.
 - Summer is more difficult to count people experiencing homelessness, as fewer people use shelters and people are much more spread out.
 - Impacts from the coronavirus are significant right now in the homeless community. Stakeholders felt enumerating in late July would be too close to the current outbreak. They haven't "left" the current outbreak and worries about a possible second wave are too unknown.
 - Service providers are burned out due to the pandemic. Getting ready to conduct SBE in July would be tough - end of September gives them time to regroup and fully prepare.

Operational Decision

- Based on the feedback from our stakeholders, input from Census experts, and consultation with operational team leads, we have selected September 22 – 24 as the dates to conduct SBE and TNSOL.

2020 Census Enumeration of College Students

We enumerate college students living in student housing owned by the college/university with our **Group Quarters Enumeration (GQE)** operation. Students living off campus are enumerated with in our **Self-Response** operation.

On-Campus

- The majority of student housing owned by the college/university selected Electronic Response Data Transfer (eResponse). We have contacted those that chose an in-person method to reconsider, and many are now converting to eResponse.
- Collaborated with the Department of Education and other non-Federal partners, such as American Association of College Registrars Organization, to encourage schools to change to eResponse or Paper Data Response Data collection as soon as possible.
- GQE operation began on April 2 and we continue to work to obtain complete and timely information. As of July 1, we have received data for over 50-percent of the student housing facilities.

Off-Campus

- We were forced to cancel the Early NRFU (ENRFU) in mid-April due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Most schools were closed and/or reverted to online instruction, and many students moved back home.
- On June 17, staff began reaching out to 1,360 college administrators to ask them for administrative records for off campus students so we can enumerate them in the correct location.
- Census Bureau Director sent a letter to college and university presidents to ask their support to provide these records.
- The records we receive will enable us to match individuals and ensure they are counted in the right place.

2020 Census: Key Decision Points for Activating In-Person Interviewing

1. Safe to Work

(Determined Nationally)

OBJECTIVE: We will only conduct in-person interviews in locations where we can minimize risk to our employees and the American public.



CRITERIA:

- States satisfy the federal gating criteria a second time.
- Data supports ongoing cycle of 14-day downward trends (similar to criteria used to determine Phase 2).
- Governor declares the State's entry into Phase 2 (or similar declaration).

2. Public Response

(Determined Regionally at the ACO Level, with Nationally-provided data)

OBJECTIVE: Identify areas where the effect of the virus does not substantially undermine public response to in-person interviewing.



CRITERIA:

- Are the patterns of "approved" public behavior consistent with in-person contact? (e.g., barber shops open, restrictions on public gatherings relaxed, other personal contact business open)
- Are there levels of public engagement consistent with an open response to cooperate?
- Evidence from other organizations/agencies
 - Delivery services, Restaurants/Theaters, Schools
- Are there ongoing restrictions regarding public engagement which conflict with conducting personal visits?

3. Internal Readiness

(Determined Regionally at the ACO Level)

OBJECTIVE: Ensure we are ready to conduct in-person interviewing in a way that minimizes risk to the public and our employees.



CRITERIA:

- Are workers available to conduct the work?
 - Do we have positive indication they are available for work?
 - Have they completed the required awareness training and using PPE?
- Is the appropriate PPE in place? (Masks/face coverings must be available, hand sanitizer & gloves available as appropriate)
- Do we have data collection equipment staged and ready for use?

