

Achieving a Complete 2020 Census Count in New York

Rockefeller Institute of Government's
NY Counts Consortium

Prepared for:



June 2019

Rockefeller
Institute of Government







Introduction: Historical Challenges to Achieving a Complete Census Count

As the accuracy of the census to be obtained by the Congress will necessarily depend, in a considerable degree on the disposition, if not on the co-operation, of the States, it is of great importance that the States should feel as little bias as possible, to swell or to reduce the amount of their numbers.

– Federalist Papers No. 54

Article I, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution requires that every ten years an “actual Enumeration”¹ — or a full count of the residents in our country — be undertaken. As James Madison stated in Federalist No. 58, the census was required in large part to determine representation of the states to the House of Representatives.² The decennial census has occurred every ten years since 1790, regardless of economic condition, wars, or other challenges this nation faced.

The census relies heavily on self-reporting — a process where individuals are asked to complete and return a questionnaire. For those who do not self-report, the government uses enumerators who go to an individual’s residence in order to complete the census questionnaire, or the government uses less reliable counts by proxy. Previous census counts relied entirely on enumerators going door-to-door, like the 1940 census.³

Throughout the history of the nation, each census has encountered challenges in counting every resident. For example, after the nation’s first census, both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson expressed doubts that there was a complete and accurate count.⁴ As George Washington lamented:

Returns of the Census have already been made from several of the States and a tolerably just estimate has been formed now in others, by which it appears that we shall hardly reach four millions; but one thing is certain: our real numbers will exceed, greatly, the official returns of them; because the religious scruples of some would not allow them to give in their lists; the fear of others that it was intended as the foundation of a tax induced them to conceal or diminish theirs; and thro' the indolence of the people and the negligence of many of the Officers, numbers are omitted.⁵

Ever since Washington wrote those words, there have been other examples of inaccurate counts, particularly of historically undercounts of minorities⁶ and children.⁷ While the census has become more accurate over time with improved social science, there are persistent issues reaching hard-to-count communities, many of which have higher percentages of minorities, foreign-born residents, children under five, renters, homeless, and low-income individuals. The result is chronic undercounting of key socioeconomic groups. While there is no formal definition of hard-to-count communities by the census, the City University of New York's (CUNY) Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research defines it as a community (or census tract) with a self-response rate of less than 73 percent.⁸ For the purposes of this report, we adopt CUNY's definition as a baseline and further refine it in more detailed analysis.

New Issues Threaten to Thwart a Complete 2020 Census Count

New York faces unique challenges in achieving a complete count for the 2020 census. In many parts of the country, the self-response rate in the 2010 census was significantly higher than in New York. Wisconsin had the most successful response rate with 85 percent, while New York was 45th in the nation with a 76 percent response rate.⁹ Although there have been historic difficulties counting every resident in every census, the state of New York faces two central challenges in the upcoming 2020 census that could result in even greater undercounting in this year's census: the addition of a citizenship question and the move to online questionnaires.

The Citizenship Question

Although the founders called for "actual Enumeration," i.e., a full count of all residents of the country, the original language in the Constitution grappled with how to count residents of the United States "excluding Indians not taxed" and counting those held in bondage as "three fifths" of a person.¹⁰

In March 2018, Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross announced that the 2020 census short form — or the form sent to virtually every residence in the country — would add a question asking the citizenship status of each household resident.¹¹ The citizenship question last appeared on the short form 70 years ago in the 1950 census. It was subsequently dropped from the short form because social scientists found it resulted in less accurate and true counts.¹² The citizenship question has been asked in the census long form (a longer series of questions sent only to a sampling of households



that was discontinued in 2000) and by the Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

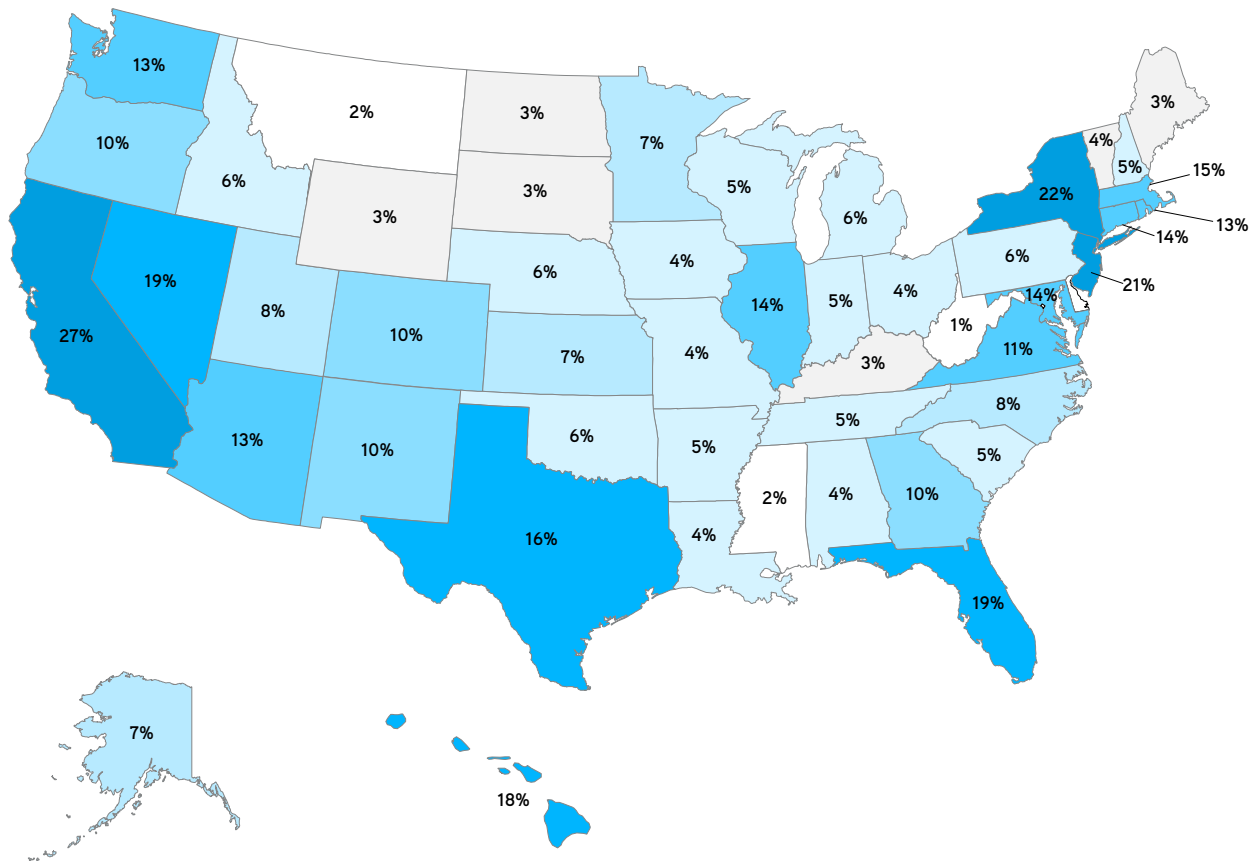
Making the changes to census is not in and of itself unusual because it must adapt over time. For example, the 1850 and 1860 census counts included questions about freed and escaped slaves,¹³ which are clearly not relevant today. However, the issue of altering the census form to include the citizenship question, the reasons for doing so, and its effect are germane if we are to have a full and accurate count.

Advocates of the citizenship question argue that adding it to the census short form is needed to help improve enforcement of the federal Voting Rights Act.¹⁴ Treasury Secretary Ross employed this public reason for the inclusion of the question this year. Yet opponents allege the real motivation is to suppress the response rate from states with large immigrant and refugee populations, particularly among Hispanics.¹⁵

By adding a question on citizenship, critics contend many immigrant residents will not cooperate with government officials for fear of facing negative repercussions.¹⁶ The controversy over the proposed inclusion of a citizen question is but one of many roadblocks that the federal administration has attempted to erect in order to chill response rates in particular communities.

A recent report by the Harvard Kennedy School's Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics, and Public Policy supports this conclusion, finding the citizenship question will significantly result in an undercount, especially of Hispanics in the 2020 census.¹⁷ Given the current political environment, especially for foreign-born individuals, people fear that answering the question could result in government enforcement against them, a concern even the census recognized in a 2017 memorandum.¹⁸ In other words, even though the Census Bureau has strict confidentiality rules, and an individual's data cannot be disclosed and must be protected for 72 years, there is distrust in many foreign-born communities that the government will use the information for noncensus purposes. And that fear has been reaffirmed by actions taken by the federal government.¹⁹

FIGURE 1. Percent of Foreign-Born Population, by State



SOURCE: Rockefeller Institute of Government analysis of U. S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Given New York is second only to California in having the highest percentage of foreign-born residents (22 percent) in the country, New York will be disproportionately affected by the citizenship question and the potential undercounting that may result (see [Figure 1](#)).

Within New York, the boroughs of New York City and the surrounding suburban counties have the highest percentage of foreign-born residents (see [Table 1](#)). Therefore, these communities are at significant risk of an undercount with the citizenship question.

Although some upstate counties do not have foreign-born populations as large as New York City and the surrounding suburban counties, many do have significant refugee populations, such as the more than 16,500 refugees in the Mohawk Valley.²⁰ As [Table 1](#) illustrates, five upstate counties project double-digit percentages of foreign-born residents (Putnam, Tompkins, Dutchess, Orange, and Albany).

Because certain states are disproportionately affected by the citizenship question, numerous legal challenges have been filed, especially from states that stand to lose the most. Lower courts have barred the question from appearing on the census, and one case is currently pending before the U.S. Supreme Court, with a decision expected in June.

TABLE 1. Percent of Population that is Foreign Born in New York State, by County

County	% Foreign Born	County	% Foreign Born
Queens	48%	Niagara	4%
Kings	37%	Ontario	4%
Bronx	35%	Otsego	4%
New York	29%	St. Lawrence	4%
Westchester	25%	Warren	4%
Nassau	22%	Chemung	3%
Richmond	22%	Essex	3%
Rockland	21%	Hamilton	3%
Suffolk	16%	Herkimer	3%
Putnam	13%	Montgomery	3%
Tompkins	13%	Orleans	3%
Dutchess	11%	Schoharie	3%
Orange	11%	Steuben	3%
Schenectady	11%	Wayne	3%
Albany	10%	Allegany	2%
Monroe	9%	Cattaraugus	2%
Sullivan	9%	Cayuga	2%
Oneida	8%	Chautauqua	2%
Onondaga	8%	Chenango	2%
Ulster	8%	Cortland	2%
Broome	7%	Fulton	2%
Columbia	7%	Genesee	2%
Erie	7%	Madison	2%
Greene	6%	Oswego	2%
Delaware	5%	Schuyler	2%
Rensselaer	5%	Seneca	2%
Saratoga	5%	Tioga	2%
Clinton	4%	Washington	2%
Franklin	4%	Wyoming	2%
Jefferson	4%	Yates	2%
Livingston	4%	Lewis	1%

SOURCE: Rockefeller Institute of Government analysis of Hard-to-Count Communities by the CUNY Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center, <https://www.censushardtocomcountmaps2020.us>.

Regardless of the outcome of the case before the Supreme Court, immigrant-rights stakeholders believe the very act of publicly declaring the government would include the citizenship question will have its intended chilling effect of depressing the response rate of many foreign-born populations. Data suggest they may be right. A recent Quinnipiac poll found nearly one-quarter of immigrants in New York City say they would be discouraged from completing the census if the citizenship question was included.²¹ If immigrant populations fail to complete the census, New York City, surrounding suburban counties, and select upstate communities could face significant undercounts.

The Online Questionnaire

For the first time the Census Bureau will rely primarily on internet responses — asking approximately 80 percent of the nation's households to self-respond through an internet portal or by using its automated voice response system.²² In the absence of self-response, Census Bureau workers go door-to-door to collect household data. If this combined online/in-person effort does not work, the Bureau will use proxy respondents (e.g., landlords or neighbors) and possibly administrative records to complete the count.

Although internet technology has become a common facet of everyday life, certain communities have been left behind, presenting additional challenges in ensuring a full count. In New York, the state has heavily invested in making sure every region has high-speed internet,²³ yet many low-income, rural, and older adults still lack internet service.

The CUNY Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center, found that many hard-to-count communities lack internet service. [Table 2](#) shows those hard-to-count communities that lack access to internet service.²⁴ In some communities, only a small fraction have internet service — from Brooklyn, where only 20-25 percent of hard-to-count communities have access to internet service, to upstate New York, where approximately 47-63 percent of hard-to-count communities have access. In comparison, the state average is more than 82 percent.

In order to determine if individuals had alternatives to use public internet spaces, we cross-checked whether there were public libraries found in the census tract. We found that 80 percent of the communities that suffered from the highest dearth of internet service also do not have libraries in their communities. This is not to say that other community centers or nearby communities do not provide internet service, but the lack of public libraries in many areas does demonstrate a real and significant obstacle to complete electronic self-response forms.

Moreover, research shows getting people to respond to online surveys has been equally challenging due to gaps in digital literacy and/or privacy fears.²⁵ A recent survey found that more than 40 percent of New York City residents stated they would need assistance filling out the online form.²⁶ Moreover, more than 70 percent of the immigrant population in New York City had personal privacy and security concerns with the online option.²⁷

The lack of internet service in hard-to-count communities, together with the potential inclusion of the citizenship question, could result in a troubling lack of response and a

Regardless of the outcome of the case before the Supreme Court, immigrant-rights stakeholders believe the very act of publicly declaring the government would include the citizenship question will have its intended chilling effect of depressing the response rate of many foreign-born populations.

skewing of the accuracy of the census in New York. When individuals do not submit a form, Census Bureau workers, known as enumerators, physically go to the location to try and get residents to fill out the form. However, as the Census Bureau has testified to the New York State Complete Count Commission, they are having difficulty filling enumerator jobs.²⁸ As a result, the Census Bureau may instead determine how many persons are living in a housing unit through the use of proxy respondents or, when that fails, by imputation, a process where data from nearby households are used as a substitute for the households that failed to respond. Both methods are less accurate than going door-to-door.²⁹ Given the obstacles above, the percent of responses determined by imputation or proxies could grow, creating a less reliable count.

TABLE 2. Hard-to-Count Communities in New York with Lowest Rates of Internet Service

COUNTY	GEO ID CENSUS TRACT CODE	2010 Response Rate	No Internet	Library
Kings	36047053500	59.6%	79%	N
Kings	36047053700	54.4%	75%	N
Rockland	36087012105	61.7%	75%	N
Kings	36047053300	53.8%	75%	N
Kings	36047050900	55.1%	74%	N
Kings	36047053100	57.1%	72%	N
Kings	36047052900	55.5%	66%	Y
Kings	36047022000	62.4%	61%	N
Kings	36047023800	61.1%	61%	N
Kings	36047021800	60.3%	57%	N
Oneida	36065020300	61.7%	53%	N
Kings	36047023200	57.3%	52%	N
Onondaga	36067003900	62.4%	52%	Y
Kings	36047022800	61.1%	51%	N
Kings	36047047200	61.3%	50%	N
Kings	36047046800	62.3%	49%	N
Kings	36047123700	59.4%	48%	N
Kings	36047047800	62.1%	48%	N
Erie	36029002900	61.7%	48%	N
Kings	36047021600	60.3%	47%	N
Kings	36047036100	61.0%	46%	N
Monroe	36055000200	61.9%	45%	N
Orange	36071000501	54.8%	45%	N
Kings	36047022400	60.5%	45%	Y
Westchester	36119001200	61.8%	44%	N
Cattaraugus	36009940000	60.0%	44%	N
Richmond	36085020700	60.8%	43%	Y
Monroe	36055001500	57.8%	42%	N
Sullivan	36105950700	59.3%	42%	Y
Kings	36047030100	52.7%	42%	N
Erie	36029006902	59.7%	41%	Y
Albany	36001000800	57.8%	41%	N
Kings	36047047000	60.3%	40%	N

TABLE 2. Hard-to-Count Communities in New York with Lowest Rates of Internet Service, continued

County	GEO ID Census Tract Code	2010 Response Rate	No Internet	Library
Onondaga	36067004000	61.7%	39%	N
Kings	36047089600	54.0%	39%	N
Richmond	36085002700	57.5%	39%	Y
Kings	36047035900	60.3%	39%	N
Orange	36071000502	56.8%	38%	N
Rockland	36087012300	55.5%	38%	N
Orange	36071000400	56.9%	37%	Y
Kings	36047037300	59.1%	37%	Y
Oneida	36065026400	61.1%	37%	Y
Kings	36047119200	60.5%	37%	N
Kings	36047024200	58.4%	37%	N
Kings	36047078800	58.1%	37%	N
Richmond	36085031902	59.9%	37%	Y
Kings	36047087401	61.2%	36%	N
St. Lawrence	36089491100	61.5%	36%	N
Kings	36047027900	55.3%	35%	N
Bronx	36005040600	56.1%	35%	N

SOURCE: Rockefeller Institute of Government analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates at <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/> and Hard-to-Count Communities by the CUNY Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center, <https://www.censushardtocountmaps2020.us>.

The Potential Fiscal Consequences of an Inaccurate Count in New York

Accurate counting is important for federal and state governments alike to target policies effectively. But, it is also important for political representation in Washington and for program funding. Based on population estimates for 2018, New York State is already projected to lose one congressional district and recent estimates have found that New York could lose another one.³⁰ Given that the census will serve as the foundation for the upcoming congressional reapportionment, New York stands to lose additional seats in the House of Representatives in the event of an undercount.

If an undercount results from the aforementioned obstacles, New York State could also face significant federal spending reductions. The Rockefeller Institute found that New York State residents pay more than \$35.6 billion to the federal government than they receive back in federal funding — the greatest total dollar negative balance of payment of any state.³¹ If there is an undercount, the negative balance that New York taxpayers already face will likely grow.

According to a report by the George Washington University Institute of Public Policy, New York State received more than \$73 billion from 55 federal programs that rely on census data to determine funding. An undercount could result in financial losses in these programs, even though program recipients remain the same or grow.³²



Overcoming the Obstacles: A Roadmap to Achieving a Complete Count in New York State

As a result of historic challenges, as well as emerging obstacles such as the citizenship question and the online survey, a comprehensive, innovative, and evidence-based approach is required to ensure a fair and accurate count in New York State. The philanthropic community serves as a critical component in ensuring a full count. Specifically, the New York State Census Equity Fund (NYSCEF) should support organizations and efforts assisting marginalized, hard-to-count communities.

By using an evidence-based approach, the philanthropic community could provide considerable support in the effort to overcome the challenges of the potential citizenship question and barriers to internet access and digital literacy. Therefore, we offer the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1. Use data to focus on those hardest-to-count regions to maximize participation by marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

Stakeholders should maximize resources by targeting the communities that need the most help. There have been a number of projects to determine which areas of New York State are hard to count. Much of the analysis has been done at the county level (see, for instance, the Rockefeller Institute of Government's "NY Counts 2010 Response Rate by County"³³), yet some excellent analysis has been done at the census-tract level, including the Hard-to-Count Communities by the CUNY Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center. In order for government,

nonprofit, philanthropic, and other stakeholders to really target the most difficult-to-reach communities, the Rockefeller Institute developed a special index — called the “Most Difficult to Count Communities Index” — that ranked the 500 hardest-to-count communities using the criteria described below.

The At-Risk Communities Index

Using the excellent data from the Hard-to-Count Communities by the CUNY Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center, we created an “At-Risk Communities Index” to create a more detailed measure of determining the state’s most challenging-to-reach communities for the 2020 Census.

Out of the approximately 4,900 census tracts in New York State, we took the 500 census tracts with the lowest self-response rates in the 2010 Census — the category used to define a hard-to-count community. We then compared the 500 communities with the lowest response rates against ten indicators or categories that have been undercounted in the past or could more likely be undercounted because of the citizenship question and the use of online forms:

- (1) children under five years old,
- (2) black,
- (3) Hispanic,
- (4) over 65 years of age,
- (5) limited English speaking,
- (6) poverty,
- (7) renters,
- (8) single parents,
- (9) foreign born, and
- (10) no internet.

We created an index based on these 10 categories. For each category, we divided the 500 hard-to-count census tracts into quintiles (1-5), where one indicates a low score on an indicator (easier to count) and five indicates a high score on an indicator (harder to count). We added all ten categories together to give the census tract a total number between 10 and 50, or the At-Risk Score. Census tracts closer to 50 are the areas that will be the most difficult to count in the 2020 Census.

The At-Risk Score overall, and its components, help us to determine which communities are facing the most significant challenges across all indicators at the same time it allows stakeholders to see the specific category of issue that needs to be addressed in the state’s hardest-to-reach communities. For example, in some cases it may be the lack of internet service or potential digital literacy issues with a high percentage of older adults in a community. In other cases, it could be both.

Table 3 shows the communities most at risk of being undercounted in 2020 census in New York. A searchable interactive data dashboard of all 500 can be found at <https://rockinst.org/nycounts/>.

Put simply, these hardest-to-reach communities in New York will need the most effort to get residents to respond in the 2020 census. Westchester County has the hardest-to-count community in the state (index score of 44 out of 50), followed by Brooklyn and Rockland County. The only upstate region at the top outside of New York City and surrounding suburban counties was Onondaga.

TABLE 3. Rockefeller Institute's At-Risk Communities Index: Top 25 Communities

COUNTY	GEOID Census Tract	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	HARD TO COUNT
Westchester	36119001200	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	44
Kings	36047036100	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	2	5	5	43
Rockland	36087012300	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	43
Kings	36047030300	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	2	4	5	43
Bronx	36005005400	4	2	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	42
Kings	36047079000	5	5	1	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	42
Westchester	36119003500	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	3	2	5	41
Bronx	36005039600	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	3	5	5	41
Bronx	36005023600	5	2	5	5	4	5	5	2	4	4	41
Queens	36081103201	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	2	4	41
Onondaga	36067004000	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	1	3	5	40
Kings	36047078800	5	5	1	4	3	5	4	5	3	5	40
Kings	36047090000	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	2	3	5	40
Bronx	36005028300	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	2	4	4	40
Nassau	36059407201	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	1	3	40
Richmond	36085002700	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	2	1	5	39
Kings	36047087401	3	5	2	3	5	4	3	4	5	5	39
Kings	36047089200	2	5	2	4	5	5	5	3	3	5	39
Queens	36081044400	3	2	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	5	39
Kings	36047112200	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	39
Kings	36047079200	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	39
Kings	36047088400	5	5	1	2	4	5	5	4	4	4	39
Queens	36081039900	5	2	5	5	2	5	5	5	2	3	39
Westchester	36119008000	5	2	5	5	3	5	3	5	3	3	39
Kings	36047119800	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	2	3	3	39

SOURCE: Rockefeller Institute of Government analysis of Hard-to-Count Communities by the CUNY Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center, <https://www.censushardtocommunitymaps2020.us>. The index of the entire 500 is found in Appendix III.