2020 Census NRFU Soft Launch Decisions and Key Dates

Soft Launch Decisions

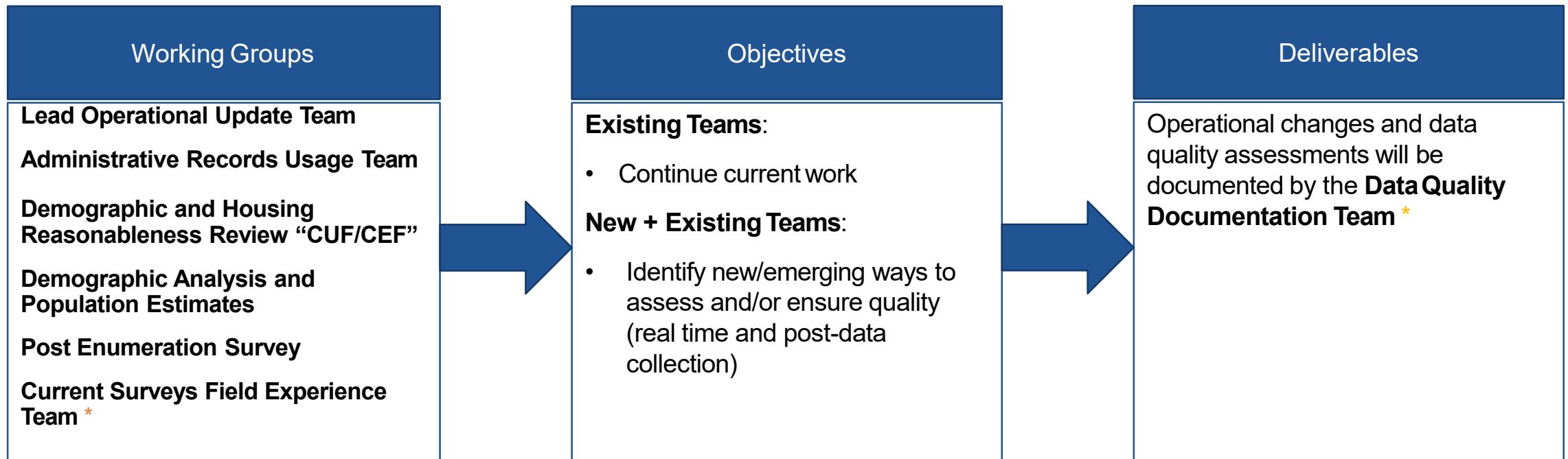
- Cycle 1 A: Six ACOs, one per region, totaling approximately 10,000 enumerators.
 - Gardnier, ME, Kansas City, MO, Beckley, WV, Oklahoma County, OK, New Orleans, LA, Boise, ID
- Cycle 1 B: Six ACOs, Crystal City VA, Hartford CT, State College PA, Evansville IN, Wichita KS, Tacoma, WA
- Cycle 2: Approximately 40 ACOs

Key Dates

Activity	Cycle 1A Soft Launch Key Dates	Cycle 1B Soft Launch Key Dates	Cycle 2 Soft Launch Key Dates
Confirm Site ACO selection	7/1	7/8	7/15
CFS Training	6/18	6/25	7/9
Enumerator Training	7/7	7/14	7/21
Deploy to Field	7/16	7/23	7/30

2020 Census – Ensuring Data Quality

Special teams with expertise from within the entire Census Bureau in the fields of census operations, statistical methodology, acquisition and utilization of administrative records, and in the social, economic, and housing subject areas to supplement the existing expert teams and provide extra focus on data quality.



* New team, not previously part of 2020 Census operations

Thank You

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Getting an Accurate 2020 Census During a Pandemic: Counting Indian Country

C. Matthew Snipp

Department of Sociology

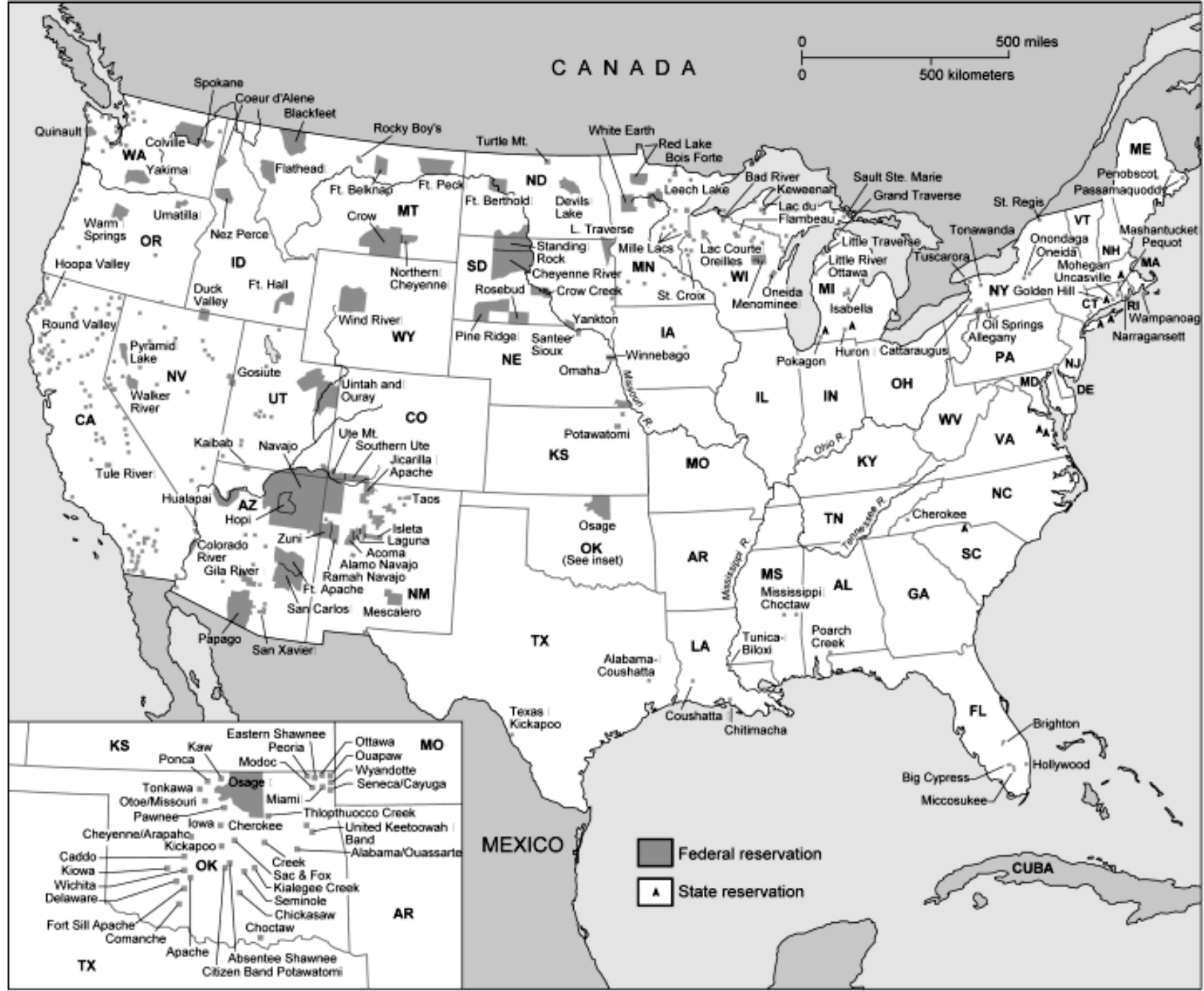
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Where is “Indian Country”?

- Lands under the jurisdiction of state or federally recognized tribal governments.
- Remnant lands reserved under treaty agreements or executive orders.
- Extremely diverse communities
 - 574 federally recognized tribes
 - 66 state recognized tribes (concentrated in the eastern U.S.)
 - 326 federally recognized land areas
 - Reservations, pueblos, rancherias



The Unique Political Status of American Indians

- Retained rights of sovereign self-government
- Federal Indian Law
 - Constitutionally grounded
 - SCOTUS case law
 - Federal Indian law and CFR Title 25
- Tribal sovereignty
 - Subordinate to federal authority
 - Exempt from state jurisdiction (except state recognized tribes)

The Federal government's perspective

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution vests Congress, and by extension the Executive and Judicial branches of our government, with the authority to engage in relations with the tribes, thereby firmly placing tribes within the constitutional fabric of our nation. When the governmental authority of tribes was first challenged in the 1830's, U. S. Supreme Court **Chief Justice John Marshall** articulated the fundamental principle that has guided the evolution of federal Indian law to the present: *That tribes possess a nationhood status and retain inherent powers of self-government.*

*Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
"Frequently Asked Questions: What is the legal status
of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes?"*