TABLE 4. Hard-to-Count Communities in New York State, by Highest Percent Foreign Born

County	GEO ID Census Tract Code	% Foreign Born	County	GEO ID Census Tract Code	% Foreign Born
Queens	36081086900	80%	Queens	36081009800	65%
Queens	36081084900	74%	Queens	36081040100	64%
Kings	36047079400	73%	Queens	36081015600	64%
Kings	36047027600	71%	Queens	36081041100	64%
Kings	36047010400	70%	Kings	36047093200	63%
Kings	36047036400	70%	Queens	36081010800	63%
Queens	36081047000	69%	Queens	36081015200	63%
Kings	36047010600	69%	Queens	36081044400	62%
Queens	36081012000	68%	Kings	36047009400	62%
Queens	36081015802	67%	Kings	36047011600	61%
Kings	36047036600	67%	Kings	36047010800	61%
Queens	36081020600	67%	Queens	36081048100	61%
Kings	36047012000	67%	Queens	36081016400	61%
Queens	36081015400	67%	Queens	36081014202	60%
Queens	36081046300	67%	Kings	36047086000	59%
Queens	36081120100	66%	Kings	36047092800	59%
Queens	36081032700	66%	Kings	36047026400	59%
Queens	36081043900	66%	Queens	36081040300	59%
Queens	36081010400	66%	Queens	36081041300	59%
Kings	36047011800	65%	Rockland	36087012402	59%
Queens	36081011000	65%	Kings	36047086200	59%
Queens	36081009600	65%	Kings	36047058200	58%
Kings	36047036200	65%	Kings	36047081600	58%
Queens	36081010600	65%	Queens	36081037700	58%
Queens	36081017000	65%	Queens	36081012200	58%

SOURCE: Rockefeller Institute of Government analysis of U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>.

In addition, given the debate over the citizenship question, focus on reaching those hard-to-count communities with a significant foreign-born population should be a priority. As was described in greater detail above, the potential inclusion of the citizenship question could suppress the response rate from foreign-born communities. Table 4 shows the state's hardest-to-count communities with the greatest percentage of foreign-born residents. These communities are predominately in the outer boroughs of New York City. Queens has the largest percentage (80) of foreign-born residents, but large pockets are also found in other areas of the state, like Rockland County (59 percent foreign born).

Recommendation 2. Expand access to internet service in hard-to-count communities and provide digital literacy to assist in the process.

The 2020 census will be the first to rely heavily on self-response using the internet. As analyzed above, many communities lack basic internet service, which has the potential to dramatically reduce the self-response rate. In addition to many communities lacking internet service, many hard-to-count communities are hesitant to complete the census electronically due to security fears or because they lack digital literacy. There are a number of alternatives, like libraries, community centers, state offices (e.g., the Department of Labor is making available their 96 career centers to allow people to electronically complete the census), SUNY and CUNY computer labs (many of which are in hard-to-count communities), among other organizations that could provide internet and computer access. However, this is a large organizational effort and the philanthropic community should help coordinate and facilitate outreach. This effort should include a robust digital literacy effort.

Recommendation 3. The philanthropic community should facilitate connections between hard-to-count populations and trusted community partners.

Report after report and expert testimony presented to the New York State Complete Commission have shown that hard-to-count communities could be effectively reached by using trusted local partners reflective of the community. The philanthropic community is essential in facilitating connections between trusted local community partners and hard-to-count populations by a combination of financial support, use of connections, and expertise.

For instance, one main area of concern has been the undercounting of those under the age of five and other at-risk children such as those in foster care. There are many reasons for undercounting children, from fear of reporting children by foreign-born families to confusion over who should be counted. It is imperative that those trusted sources, such as schools (e.g., teachers) and healthcare providers (e.g., pediatricians) participate in getting families to fully report children. As a secondary benefit, enlisting schools and healthcare providers in the effort to count children will increase participation of the parent or caregiver.

Moreover, as the Census Bureau is staffing up for the census, the philanthropic community is potentially central in making sure trusted partners and individuals reflective of the local community are hired to carry out the census count. Currently, the Census Bureau is having difficulty finding individuals to take temporary jobs given the low unemployment rate³⁴ and potential impediments by the federal government to limit the applicant pool, such as prohibiting noncitizens from applying for key jobs in the count.³⁵

Many of those key staffing decisions for canvassing and enumerators will be made over the summer and fall³⁶ so these efforts must be undertaken now. The philanthropic community should work with state and local Departments of Labor, the State University system, the City University system, local nonprofits, and other community stakeholders to assist the Census Bureau in hiring a diverse staff.

TABLE 5. Census Bureau Jobs Openings, by Region

Region	Openings
Capital Region	122
Central NY	48
Finger Lakes	126
Long Island	54
Mid-Hudson	66
Mohawk Valley	32
New York City	103
North Country	131
Southern Tier	86
Western NY	55
TOTAL	823

Recommendation 4. Launch a multipronged public awareness campaign targeting hard-to-count communities.

An analysis by the Census Bureau found a public relations campaign is critical in achieving a complete count.³⁷ Therefore, government and nongovernment stakeholders must run an aggressive public awareness and messaging campaign, particularly targeting the hard-to-count communities across the state. Specifically, the campaign should:

- Focus on the hardest-to-count communities from the index found in Recommendation 2 and microtarget with digital, print, radio, and other media that are culturally sensitive to those communities.
- Given our large foreign-born and limited-English-speaker population, partner with the state to provide materials in various languages. The New York State Department of Labor can translate into 200 languages and other organizations such as the Mohawk Valley Refugee Center can provide translation for 40 languages. The philanthropic community should create networks to allow organizations to utilize and share these services.
- Have messaging which is repeated over the next several months to penetrate and resonate in communities.
- Utilize those social media applications that many hard-to-count communities use. For instance, many foreign-born residents use popular social media tools, like Facebook and WhatsApp.
- Ensure that search engines prioritize legitimate news sites. For instance, the NALEO Educational Fund found that social media, like Facebook, is a source of information for many foreign-born communities, yet they will often verify it by searching for trusted news sources, like known ethnic news outlets.³⁸
- Messaging should include key issues such as the process and contents of the census form generally, the benefits of participating, and community partners

who could assist those individuals. For example, a report by the NYS Council on Children and Families found the risk to existing and future program funding was a key message to get individuals to complete the census.³⁹ However, messaging should be tested to make sure it is effective. For example, a recent report found that messaging focused on data security had the opposite effect: it made individuals less confident in the process.⁴⁰

Recommendation 5. Maximize philanthropic support in those hard-to-count communities where a governmental partner has not provided additional financial or operational assistance.

On top of the operational support by many state and local agencies, nonprofits, and philanthropic organizations, the state of New York has appropriated \$20 million, the City of New York recently committed \$26 million, and other local governments and foundation have committed around \$4 million to support a full count — a total of \$50 million. At the Long Island New York State Complete Count Commission hearing, members of the county Complete Count Committee testified that the recently approved \$20 million for census efforts by the state should be targeted to those communities that do not have financial assistance from a local government.⁴¹ In order to maximize financial resources, we recommend that philanthropic organizations do the same and target and enhance gaps in efforts. However, given neither the state nor local money has been allocated, we do not have firm recommendations about where the philanthropic community should fill the gaps at this time. However, using the At-Risk Index the philanthropic community could educate county governments that have capacity to do outreach to their high-hardship-score census tracts and plan a more intensive efforts on behalf of counties that cannot.

In addition to financial resources, the philanthropic community could provide operational support and expertise. For instance, a key strategy for promoting the 2020 census in hard-to-count communities is organizing Complete Count Committees, both statewide and in local areas. In New York State, Complete Count Committees already have been established in counties including Erie, Suffolk, Nassau, Queens, and Kings. New York City implemented a citywide census program, anchored by a central office and 13 local census outreach offices to be located in communities that also have Census Bureau offices. Yet, some counties haven't done much and, if a full count is to happen, it has to be a local effort. Every county or region should make it a priority to have a Complete Count Committee involving a broad cross section of stakeholders and the philanthropic community could be central to their creation.

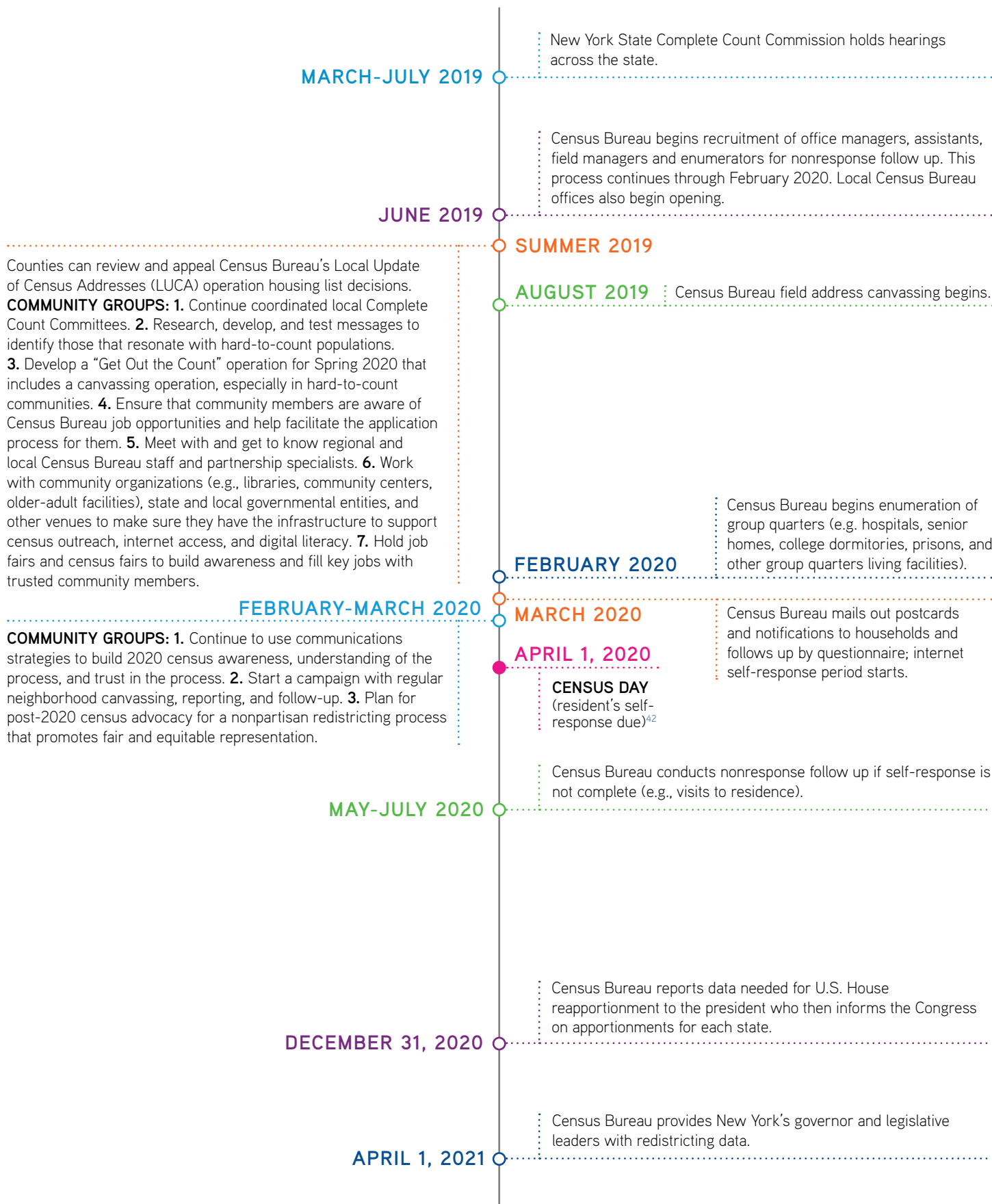
Moreover, philanthropic organizations should work with Complete Count Committees to effectuate local awareness campaigns among stakeholders, community leaders, and the public about why the census matters; helping residents of hard-to-count communities learn about the availability of Census Bureau jobs; engaging community leaders in Complete Count Committee programming; and, most importantly, taking steps to build an effective field mobilization team of volunteers who in 2020 will conduct house-by-house canvasses to encourage neighborhood residents to respond to the census.



In addition to the historic problems we have faced with accurately counting marginalized groups, achieving a complete count in the 2020 census will be even more difficult given the citizenship question and the online survey. The Rockefeller Institute of Government's At-Risk Index will help target those communities that need the most help in getting an accurate count and the recommendations present a roadmap of how to do it. The New York State Census Equity Fund is uniquely situated to work with government, nonprofit, and other stakeholders to use a data-driven approach to achieve a complete count in New York State. There are many challenges and obstacles, and the time is running short, but the commitment and resources are there to make the 2020 census a success.

“A comprehensive, innovative, and evidence-based approach is required to ensure a fair and accurate count in New York State and the philanthropic community serves as a critical component in ensuring a full count. “

Appendix I. Major Census Milestones



Appendix II. Additional Resources

- The Census Bureau's New York Regional Partnership Program develops local relationships with trusted local leaders to help conduct census outreach and counting efforts. The Census Bureau plans to open 248 area census offices to support the 2020 census. Twenty-one offices will be located in New York State. <https://www.census.gov/about/regions/new-york/partners.html>.
- Census Counts is a collaborative campaign involving more than 15 national organizations and dozens of community partners to educate stakeholders and the public about the importance of a fair and accurate census. <https://censuscounts.org/>.
- The 2020 Census Hard-to-Count Map by the CUNY Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research at the CUNY Graduate Center is a tool for obtaining detailed information about local community characteristics and identifying census tracts with higher proportions of hard-to-count populations. <http://www.censushardtcountmaps2020.us/>.
- The Census Bureau's Response Outreach Area Mapper (ROAM) provides another tool for obtaining detailed information about local community characteristics and identifying census tracts with higher proportions of hard-to-count populations. <https://www.census.gov/roam>.
- The New York State Data Center, a division of the New York State Department of Labor, is part of a nationwide network that makes available Census Bureau data. <https://labor.ny.gov/nys-data-center/index.shtm>.
- The New York State Comptroller's Office provides demographic, social, and economic data useful for census outreach efforts. Many of the relevant reports can be found at <https://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/datanstat/index.htm>.
- The Rockefeller Institute of Government's NY Counts Consortium website providing data visualizations, research, and analysis. <https://rockinst.org/nycounts/>.
- The New York City Planning Department website has a number of useful tools and census data resources, including a population factfinder, current and past census data, interactive maps (including language and migration maps), reports, and other information. <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/data-maps/nyc-population.page>.
- The New York State Complete Count Commission website includes video of all of their public hearings, testimony, analysis, and reports. <https://www.ny.gov/programs/2020-census>.
- The George Washington University's Counting for Dollars 2020 program identifies social service and other federal funding programs that distribute funds based on census data. <https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds>.

- The New York State Council on Children and Families has published fact sheets for each county to help count children. <https://public.tableau.com/views/DataBook2019/Dashboard?:showVizHome=no>.
- The Association for a Better New York's (ABNY) "Census 2020 for a Better New York Organizing and Action Committee" includes leaders from corporate, nonprofit, community, and labor to work with state and city census efforts. https://abny.org/Issues_2020_Census.
- The New York Civic Engagement Table (NYCET) works to help improve voter participation in New York State. NYCET convenes community-based organizations and provides support to develop and execute outreach efforts. <https://www.nycet.org/>.

Appendix III. At-Risk Community Index

As a way to help stakeholders target effort and resources, the Rockefeller Institute of Government developed an “At-Risk Community Index.” Using Hard-to-Count Communities data from the CUNY Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center, we took 500 out of the approximately 4,900 census tracts in New York State with the worst self-response rates from the 2010 census. We then compared the 500 communities with the lowest response rates against 10 indicators of categories that have been undercounted in the past or could more likely be undercounted because of the citizenship question and the use of online forms: (1) children under five years old, (2) black, (3) Hispanic, (4) over 65 years of age, (5) limited English speaking, (6) poverty, (7) renters, (8) single parents, (9) foreign born, and (10) no internet. We then divided the census tracts into quintiles by category. For example, the 20 percent census tracts with the lowest percentage of foreign born received a 1, while the 20 percent of the census tracts with the highest percentage received a 5. This was done for each of the 10 categories. All the categories were added up to give the census tract a total number between 10 and 50. Census tracts closer to 50 are the areas that will be the most difficult to count in the 2020 census.

Creating an index using quintiles allows us to control for the various categories and determine which communities are facing the most significant challenges across all indicators. Moreover, an index allows stakeholders to see the specific issues that need to be addressed in the state’s hardest-to-reach communities. For example, in some cases it may be the lack of internet service or potential digital literacy issues with a high percentage of older adults in a community. In some cases, it could be both.

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Westchester	36119001200	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	44
Kings	36047036100	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	2	5	5	43
Rockland	36087012300	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	43
Kings	36047030300	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	2	4	5	43
Bronx	36005005400	4	2	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	42
Kings	36047079000	5	5	1	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	42
Westchester	36119003500	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	3	2	5	41
Bronx	36005039600	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	3	5	5	41
Bronx	36005023600	5	2	5	5	4	5	5	2	4	4	41
Queens	36081103201	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	2	4	41
Onondaga	36067004000	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	1	3	5	40
Kings	36047078800	5	5	1	4	3	5	4	5	3	5	40
Kings	36047090000	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	2	3	5	40
Bronx	36005028300	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	2	4	4	40
Nassau	36059407201	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	1	3	40
Richmond	36085002700	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	2	1	5	39
Kings	36047087401	3	5	2	3	5	4	3	4	5	5	39

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Kings	36047089200	2	5	2	4	5	5	5	3	3	5	39
Queens	36081044400	3	2	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	5	39
Kings	36047112200	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	39
Kings	36047079200	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	39
Kings	36047088400	5	5	1	2	4	5	5	4	4	4	39
Queens	36081039900	5	2	5	5	2	5	5	5	2	3	39
Westchester	36119008000	5	2	5	5	3	5	3	5	3	3	39
Kings	36047119800	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	2	3	3	39
Monroe	36055000200	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	1	1	5	38
Albany	36001000800	5	4	3	2	5	5	5	1	3	5	38
Orange	36071000400	5	3	4	3	5	4	5	1	3	5	38
Kings	36047041100	3	3	5	4	3	5	2	3	5	5	38
Queens	36081084900	4	2	3	5	5	5	1	5	3	5	38
Monroe	36055009301	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	1	2	5	38
Oneida	36065020803	4	2	4	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	38
Westchester	36119003600	2	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	38
Westchester	36119002900	4	5	2	2	3	5	5	2	5	5	38
Kings	36047114600	4	3	5	5	4	3	3	4	2	5	38
Kings	36047041300	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	2	4	4	38
Kings	36047082000	4	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	2	4	38
Queens	36081040100	5	1	5	5	3	4	5	5	1	4	38
Kings	36047040300	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	4	38
Queens	36081037700	5	2	5	5	2	3	5	5	2	4	38
Queens	36081043900	4	1	5	5	4	3	5	5	2	4	38
Queens	36081036500	5	2	5	5	3	3	5	5	2	3	38
Kings	36047089600	3	5	3	3	4	5	3	4	2	5	37
Kings	36047035900	3	5	2	1	5	5	5	2	4	5	37
Orange	36071000502	4	2	5	5	4	4	5	2	1	5	37
Kings	36047037300	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	1	4	5	37
Rockland	36087012402	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	5	2	5	37
Kings	36047112800	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	5	37
Queens	36081026000	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	2	1	5	37
Kings	36047119600	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	37
Kings	36047035100	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	37
Kings	36047043700	3	3	5	3	4	5	4	3	3	4	37
Kings	36047036600	4	1	4	5	5	4	1	5	4	4	37
Bronx	36005009600	3	2	5	5	3	3	5	2	5	4	37
Bronx	36005038900	4	2	5	4	5	5	5	2	1	4	37
Monroe	36055005100	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	1	3	3	37
Westchester	36119001101	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	1	3	37
Bronx	36005050400	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	37
Monroe	36055001500	4	4	4	2	5	4	3	1	4	5	36
Bronx	36005040600	5	4	3	1	3	4	5	3	3	5	36

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Kings	36047112600	3	4	4	3	4	5	3	3	2	5	36
Westchester	36119003100	5	5	2	2	3	5	4	1	4	5	36
Kings	36047036900	4	4	4	2	4	5	5	2	1	5	36
Kings	36047039700	3	3	4	3	5	4	3	2	4	5	36
Kings	36047087800	1	5	1	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	36
Kings	36047087000	2	5	2	2	4	3	4	5	5	4	36
Kings	36047030900	3	4	2	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	36
Bronx	36005037000	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	4	5	4	36
Kings	36047111800	3	4	4	1	5	3	5	3	4	4	36
Queens	36081050000	4	4	3	4	3	5	3	4	2	4	36
Bronx	36005007000	3	2	5	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	36
Kings	36047112000	1	4	5	4	5	4	5	2	3	3	36
Queens	36081058900	5	1	5	4	4	5	4	4	1	3	36
Queens	36081014400	4	2	5	5	3	3	2	5	4	3	36
Kings	36047119000	3	3	5	3	5	4	5	4	1	3	36
Queens	36081020400	2	3	3	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	36
Suffolk	36103122501	5	4	4	3	5	2	5	1	4	3	36
Queens	36081040300	5	1	5	5	4	4	5	5	1	1	36
Onondaga	36067003900	5	4	3	2	5	4	5	1	1	5	35
Orange	36071000501	2	2	5	4	4	5	5	2	1	5	35
Oneida	36065026400	4	3	2	4	5	4	4	3	1	5	35
Kings	36047119200	5	3	5	3	4	4	3	2	1	5	35
Kings	36047041800	5	1	3	5	4	3	2	2	5	5	35
Kings	36047029900	2	4	3	2	5	5	5	2	2	5	35
Kings	36047117602	5	2	5	3	4	3	3	3	2	5	35
Kings	36047082600	2	5	1	4	2	3	4	4	5	5	35
Kings	36047029300	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	1	4	5	35
Kings	36047025901	4	3	4	3	3	5	4	2	2	5	35
Kings	36047039900	3	3	5	4	4	5	3	1	3	4	35
Kings	36047117800	2	3	5	4	3	3	5	3	3	4	35
Bronx	36005041800	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	35
Kings	36047041600	5	1	3	5	5	3	2	3	4	4	35
Kings	36047115800	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	4	35
Kings	36047082800	4	5	2	3	2	4	4	4	3	4	35
Queens	36081019800	4	3	3	4	4	3	5	4	1	4	35
Kings	36047022600	5	1	5	5	4	4	2	3	2	4	35
Kings	36047086800	3	5	2	2	3	4	4	5	3	4	35
Kings	36047082400	2	5	1	2	3	4	5	5	5	3	35
Queens	36081097202	5	4	4	2	5	5	5	1	1	3	35
Queens	36081048100	3	2	4	5	2	4	2	5	5	3	35
Bronx	36005039000	5	5	3	2	4	4	3	4	2	3	35
Kings	36047051602	2	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	2	3	35
Kings	36047034900	4	5	2	2	4	5	5	3	2	3	35
Kings	36047028100	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	1	1	3	35