COVID-19 in Indian Country

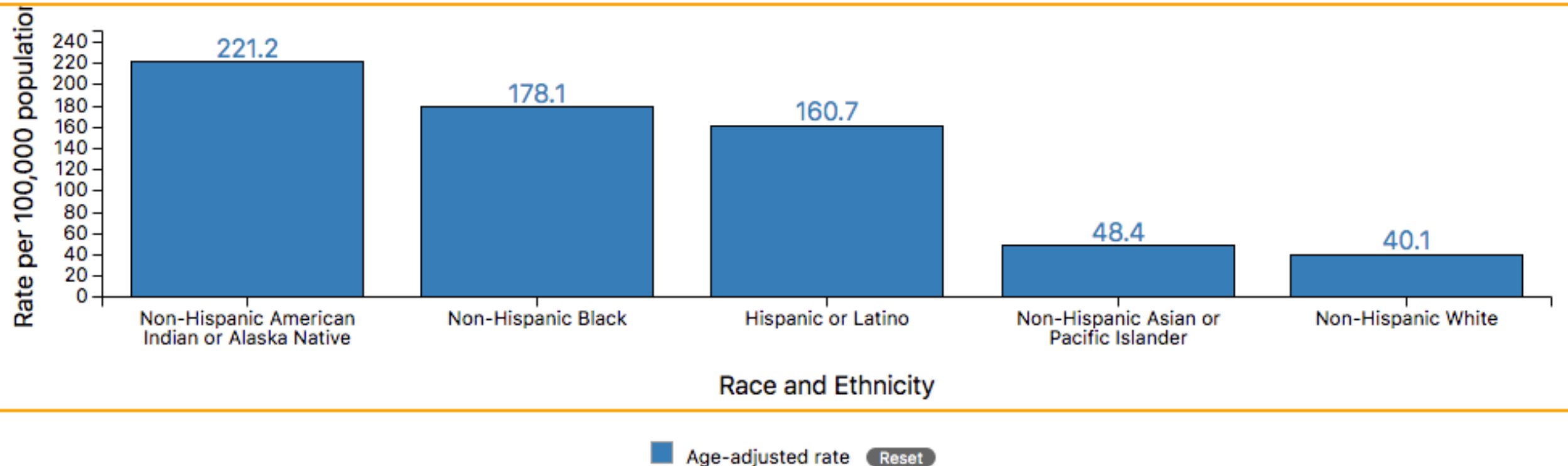


*Source: Getty
Images*

Data from the CDC and from the Indian Health Service, reported by
the National Congress of American Indians

July 1, 2020

Age-adjusted COVID-19-associated hospitalization rates by race and ethnicity, COVID-NET, March – June 13, 2020



Source: Centers for Disease Control, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/racial-ethnic-minorities.html>

Figure 2: Indian Health Service (IHS) COVID-19 Cases from March 23, 2020

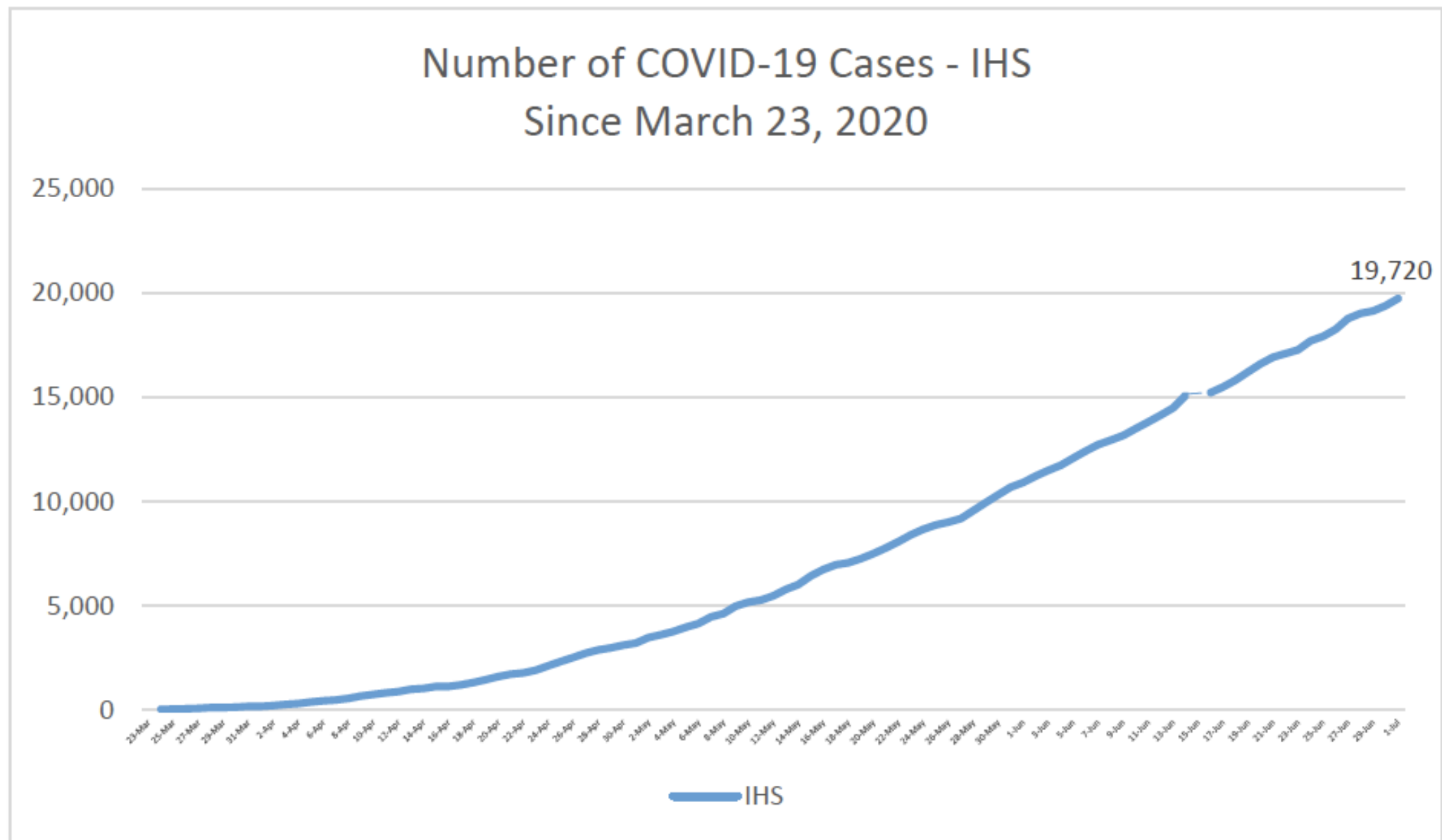
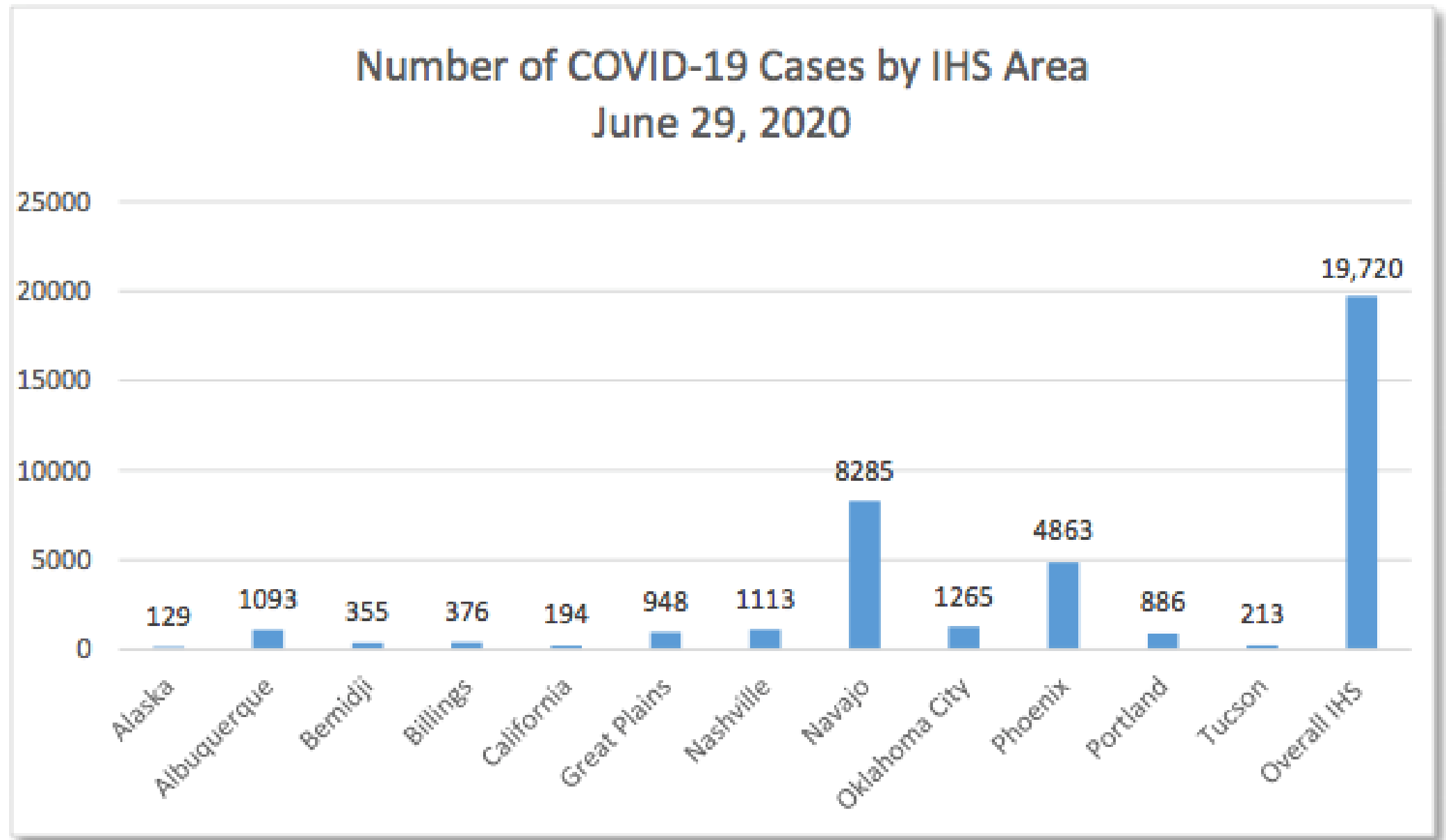