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Queens	36081046300	4	1	5	5	3	3	4	5	2	3	35
Kings	36047114201	4	2	5	5	5	2	4	3	2	3	35
Kings	36047081600	4	5	2	3	2	3	4	5	4	3	35
Kings	36047088200	2	5	2	3	3	5	4	4	4	3	35
Queens	36081041300	4	1	5	5	3	3	3	5	3	3	35
Kings	36047058200	3	1	4	5	4	4	1	5	5	3	35
Kings	36047061003	3	1	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	2	35
Kings	36047120000	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	2	2	35
Oneida	36065020300	5	2	3	3	5	5	2	1	3	5	34
Richmond	36085020700	2	2	5	4	5	2	3	2	4	5	34
Richmond	36085031902	5	3	4	3	5	2	5	1	1	5	34
Queens	36081156700	2	2	3	5	4	5	1	2	5	5	34
Kings	36047086400	4	5	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	5	34
Kings	36047088600	2	5	2	2	4	5	2	4	4	4	34
Kings	36047037100	4	5	3	2	4	4	5	2	1	4	34
Sullivan	36105950900	4	2	3	4	5	2	4	1	5	4	34
Kings	36047116200	5	5	2	1	5	2	5	2	3	4	34
Kings	36047025100	2	4	3	2	4	5	4	2	4	4	34
Kings	36047091600	3	5	3	1	5	5	5	1	2	4	34
Bronx	36005036800	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	5	4	34
Kings	36047086000	2	5	2	1	3	3	4	5	5	4	34
Queens	36081055100	4	1	5	5	3	5	3	3	1	4	34
Kings	36047010600	4	1	2	5	5	4	2	5	2	4	34
Bronx	36005038600	4	5	1	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	34
Kings	36047115000	2	3	5	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	34
Queens	36081054900	4	1	5	5	2	5	4	4	1	3	34
Kings	36047079400	1	5	2	4	3	3	3	5	5	3	34
Kings	36047036200	3	1	4	5	5	3	2	5	3	3	34
Kings	36047043100	4	2	5	5	4	5	2	3	1	3	34
Queens	36081034700	3	2	5	5	2	2	3	5	4	3	34
Kings	36047011800	4	1	3	5	4	4	3	5	3	2	34
Bronx	36005024000	2	3	5	4	4	4	5	3	2	2	34
Kings	36047113000	5	5	2	1	5	4	4	3	3	2	34
Queens	36081036300	4	2	5	5	4	3	4	4	1	2	34
Kings	36047116800	2	3	5	4	4	5	5	3	1	2	34
Bronx	36005038200	3	4	4	3	3	2	5	4	4	2	34
Kings	36047034800	5	1	5	5	5	4	2	5	1	1	34
Kings	36047053300	5	1	1	5	5	4	1	1	5	5	33
Kings	36047023800	5	1	2	5	5	3	1	1	5	5	33
Kings	36047047800	5	1	3	5	4	2	1	2	5	5	33
Erie	36029002900	2	5	1	1	5	3	5	1	5	5	33
Erie	36029006902	3	2	4	3	5	3	2	1	5	5	33
Queens	36081054700	3	1	5	5	2	3	3	4	2	5	33
Richmond	36085002100	1	3	5	3	4	3	4	2	3	5	33
Kings	36047039300	3	3	5	4	4	4	1	2	2	5	33

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Kings	36047036502	3	4	4	2	5	4	4	1	1	5	33
Kings	36047036400	2	1	2	5	4	3	2	5	5	4	33
Orange	36071001200	4	2	5	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	33
Kings	36047089400	4	4	2	1	4	4	5	2	3	4	33
Westchester	36119003700	3	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	4	33
Kings	36047092800	2	5	2	2	2	3	3	5	5	4	33
Kings	36047118800	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	5	3	4	33
Sullivan	36105951800	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	1	5	4	33
Queens	36081011200	4	2	4	3	2	2	3	5	5	3	33
Suffolk	36103122406	4	3	4	4	3	1	5	2	4	3	33
Kings	36047088800	2	5	2	2	2	4	5	4	4	3	33
Kings	36047118400	3	2	5	5	4	2	4	4	1	3	33
Westchester	36119003000	5	5	2	3	2	3	4	2	4	3	33
Kings	36047115200	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	3	33
Kings	36047040800	5	1	3	5	3	2	3	5	3	3	33
Kings	36047080600	5	3	1	3	5	4	4	3	2	3	33
Kings	36047009400	5	1	3	5	4	4	2	5	1	3	33
Queens	36081007900	4	1	5	4	4	4	2	4	3	2	33
Queens	36081014201	3	2	5	5	3	4	3	5	2	1	33
Kings	36047027600	3	1	4	5	3	5	3	5	3	1	33
Kings	36047021800	5	1	2	5	5	2	1	1	5	5	32
Kings	36047023200	5	1	3	3	5	3	1	1	5	5	32
Monroe	36055005900	5	3	2	1	5	4	5	1	1	5	32
Queens	36081027600	4	4	3	2	1	1	5	2	5	5	32
Erie	36029002702	4	3	1	5	5	2	1	3	3	5	32
Kings	36047035500	4	4	2	2	2	5	3	3	2	5	32
Bronx	36005038800	2	4	3	1	2	2	5	3	5	5	32
Kings	36047027700	2	5	2	2	5	4	4	1	3	4	32
Richmond	36085013302	2	3	4	4	4	2	4	2	3	4	32
Oneida	36065021101	3	3	4	3	5	3	5	1	1	4	32
Kings	36047083600	3	5	1	3	1	1	5	4	5	4	32
Kings	36047089000	1	5	2	2	4	5	3	4	2	4	32
Queens	36081052600	5	5	2	2	3	1	4	2	4	4	32
Kings	36047027400	2	1	3	5	3	2	2	5	5	4	32
Kings	36047021400	5	1	2	5	5	3	1	3	3	4	32
Queens	36081005500	1	2	5	5	2	5	1	4	3	4	32
Kings	36047035300	3	4	2	3	2	5	4	3	2	4	32
Kings	36047038500	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	1	5	4	32
Bronx	36005042200	2	4	3	3	1	2	5	3	5	4	32
Sullivan	36105951000	5	2	4	5	3	2	2	1	5	3	32
Queens	36081032700	3	1	5	5	3	2	2	5	3	3	32
Kings	36047040200	4	1	3	5	3	2	2	4	5	3	32
Queens	36081020600	4	2	5	5	2	3	2	5	1	3	32
Kings	36047086600	4	5	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	3	32

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Bronx	36005046202	2	4	4	2	3	3	5	2	4	3	32
Bronx	36005034200	1	3	5	2	3	2	5	3	5	3	32
Kings	36047010800	2	1	3	5	5	4	2	5	2	3	32
Queens	36081012200	3	2	4	4	3	2	4	5	3	2	32
Queens	36081003900	4	2	5	4	4	5	2	3	1	2	32
Westchester	36119002700	5	5	2	2	3	3	5	2	3	2	32
Kings	36047039200	5	1	1	5	4	3	1	5	5	2	32
Queens	36081012400	5	2	5	4	2	3	3	5	1	2	32
Kings	36047041500	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	2	1	2	32
Bronx	36005023800	2	2	5	5	4	4	4	2	3	1	32
Kings	36047074000	4	4	1	5	1	3	5	5	3	1	32
Kings	36047122000	5	4	3	3	3	4	5	3	1	1	32
Kings	36047042200	5	1	4	5	3	4	1	4	4	1	32
Kings	36047077000	5	4	3	4	4	2	3	2	4	1	32
Kings	36047053500	5	1	1	4	5	5	1	1	3	5	31
Kings	36047022000	5	1	1	4	5	3	1	1	5	5	31
Kings	36047022800	5	1	2	5	5	3	1	2	2	5	31
Kings	36047022400	5	1	3	5	5	4	1	1	1	5	31
Kings	36047028501	3	1	5	3	3	5	1	2	3	5	31
Bronx	36005015800	4	2	5	3	1	2	3	1	5	5	31
Kings	36047031100	1	5	3	1	4	4	4	2	2	5	31
Kings	36047037700	4	4	3	1	4	3	3	1	4	4	31
Schenectady	36093020900	5	3	2	1	5	3	3	3	2	4	31
Kings	36047038700	4	4	4	1	4	3	3	1	3	4	31
Montgomery	36057070900	1	2	5	3	5	3	5	1	2	4	31
Dutchess	36027220201	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	4	31
Dutchess	36027221100	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	3	31
Kings	36047086200	4	5	2	1	3	3	4	5	1	3	31
Kings	36047040100	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	3	31
Kings	36047093800	1	5	1	3	3	3	3	5	4	3	31
Rensselaer	36083040400	4	3	3	2	5	4	5	1	1	3	31
Kings	36047109800	5	4	3	1	3	4	5	2	1	3	31
Queens	36081011400	3	2	5	4	1	4	4	3	2	3	31
Bronx	36005040400	3	5	2	1	2	2	5	3	5	3	31
Queens	36081095400	4	4	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	31
Westchester	36119003200	2	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	3	3	31
Albany	36001000600	3	3	3	3	5	5	3	2	1	3	31
Kings	36047037500	4	3	3	2	4	5	3	2	2	3	31
Bronx	36005037200	2	4	4	2	3	3	4	3	4	2	31
Queens	36081008500	3	2	4	4	4	5	3	3	1	2	31
Kings	36047011600	4	1	1	5	5	4	2	5	2	2	31
Kings	36047110400	2	5	3	2	3	3	5	2	4	2	31
Kings	36047041200	4	1	3	5	3	2	3	4	4	2	31
Kings	36047120200	4	3	4	2	5	3	2	5	1	2	31
Kings	36047095600	5	5	1	3	2	2	5	5	2	1	31