Figure 4: Indian Health Service COVID-19 Cases by Area



Response rates for the 10 largest reservations as of July 1, 2020, total (internet)

Reservation	2010 population	2010 response rate (final)	2020 response rate
Navajo (AZ-NM-UT)	169,321	29.4	4.0 (1.4)
Pine Ridge (SD-NE)	16,906	n.a.	9.6 (5.4)
Fort Apache (AZ)	13,014	n.a.	3.8 (3.7)
Gila River (AZ)	11,251	n.a.	6.4 (2.5)
Osage (OK)	9,920	62.5	42.8 (31.4)
San Carlos (AZ)	9,901	n.a.	2.5 (1.0)
Rosebud (SD)	9,809	37.2	12.0 (4.4)
Tohono O'odham (AZ)	9,278	45.1	14.0 (5.8)
Blackfeet (MT)	9,149	71.4	17.3 (8.9)
Flathead (MT)	9,138	33.3	41.8 (25.5)

Source: <https://2020census.gov/en/response-rates.html>

Worst case scenario: Navajo nation

Navajo nation: an update-leave enumeration area

- March 13: federal emergency declaration
 - March 15: update-leave operations planned to begin
 - March 15-18: 3,000 questionnaires delivered
- April 16: “Opening Up America Again”, May 1 target date
 - April 17: update-leave operations planned to end
- May 4: 2020 Census resumes operations in select locations
 - REVISED May 4- June 12: Update-leave operations resume
- June 11: Navajo (Window Rock) Area Census Office resumes operations
 - REVISED: Update-leave continues until August 7
 - REVISED: NRFU scheduled for August 11- October 31

Upshot for the Navajo nation

- NRFU originally scheduled for May 13 to July 31
- The absence of a revised schedule tantamount to eliminating NRFU in the Navajo Nation
- Extrapolating
 - March 18 to June 11: 3,000 questionnaires delivered
 - June 11 to July 1: A 4.0 percent response rate
 - July 1 to July 31: Best guesstimate might be a response rate in the vicinity of 8.0 to 10.0 percent
- In the absence of NRFU, a possible total response rate 19 percentage points lower than 2010

The Bottom Line for Indian Country

- The revised schedule allowing time for NRFU is an inescapable necessity for the Navajo Nation and elsewhere in Indian Country.
- To do otherwise will almost certainly assure an unprecedented undercount of American Indians and Alaska Natives

Thank you!

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Lost Our Census? Getting an Accurate 2020 Count During the COVID Pandemic

Population Association of America Webinar
July 9, 2020

“Potential Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the 2020 Census Count of College Students”



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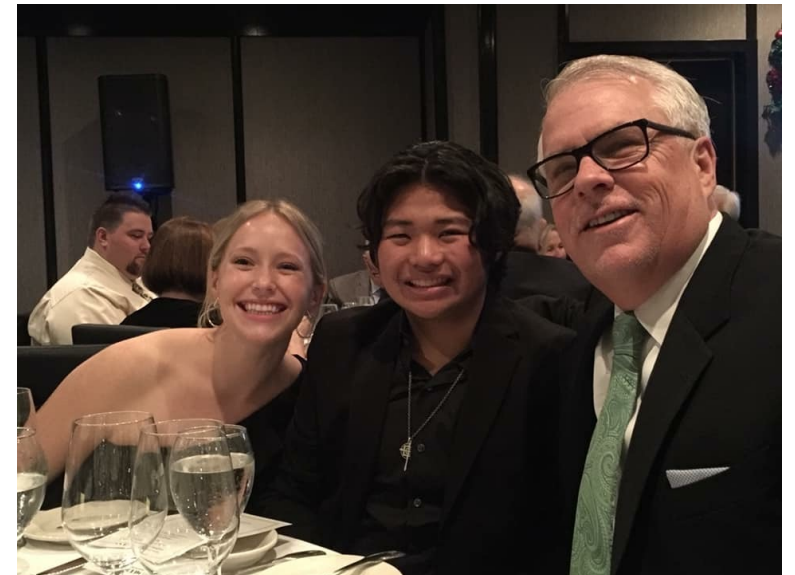
“Potential Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the 2020 Census Count of College Students”

1. The COVID Pandemic and the Enumeration of College Students
2. The 2020 Census Timeline and Enumeration of College Students
3. Problematic Issues and Some Specifics
4. Implications of Undercounting College Students



1. The COVID Pandemic and the Enumeration of College Students

- Late March 2020
 - Onset of COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S.
 - Self-response phase of 2020 census launched
 - Most universities close campuses and announce online curriculum.
 - Huge implications for enumerating college students, including my grandson!



2. The 2020 Census Timeline and the Enumeration of College Students



- Since the 1950 Census, college students have been counted at their “usual residence” on Census Day, April 1st.
- In private U.S. colleges, approximately 63% of students live on-campus, 20% off-campus, and 17% at home with their parents.
- In public colleges, around 40% live on-campus, 40% off-campus, and 20% at home with their parents.
- The Census Bureau gathers data from on-campus students on **age, sex, race,** and **Hispanic origin**. Off-campus students provide the same data, plus **household data** and, if applicable, **relationship data**.



2. The 2020 Census Timeline and the Enumeration of College Students

- **Off-Campus**—On around March 12, off-campus students received official correspondence from the Census Bureau about how to respond to the 2020 Census online, or by phone or by mail.
- **On-Campus**--On-campus students are students living in dormitories or other housing owned by the university and are classified as living in “group quarters.”

2. The 2020 Census Timeline and the Enumeration of College Students



**“Group quarters” (on-campus) students
are counted in one of three ways:**

#1--A university official completes a single form for all persons in the it to Census Bureau electronically.

#2--Census questionnaires are distributed by the university to the students, who then complete them, and return them to the university official; the university then passes on the completed forms to census enumerators.