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Kings	36047117400	5	2	5	5	3	3	2	3	2	1	31
Kings	36047111600	4	4	4	1	5	3	5	2	2	1	31
Kings	36047052900	5	1	1	4	5	5	1	1	2	5	30
Cattaraugus	36009940000	5	1	1	3	4	1	5	1	4	5	30
Sullivan	36105950700	3	2	4	3	3	2	3	1	4	5	30
Kings	36047047000	5	1	1	4	5	2	1	1	5	5	30
Kings	36047039400	5	1	2	5	2	2	2	2	5	4	30
Bronx	36005044200	2	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	30
Richmond	36085001100	4	3	4	1	4	2	4	2	2	4	30
Queens	36081058500	2	1	5	4	1	4	2	4	3	4	30
Queens	36081019600	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	4	30
Bronx	36005043400	2	3	4	3	2	3	5	3	2	3	30
Kings	36047026300	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	1	4	3	30
Queens	36081058700	3	1	4	5	1	4	1	5	3	3	30
Queens	36081051800	4	5	2	2	2	1	4	2	5	3	30
Suffolk	36103123302	3	3	4	4	1	1	5	2	4	3	30
Kings	36047010400	3	1	2	5	4	4	2	5	1	3	30
Queens	36081014202	3	2	5	5	2	2	2	5	1	3	30
Kings	36047039800	2	1	3	5	3	2	1	5	5	3	30
Kings	36047116600	4	3	4	1	2	4	5	3	2	2	30
Kings	36047085800	3	5	1	3	1	2	4	4	5	2	30
Kings	36047118201	4	2	5	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	30
Kings	36047019000	3	1	4	5	3	3	1	5	3	2	30
Queens	36081086900	1	1	3	5	5	4	1	5	3	2	30
Kings	36047044300	1	2	5	5	3	5	2	3	2	2	30
Kings	36047081400	4	5	1	1	3	2	2	5	5	2	30
Queens	36081041100	2	1	5	5	3	3	4	5	1	1	30
Queens	36081100802	5	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	1	30
Kings	36047053700	5	1	1	4	5	5	1	1	1	5	29
Rockland	36087012105	5	1	1	5	5	4	1	1	1	5	29
Kings	36047047200	5	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	5	5	29
Kings	36047123700	5	1	2	3	5	5	1	1	1	5	29
Kings	36047030100	1	4	2	1	4	3	4	2	3	5	29
Kings	36047027900	3	4	2	1	2	3	3	1	5	5	29
Erie	36029940000	5	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	5	5	29
Westchester	36119002800	2	5	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	5	29
Erie	36029005202	2	3	1	2	5	3	3	1	4	5	29
Queens	36081012000	2	1	3	4	4	2	2	5	2	4	29
Kings	36047023500	5	2	3	3	5	4	1	1	1	4	29
Albany	36001000700	2	4	3	1	5	3	4	1	2	4	29
Kings	36047093000	3	5	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	4	29
Kings	36047080400	1	4	1	1	4	4	4	3	3	4	29
Kings	36047037900	1	4	1	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	29
Queens	36081059100	1	1	5	4	1	5	2	4	2	4	29

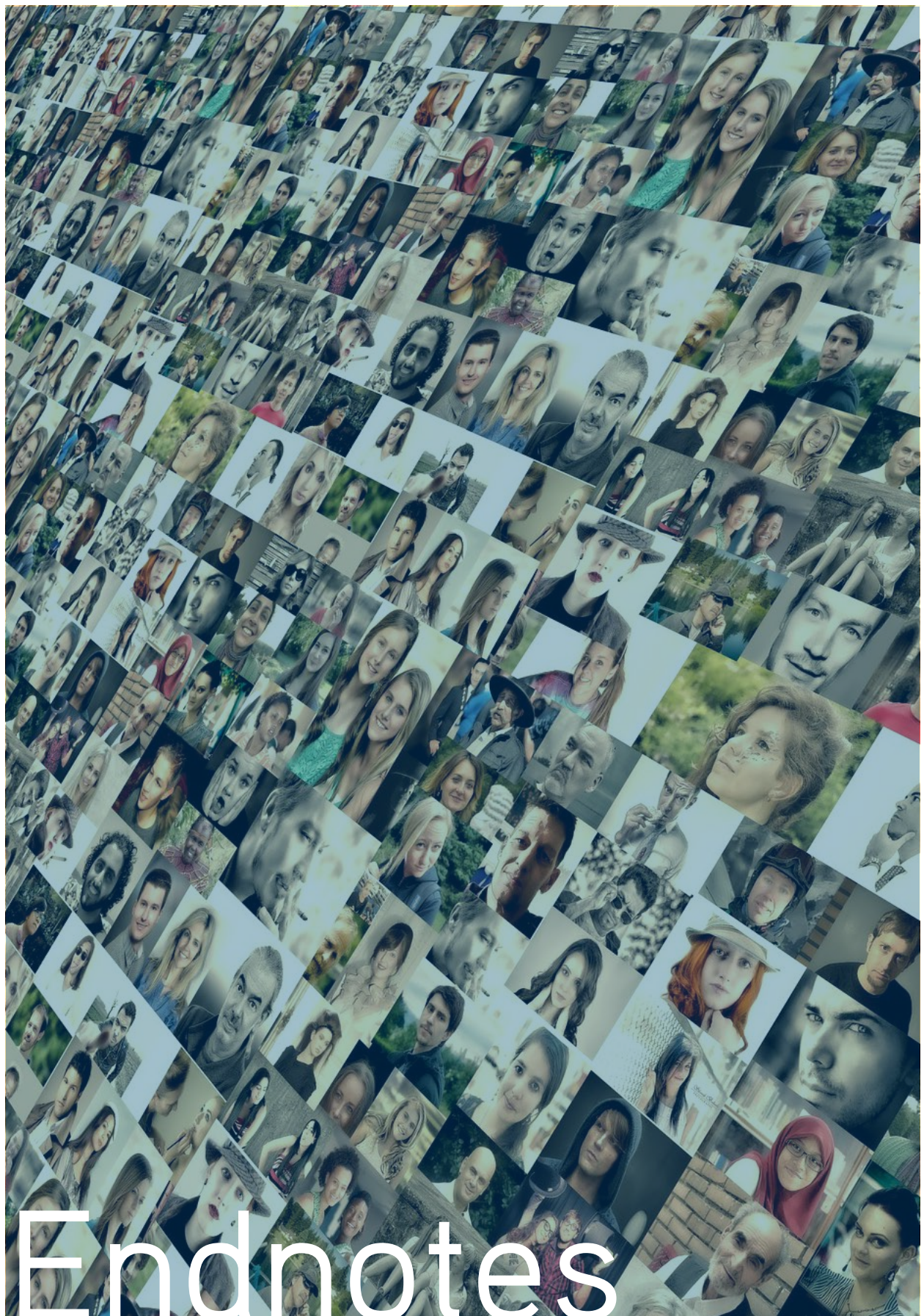
County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Kings	36047096800	4	4	1	1	2	1	5	2	5	4	29
Kings	36047017800	3	1	4	5	2	3	1	5	2	3	29
Queens	36081026200	2	5	3	2	2	1	4	2	5	3	29
Kings	36047089800	3	5	1	1	4	3	4	3	2	3	29
Queens	36081047000	2	2	3	4	2	1	3	5	4	3	29
New York	36061008300	1	2	5	4	3	5	2	1	4	2	29
Queens	36081012602	3	1	5	5	2	2	1	5	3	2	29
Kings	36047024700	3	4	2	3	4	5	2	2	2	2	29
Kings	36047098800	3	5	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	2	29
Kings	36047101200	4	5	1	3	2	1	4	4	3	2	29
Kings	36047096200	4	5	2	3	2	2	5	3	1	2	29
Kings	36047072000	1	5	1	2	2	3	5	5	3	2	29
Queens	36081015200	2	2	4	3	4	2	2	5	3	2	29
Queens	36081055900	3	1	5	3	4	4	3	3	1	2	29
Queens	36081011800	4	2	4	4	3	2	3	5	1	1	29
Kings	36047098600	4	5	1	2	1	2	4	4	5	1	29
Queens	36081004002	3	2	5	4	3	3	3	4	1	1	29
Queens	36081027000	4	4	4	1	4	1	5	3	2	1	29
Kings	36047038800	5	2	2	4	2	3	2	4	4	1	29
Queens	36081081400	5	3	3	2	2	1	4	4	4	1	29
Kings	36047050900	5	1	1	4	5	4	1	1	1	5	28
Kings	36047046800	5	1	1	4	5	2	1	1	3	5	28
Kings	36047021600	5	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	3	5	28
Kings	36047024200	5	1	1	4	3	2	1	2	4	5	28
Queens	36081093800	2	2	3	3	2	4	1	1	5	5	28
Kings	36047027300	2	5	1	2	3	3	2	2	4	4	28
Queens	36081027200	2	5	2	3	1	1	4	2	4	4	28
Queens	36081052200	5	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	4	28
Albany	36001000200	2	4	1	2	5	4	4	1	1	4	28
Kings	36047026900	5	4	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	4	28
Kings	36047031300	1	4	2	1	3	5	3	2	4	3	28
Kings	36047085400	2	5	2	1	2	1	3	4	5	3	28
Queens	36081015802	1	2	4	4	2	1	2	5	4	3	28
Kings	36047029800	2	1	4	5	1	3	2	4	3	3	28
Queens	36081062700	3	1	5	4	1	3	3	3	2	3	28
Bronx	36005035600	1	4	4	1	2	1	3	4	5	3	28
Bronx	36005041400	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	4	4	2	28
Westchester	36119003300	1	5	2	3	2	2	4	2	5	2	28
Kings	36047072200	2	5	1	3	1	1	4	4	5	2	28
Queens	36081059500	4	1	5	5	2	2	1	3	3	2	28
Kings	36047040500	3	3	5	1	4	5	2	2	1	2	28
Kings	36047033100	4	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	2	28
Kings	36047033700	5	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	28
Queens	36081017400	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	5	5	2	28

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Bronx	36005028400	1	3	4	5	5	5	1	1	1	2	28
Queens	36081096400	4	3	4	2	3	1	4	3	2	2	28
Kings	36047012000	2	1	3	5	4	3	2	5	2	1	28
Queens	36081010800	3	2	4	3	2	2	4	5	2	1	28
Kings	36047118202	5	2	5	4	3	2	2	3	1	1	28
Queens	36081003600	4	1	5	3	1	2	4	4	3	1	28
Queens	36081050201	4	4	3	2	1	1	4	3	5	1	28
Kings	36047053100	5	1	1	3	5	4	1	1	1	5	27
Kings	36047026700	2	4	3	2	3	2	1	1	4	5	27
Kings	36047024400	5	1	2	4	5	2	1	1	2	4	27
Kings	36047038300	3	4	1	1	3	3	2	1	5	4	27
Kings	36047024300	2	3	3	4	2	4	1	1	3	4	27
Queens	36081035800	1	5	2	1	2	1	3	3	5	4	27
Queens	36081030600	2	5	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	4	27
Queens	36081019900	1	3	5	4	1	5	1	1	2	4	27
Kings	36047019200	5	1	3	5	3	2	1	2	2	3	27
Kings	36047093400	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	5	5	3	27
Queens	36081079000	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	27
Bronx	36005011000	1	1	5	5	4	5	1	1	1	3	27
Kings	36047096600	3	4	2	3	1	1	3	4	3	3	27
Bronx	36005042800	2	4	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	27
Queens	36081069000	4	5	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	3	27
Kings	36047050803	1	3	3	3	2	5	2	3	2	3	27
Kings	36047084000	1	5	1	3	1	1	3	5	5	2	27
Kings	36047095800	1	5	1	3	2	2	2	4	5	2	27
Queens	36081051700	4	1	4	4	1	3	2	3	3	2	27
Queens	36081008300	2	2	4	4	2	5	1	4	1	2	27
Kings	36047026100	1	3	5	2	4	5	2	1	2	2	27
Queens	36081044000	3	4	3	2	2	1	4	3	3	2	27
Queens	36081009400	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	27
Queens	36081015801	4	3	2	2	3	1	3	4	3	2	27
Bronx	36005028600	5	1	4	4	2	2	1	2	4	2	27
Queens	36081016400	5	3	3	3	1	1	2	5	3	1	27
Kings	36047067200	4	4	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	1	27
Bronx	36005034400	1	3	5	4	2	1	2	4	4	1	27
Queens	36081005200	3	2	4	4	2	3	2	4	2	1	27
Queens	36081020800	3	2	5	4	2	2	2	5	1	1	27
Kings	36047099200	2	5	1	3	2	1	4	5	3	1	27
Kings	36047099600	4	5	1	3	1	1	4	4	3	1	27
Broome	36007001300	2	2	2	1	5	5	2	1	1	5	26
Kings	36047087600	1	4	1	2	3	2	2	2	5	4	26
Queens	36081120100	1	1	2	5	2	2	2	5	2	4	26
Kings	36047093200	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	4	26
Kings	36047029100	1	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	5	3	26
Kings	36047031701	3	3	1	3	3	4	1	2	3	3	26