#3--Students are interviewed face-to-face by census officials—rarely!



2. The 2020 Census Timeline and the Enumeration of College Students

- In the 2010 Census, admin data (method #1) covered 35% of on-campus students; and 61% of on-campus students filled out the questionnaires (method #2).
- Before the 2020 Census started, the Census Bureau estimated that 55% of on-campus students would be counted with admin data (method #1) and the rest with the paper questionnaires (method #2).
- Now, the Census Bureau estimates that almost 100 % of on-campus students will be counted with admin data (method #1). Good news!

3. Problematic Issues and Some Specifics

- Students living off-campus received their mailed census instructions in mid-March during Spring Break—many did not return to campus.
- Off campus students no longer living in previous residences.
- With many universities already going on-line in Fall 2020, off-campus students may not return to their universities until January of 2021.



***As many as 4 million off-campus college students are at risk
of not being counted!***

3. Problematic Issues and Some Specifics

- I fear that many, especially off-campus students, will not be counted or miscounted.
- Census Bureau has requested roster information from all universities for off-campus students. Such information would permit the Census Bureau to count off-campus students where they would normally have been residing on April 1, 2020.

<https://2020census.gov/en/news-events/press-releases/college-students-towns.html>

I had a similar fear for on-campus students if universities did not provide administrative data to Census Bureau. But this issue now looks pretty good, given the Census Bureau's expectation that most on-campus students will be counted via administrative data.

4. Implications of Undercounting College Students

4a. Lots of Students

Fall 2019 Enrollments

- **19.9 million** students attending colleges and universities.
- **12.1 million** students attending full time
- **7.8 million** students attending part time
- **16.9 million** students in undergraduate programs
- **3.0 million** students in graduate programs
- **14.7 million** students in public institutions
- **5.2 million** students in private institutions
- **6.0 million** students in 2-year institutions
- **13.9 million** students in 4-year and graduate institutions



Source: National Center for Educational Statistics

4b. Apportionment in the U.S. House of Representatives



- My research shows that seven states will gain House seats in 2020 and ten states will lose seats.
 - **Winners:** Texas + 3 seats (39); Florida +2 (29); Arizona +1 (10), Colorado +1 (8), Montana +1 (2), North Carolina +1 (14), and Oregon +1 (6).
 - **Losers:** Alabama -1 (6), California -1 (52), Illinois -1 (17), Michigan -1 (13), Minnesota -1 (7), New York -1 (26), Ohio -1 (15), Pennsylvania -1 (17), Rhode Island -1 (1), and West Virginia -1 (2).
 - Texas will get its 39th seat as the 433rd seat, Florida its 29th as the 434th, and New York its 26th as the 435th. If the population of any one of these three states is significantly undercounted, its seat will go to Alabama. Texas would only have to be undercounted by around 210K persons.

4c. Allocation of Federal Funding

- State population totals inform formulas used to allocate federal funding.
- 300+ federal spending programs use data from the decennial census to determine how much money is distributed to the states and their counties, cities, and households.
- Over **\$1.5 trillion dollars a year is distributed** to the states based on decennial census data ([*Counting for Dollars 2020, GWU, November 2019*](#)).
- My state, **Texas**, receives around **\$101.6 billion dollars** every year.
- For every person not counted in Texas in 2020, Texas will lose around \$3,500 every year.

4d. Many Big Colleges Are In Small Counties



- Many universities are not located in large metropolitan areas.
- College students overwhelm the demography of the counties of large universities not located in large metro areas.
- Texas A&M University has an enrollment of over 64,000 students in Brazos County – more than a quarter of the county's total population of just over 226,000.



4d. Many Big Colleges Are In Small Counties

- Counties with large universities depend heavily on student responses to the decennial census, because the census counts help influence the levels of federal funding that the communities receive.
- The more people counted in a state, the more money state and local governments are eligible to receive.
- A county with a large university, such as Brazos County with Texas A&M University, relies on its large proportion of college students to boost its representation. The student advantage could be wiped out as a result of student undercounts. This would be a costly setback for university towns, and it would result entirely from the recent emergence and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Thank you! Questions?

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