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Queens	36081050600	3	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	5	3	26
Kings	36047029700	3	5	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	3	26
Bronx	36005044400	1	4	2	3	2	1	2	3	5	3	26
Queens	36081058300	3	2	5	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	26
Kings	36047101600	3	5	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	2	26
Queens	36081011900	1	1	4	5	2	5	1	2	3	2	26
Kings	36047095400	1	5	1	3	1	2	2	4	5	2	26
Kings	36047034500	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	3	1	2	26
Kings	36047094401	1	5	1	2	1	2	2	5	5	2	26
Kings	36047039600	5	1	1	5	2	3	1	1	5	2	26
Kings	36047033600	2	2	2	5	2	2	1	4	4	2	26
Queens	36081069400	2	4	2	1	2	1	4	4	4	2	26
Queens	36081016800	2	2	4	2	2	1	2	5	4	2	26
Bronx	36005033400	1	2	5	4	2	3	2	2	3	2	26
Queens	36081081800	1	3	4	2	4	1	2	3	4	2	26
Kings	36047102600	3	5	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	26
Queens	36081032800	1	5	2	1	1	2	5	3	4	2	26
Bronx	36005043000	2	4	2	1	1	1	5	4	5	1	26
Queens	36081011000	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	5	1	1	26
Kings	36047099800	3	5	1	3	1	2	3	5	2	1	26
Kings	36047097400	1	4	2	1	4	2	5	3	3	1	26
Queens	36081058100	3	1	5	4	1	3	4	3	1	1	26
Kings	36047112400	2	5	3	1	4	3	4	2	1	1	26
Bronx	36005045600	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	25
Kings	36047026500	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	4	3	25
Kings	36047096400	1	5	1	1	3	2	2	4	3	3	25
Queens	36081018402	1	4	3	1	3	1	4	2	3	3	25
Kings	36047067000	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	3	5	2	25
Kings	36047069601	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	2	25
Bronx	36005042400	1	4	3	2	2	1	3	3	4	2	25
Queens	36081025800	1	4	3	3	2	1	4	3	2	2	25
Queens	36081019000	3	3	3	2	1	1	4	3	3	2	25
Queens	36081017000	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	5	4	2	25
Queens	36081009800	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	5	1	2	25
Kings	36047026400	2	1	3	5	2	4	1	5	1	1	25
Bronx	36005035800	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	5	1	25
Kings	36047102800	2	5	1	2	1	2	4	4	3	1	25
Queens	36081018600	2	4	3	1	2	1	5	2	4	1	25
Queens	36081065600	2	5	1	2	1	2	5	4	2	1	25
Queens	36081068200	1	5	3	2	2	1	3	3	4	1	25
Queens	36081017200	5	3	2	1	1	1	3	4	4	1	25
Bronx	36005044800	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	5	5	1	25
Bronx	36005008400	2	3	5	2	1	1	4	2	4	1	25
Kings	36047098400	3	5	1	2	1	1	2	4	5	1	25

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Queens	36081065400	4	4	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	25
Schenectady	36093020300	1	2	1	1	4	4	2	1	4	4	24
Onondaga	36067004302	1	2	2	2	5	5	1	1	1	4	24
Bronx	36005036400	1	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	24
Kings	36047067800	2	5	1	3	1	1	2	4	2	3	24
Kings	36047114202	1	3	5	3	1	3	2	1	2	3	24
Queens	36081050400	2	5	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	2	24
Kings	36047072400	1	5	1	2	1	1	2	4	5	2	24
Kings	36047097000	2	4	1	3	1	2	3	4	2	2	24
Queens	36081084601	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	4	4	2	24
Kings	36047095000	1	5	1	2	1	1	3	4	4	2	24
Kings	36047024500	3	4	1	2	2	4	3	2	1	2	24
Queens	36081010600	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	5	3	2	24
Queens	36081014800	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	5	4	2	24
Queens	36081015600	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	5	3	1	24
Kings	36047039000	5	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	4	1	24
Queens	36081017600	1	3	3	2	1	1	4	4	4	1	24
Kings	36047099000	3	4	1	2	4	1	3	4	1	1	24
Queens	36081004001	2	1	5	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	24
Queens	36081066400	3	5	2	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	24
Kings	36047048500	1	2	5	4	3	5	1	1	1	1	24
Queens	36081028200	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	3	4	1	24
Queens	36081084602	4	2	4	1	3	1	4	3	1	1	24
Bronx	36005042600	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	4	4	1	24
Kings	36047101400	1	5	1	2	1	1	3	5	4	1	24
St. Lawrence	36089491100	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	5	23
Franklin	36033940000	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	5	5	23
Kings	36047022900	2	3	2	1	3	4	2	1	2	3	23
Queens	36081014900	1	1	4	3	1	5	1	3	2	2	23
Queens	36081053100	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	3	4	2	23
Kings	36047025300	2	3	2	1	3	4	1	1	4	2	23
Albany	36001002100	2	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	1	2	23
Kings	36047033500	4	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	5	2	23
Kings	36047027500	4	4	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	23
Queens	36081015400	1	2	3	4	2	2	1	5	2	1	23
Kings	36047031702	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	23
Bronx	36005043600	1	3	4	1	1	1	3	3	5	1	23
Queens	36081020200	2	3	2	2	2	1	5	4	1	1	23
Queens	36081050500	2	1	3	5	1	2	1	4	3	1	23
New	36061009400	1	1	1	4	1	5	1	4	4	1	23
Westchester	36119002600	1	5	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	1	23
Bronx	36005048400	2	4	3	2	1	1	3	4	2	1	23
Queens	36081045200	1	2	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	1	23
Oneida	36065025900	1	3	4	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	23

County	GEOID	Children Under 5	Black	Hispanic	Limited English Speaking	Poverty	Renters	Single-Parent Homes	Foreign Born	Over 65	No Internet	INDEX
Bronx	36005039800	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	3	22
Kings	36047100400	2	5	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	22
Queens	36081019200	2	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	22
Kings	36047102400	2	5	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	1	22
Kings	36047100800	1	4	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	1	22
New York	36061007600	1	1	1	4	3	5	1	4	1	1	22
Kings	36047100600	1	5	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	1	22
Kings	36047073400	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	1	22
Ulster	36111953500	1	2	3	1	5	3	2	1	3	1	22
Kings	36047029500	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	21
Kings	36047102200	1	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	21
Kings	36047099400	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	1	21
Queens	36081010400	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	21
Queens	36081009600	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	21
Queens	36081043200	1	5	1	2	1	1	3	2	4	1	21
Kings	36047069200	1	4	1	2	1	1	4	3	3	1	21
Kings	36047101000	1	4	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	21
Queens	36081018000	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	4	3	1	21
Queens	36081010000	3	2	4	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	21
Kings	36047054300	1	2	4	1	1	5	3	2	1	1	21
Kings	36047022700	1	3	2	1	1	5	1	1	2	3	20
Kings	36047045000	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	4	2	20
Orange	36071014800	5	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	20
Bronx	36005044902	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	20
Kings	36047067600	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	20
Kings	36047064400	5	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	20
Kings	36047001100	3	2	3	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	20
New York	36061011300	1	2	1	3	4	2	1	4	1	1	20
Erie	36029009110	1	2	2	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	20
Kings	36047024900	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	2	19
Westchester	36119012301	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	19
New York	36061010900	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	5	2	1	19
New York	36061008400	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	4	1	1	19
Bronx	36005027600	1	2	3	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	19
Bronx	36005016000	2	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	18
Monroe	36055013103	1	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	18
Essex	36031961400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	17
Clinton	36019101100	1	2	3	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	17
Suffolk	36103201004	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	16
Otsego	36077591300	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	16
Jefferson	36045980000	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13



- 1 “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.” U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section II, Clause III.
- 2 As Madison said in Federalist No. 56:

“Those who urge the objection seem not to have recollected that the federal Constitution will not suffer by a comparison with the State constitutions, in the security provided for a gradual augmentation of the number of representatives. The number which is to prevail in the first instance is declared to be temporary. Its duration is limited to the short term of three years. Within every successive term of ten years a census of inhabitants is to be repeated. The unequivocal objects of these regulations are, first, to readjust, from time to time, the apportionment of representatives to the number of inhabitants, under the single exception that each State shall have one representative at least....”

See “Objection That The Number of Members Will Not Be Augmented as the Progress of Population Demands Considered,” Federalist No. 56, *The Federalist Papers*, Congress.gov, accessed May 1, 2019, <https://www.congress.gov/resources/display/content/The+Federalist+Papers#TheFederalistPapers-58>.
- 3 “About the 1940 Census,” Official 1940 Census Website, National Archives, accessed May 1, 2019, <https://1940census.archives.gov/about/>.
- 4 “History: 1790 Overview,” United States Census Bureau, last revised July 18, 2017, https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1790.html.
- 5 John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington*, vol. 31 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1939): 329, <https://www.nonprofitvote.org/george-washington-comments-on-the-first-ever-census/>.
- 6 For a history of undercounts in the 19th century, see Miriam L. King and Diana L. Magnuson, “Perspectives on Historical U.S. Census Undercounts” *Social Science History* 19, 4 (1995): 455-66. For a history of undercounting of blacks, see Charmaine Runes, “Following a long history, the 2020 Census risks undercounting the black population,” Urban Institute Urban Wire blog, February 26, 2019, <https://www.urban.org/urban-wire/following-long-history-2020-census-risks-undercounting-black-population>. See also Associated Press, “2010 census missed 1.5 million minorities,” CBS News, May 22, 2012, <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/2010-census-missed-15-million-minorities/>.
- 7 Decennial Statistics Studies Division, *Investigating the 2010 Undercount of Young Children – Analysis of Census Coverage Measurement Results: A New Design for the 21st Century* (Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, January 2017), https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/final-analysis/2020-2017_04-undercount-children-analysis-coverage.html.
- 8 See “What is ‘HTC’?,” HTC 2020, <https://www.censushardtcountmaps2020.us/?latlng=35.32684%2C-97.66310&z=7&query=states%3A%3A40&promotedfeaturetype=states&arp=arpRaceEthnicity>, from the City University of New York’s Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center analysis of Census Bureau data at https://www.census.gov/research/data/planning_database/2018/.
- 9 City University of New York’s Mapping Service at the Center for Urban Research, CUNY Graduate Center analysis of Census Bureau data at <http://www.censushardtcountmaps2020.us/>.
- 10 See Federalist No. 54 where Madison or Hamilton lays out the issues surrounding counting slaves in the census: “In every State, a certain proportion of inhabitants are deprived of this right by the constitution of the State, who will be included in the census by which the federal Constitution apportions the representatives. In this point of view the Southern States might retort the complaint, by insisting that the principle laid down by the convention required that no regard should be had to the policy of particular States towards their own inhabitants; and consequently, that the slaves, as inhabitants, should have been admitted into the census according to their full number, in like manner with other inhabitants, who, by the policy of other States, are not admitted to all the rights of citizens. A rigorous adherence, however, to this principle, is waived by those who would be gainers by it. All that they ask is that equal moderation be shown on the other side. Let the case of the slaves be considered, as it is in truth, a peculiar one. Let the compromising expedient of the Constitution be mutually adopted, which regards them as inhabitants, but as

debased by servitude below the equal level of free inhabitants, which regards the SLAVE as divested of two fifths of the MAN. "After all, may not another ground be taken on which this article of the Constitution will admit of a still more ready defense? We have hitherto proceeded on the idea that representation related to persons only, and not at all to property. But is it a just idea? Government is instituted no less for protection of the property, than of the persons, of individuals. The one as well as the other, therefore, may be considered as represented by those who are charged with the government."

See "The Apportionment of Members Among the States," Federalist No. 54, The Federalist Papers, Congress.gov, accessed May 1, 2019, <https://www.congress.gov/resources/display/content/The+Federalist+Papers#TheFederalistPapers-54>.

- 11 Memorandum from Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross to Commerce Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Karen Dunn Kelley, March 26, 2018, <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4426785-commerce2018-03-26-2.html>.
- 12 Tamara Keith, "FACT CHECK: Has Citizenship Been A Standard Census Question?," National Public Radio, March 27, 2018, <https://www.npr.org/2018/03/27/597436512/fact-check-has-citizenship-been-a-standard-census-question>.
- 13 See Census Bureau History Staff, "Census History: Civil War Sesquicentennial," United States Census Bureau blog, April 1, 2011, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2011/04/census-history-civil-war-sesquicentennial.html>.
- 14 D'Vera Cohn, "What to know about the citizenship question the Census Bureau is planning to ask in 2020," Pew Research Center, March 30, 2018, <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/03/30/what-to-know-about-the-citizenship-question-the-census-bureau-is-planning-to-ask-in-2020/>.
- 15 See New York Attorney General's Merit Brief No. 18-966, in the U.S. Supreme Court, Department of Commerce, et al., Petitioners v. State of New York, et al., Respondents, https://ag.ny.gov/sites/default/files/census_merits_brief.pdf.
- 16 Patrick R. Potyondy, "Confidentiality, the Census and Trust in the Federal Government," National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) blog, May 4, 2018, <http://www.ncsl.org/blog/2018/05/04/confidentiality-the-census-and-trust-in-the-federal-government.aspx>.
- 17 Matthew A. Baum et al., *Estimating the Effect of Asking About Citizenship on the U.S. Census: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial* (Cambridge: Harvard Kennedy School, Shorenstein Center on Media, Politics, and Public Policy, March 2019; updated April 2019), <https://shorensteincenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Census-Citizenship-March-2019.pdf?x78124>.
- 18 Memorandum from Center for Survey Measurement (CSM) to Associate Directorate for Research and Methodology (ADRM), Subject: Respondent Confidentiality Concerns, September 20, 2017, <https://www2.census.gov/cac/nac/meetings/2017-11/Memo-Regarding-Respondent-Confidentiality-Concerns.pdf>.
- 19 The Trump administration has stoked this fear. Moreover, there is historical precedent for the fear. See Tara Bahrapour, "Trump administration officials suggested sharing census responses with law enforcement, court documents show," *Washington Post*, November 19, 2018, https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/social-issues/trump-administration-officials-suggested-sharing-census-responses-with-law-enforcement-court-documents-show/2018/11/19/41679018-ec46-11e8-8679-934a2b33be52_story.html?utm_term=.be14e03bdd7f.

During World War II, the federal government used personal information from the census to locate Japanese Americans. See Lori Aratani, "Secret use of census info helped send Japanese Americans to internment camps in WWII," *Washington Post*, April 6, 2018, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2018/04/03/secret-use-of-census-info-helped-send-japanese-americans-to-internment-camps-in-wwii/?utm_term=.30169202eacd.
- 20 Jolene Cleaver, "Census issues discussed at public hearing in Utica," *Observer-Dispatch*, updated April 26, 2019, <https://www.uticaod.com/news/20190426/census-issues-discussed-at-public-hearing-in-utica>.
- 21 Quinnipiac University Poll, "Citizenship Question Will Reduce Census Response, New Yorkers Tell Quinnipiac University Poll; Most Expect Questions Will Discourage Immigrants," press release, January 31, 2019, <https://poll.qu.edu/new-york-city/release-detail?ReleaseID=2597>.

- 22 See *2020 Census Operational Plan: A New Design for the 21st Century*, Version 4.0 (Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, December 2018, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/2020-census/planning-management/planning-docs/operational-plan.html>).
- 23 “Broadband for All: Ensuring High-Speed Internet Access for Every New Yorker,” New York State Government website, accessed May 1, 2019, <https://www.ny.gov/programs/broadband-all>.
- 24 Given that the state implemented an aggressive broadband deployment across the state over the past few years, some of these communities may see better access to internet percentages. However, even with the deployment of broadband across the state, the high cost of many service providers remains a barrier. The category “no internet” includes those who do have dial-up service. Given the slow and unreliable speed of dial-up service, those residents are counted as not having internet.
- 25 Rafi Goldberg, “Most Americans Continue to Have Privacy and Security Concerns, NTIA Survey Finds,” National Telecommunications and Information Administration, United States Department of Commerce, August 20, 2018, <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/blog/2018/most-americans-continue-have-privacy-and-security-concerns-ntia-survey-finds>.
- 26 Quinnipiac University Poll, “Citizenship Question Will Reduce Census Response, New Yorkers Tell Quinnipiac University Poll; Most Expect Questions Will Discourage Immigrants.”
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Testimony of Jeff T. Behler, regional director, New York Regional Office, at the Rochester hearing of the New York State Complete Count Commission, March 4, 2019, <https://www.governor.ny.gov/sites/governor.ny.gov/files/atoms/files/03.04.19.JeffBehlerCensusBureauPresentation.pdf>.
- 29 See J. David Brown, Jennifer H. Childs, and Amy O’Hara, “Using the Census to Evaluate Administrative Records and Vice Versa,” Proceedings of the 2015 Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM) Research Conference, Washington, DC, December 1-3, 2015, https://nces.ed.gov/fcsm/pdf/H1_Brown_2015FCSM.pdf. See also D’Vera Cohn, “Imputation: Adding People to the Census,” Pew Research Center, May 4, 2011, <https://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2011/05/04/imputation-adding-people-to-the-census/>.
- 30 Election Data Services, Inc., “Arizona Gains Rhode Island’s Seat With New 2018 Census Estimates; But Greater Change Likely by 2020,” press release, December 19, 2018, https://www.electiondataservices.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/NR_Appor18wTablesMaps-20181219.pdf.
- 31 Laura Schultz and Michelle Cummings, *Giving or Getting? New York’s Balance of Payments with the Federal Government: 2019 Report* (Albany: Rockefeller Institute of Government, January 8, 2019), <https://rockinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/1-7-19b-Balance-of-Payments.pdf>.
- 32 See Andrew Reamer, “Counting for Dollars 2020: The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds,” (Initial Analysis: 16 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs), George Washington University Institute of Public Policy, February 19, 2019, <https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds#Reports>. See the New York specific data at Andrew Reamer, *Counting for Dollars 2020: The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds* (Washington, DC: George Washington Institute of Public Policy, January 30, 2019), https://gwipp.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs2181/f/downloads/IPP-1819-3%20CountingforDollars_NY.pdf.
- 33 “2010 Census Response Rates by County,” NY Counts, Rockefeller Institute of Government, accessed May 1, 2019, <https://rockinst.org/nycounts/data/census-response-rates/>.
- 34 Robert Bernstein, “U.S. Census Bureau Needs Hundreds of Thousands of Workers,” United States Census Bureau, July 17, 2018, <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2018/07/recruiting-for-2020-census.html>.
- 35 Tara Bahrapour, “Non-citizens won’t be hired as census-takers in 2020, staff is told,” *Washington Post*, January 30, 2018, https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/social-issues/non-citizens-wont-be-hired-as-census-takers-in-2020-staff-is-told/2018/01/30/b327c8d8-05ee-11e8-94e8-e8b8600ade23_story.html?utm_term=.e1b69b6bd647.
- 36 “Census Timeline,” CensusOutreach, accessed May 1, 2019, <https://www.censusoutreach.org/census-timeline>.

- 37 United States Census Bureau, "New Study Examines Barriers, Attitudes and Motivators Toward Participating in the Upcoming 2020 Census, press release, January 24, 2019, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2019/2020-census-cbams.html>.
- 38 See testimony of Dorian Caal, NALEO Educational Fund at the New York State Complete Counts Commission Hearing, Utica, NY, April 26, 2019.
- 39 See Mary E. De Masi and Cate T. Bohn, *The 2020 Census Is Important to New York* (Rensselaer: NY KIDS COUNT – NYS Council on Children and Families, n.d.), https://www.ccf.ny.gov/files/8815/4688/4221/NYS_Census_Brief.pdf.
- 40 Chris Dick, Keith Ingersoll, and Allison Sullivan, *Census 2020 Participation: It's All About the Message* (Chicago: Civis Analytics, n.d.), https://www.civisanalytics.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Census2020_Whitepaper_v7.pdf.
- 41 Testimony of Rebeca Sanin, Health & Welfare Council of Long Island, before the New York State Complete Count Commission, Suffolk County, April 12, 2019.
- 42 United States Census Bureau, "The U.S. Census Bureau Hosts Census Day," press release, March 14, 2019, <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2019/census-day-briefing.html>.



CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to this report were made by Jim Malatras, Nicholas Simons, Alex Morse, Patricia Strach, Heather Trela, Katie Zuber, Michael Cooper, Kyle Adams, and Michele Charbonneau.

ABOUT THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

Created in 1981, the Rockefeller Institute of Government is a public policy think tank providing cutting-edge, evidence-based policy. Our mission is to improve the capacities of communities, state and local governments, and the federal system to work toward genuine solutions to the nation's problems. Through rigorous, objective, and accessible analysis and outreach, the Institute gives citizens and governments facts and tools relevant to public decisions.

Learn more at www.rockinst.org.

LEARN MORE

www.rockinst.org

@rockefellerinst

Rockefeller
Institute of Government

