2020 CENSUS: THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF ASKING CITIZENSHIP STATUS FOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES

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HISTORY OF THE CITIZENSHIP DATA & QUESTION

	CONFIDENTIAL This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (69 Stat, 22,13 U. S. C. 201-28) which requires that a report be made and the information furnished is accorded confidential treatment. The Consus report cannot be used for purpose of taxation, investigation, or regulation.								
	FORM	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS							
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2	19	18	17	16	25	14	В	13	12	11

HISTORY OF THE CITIZENSHIP DATA & QUESTION

- The practice of asking citizenship censuses has varied over time
- 1820 and 1830 Censuses asked for count of total number of non-naturalized foreigners in household
- 1870 Census asked citizenship status of all male persons aged 21 and older
- 1890-1950 citizenship status was asked as part of census
- 1960-2000 citizenship status was asked in the long-form version (1 in 6 households)
- After 2000 citizenship data collection was moved to ACS

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- Evidence that Census officials cooperated with government officials to target Japanese Americans which were interned during WWII (Seltzer and Anderson, 2000).
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- In 2004, Census gave information to DHS about neighborhoods with large numbers of Arab Americans. Zip-code level breakdowns of Arab-American populations organized by country of origin
 - Census tabulation and assistance is legal but serious concerns of how it was going to be used

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- Immigrant communities have already been targeted:
 - Immigration arrests have increased in 2017 (30% increase) (Pew Research Center)
 - Travel ban of individuals from Muslim-majority nations
 - DOJ attempts to rescind DACA program in 2017

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"I know that no parent in my neighborhood is going to be opening the door for anyone doing a survey." — Cesar Morio. 37 years old. Mexico.

*Source:

https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/27/us/census-undocumented-immigrants.html?utm_source=Pew+Research+Center&utm_campaign=9887282620-HISPANIC_2018_04_04&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_3e953b9b70-9887282620-399370677

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- 1 in 3 Latinos report personally knowing someone who has faced deportation or detention (Latino Decisions)

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- Feb Sept 2017, focus groups and interviews in English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Russian, Arabic

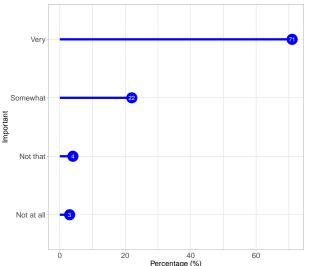
*Source: https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/4424705-Census-Confidentiality-Presentation.html

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 Arabs and Mexicans would be so scared when they see a government
 interviewer at their doorsteps." – Respondent from Arabic focus
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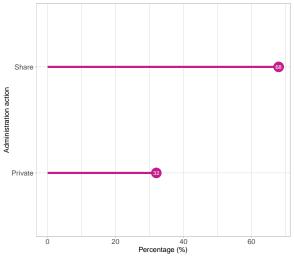
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- Field staff conducting focus groups and testing of questions in respondents' homes reported unusual behavior. Respondents walked out, appeared visibly nervous when they were asked immigration items, immigrant respondents worried about giving legitimate names. "The less information they give out the better. The safer they are." — Census field staff

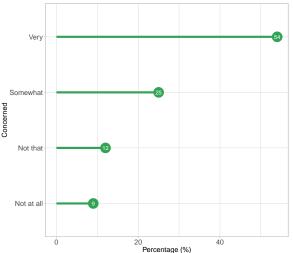
How important do you think it is for the Census Bureau to implement a complete and accurate count of the entire Latino population and that nobody is left out?



Do you trust the Trump administration to keep confidential the personal information they collect, including citizenship status of immigrants, or do you think that they will share this information with other federal agencies?



How concerned are you that the census answers about people's citizenship could be shared with agencies such as Immigration and Customs Enforcement?



EVIDENCE OF LOW RESPONSE RATES IN NON-CITIZEN HOUSEHOLDS

- Recent research by the US Census Center of Economic Studies. CES 18-38 paper (Brown et al. 2018)
- In 2010 the Census randomly selected a sample of households to receive the ACS. These households also received the US Census. ACS included citizenship question, US Census did not.
- To forecast the potential effect of adding the citizenship question they compared response rates for 2010 Census and 2010 ACS for the same housing units

EVIDENCE OF LOW RESPONSE RATES IN NON-CITIZEN HOUSEHOLDS

Comparison of 2010 ACS to 2010 Census Response Rates (weighted)

	Self-response Rate (%)		Difference
	2010 ACS	2010 Census	
Households with at least one AR non-citizen	42.4	62.1	-19.7
	(0.32)	(0.18)	(0.26)
AR all-citizen households	62.0	72.8	-10.8
	(0.34)	(0.11)	(0.24)
Diff-in-Diff			-8.9
			(0.34)

^{*}Source: 2018. Brown et. al. "Understanding the Quality fo Alternative Citizenship Data Sources for the 2020 Census." U.S. Census Center for Economic Studies. CES 18-38. August 2018. https://www2.census.gov/ces/wp/2018/CES-WP-18-38.pdf

IMPLICATIONS OF UNDERCOUNTING RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES

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Implications of undercounting racial and ethnic minorities

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- Census population data also is used for determining federal funding disbursed to states for various programs
 - Data is used for allocation of 80% of all federal funding to states.
 Medicaid, SNAP, Medicare Part B, among others (GW Institute of Public Policy)

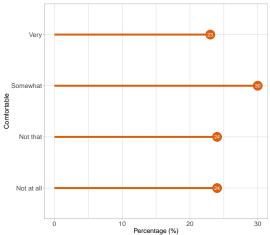
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- Serious trouble for social scientists and other researchers.
 Compromise research of racial, ethnic and immigrant communities

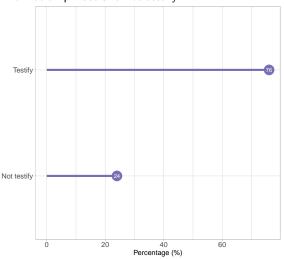
Thank you

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In 2020, the Census is asking people to go online and fill out their household information, including names, ages, citizenship status of all household members through a secure website. How comfortable are you in sending this information to the Federal Government through the Internet?



Do you think Mr. Ross should turn over all memos and emails related to the the citizenship question, and testify as ordered by the court, or do you think he should be able to keep that information private and not testify?



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

20 metropolitan areas with the largest number of unauthorized immigrants

2014 estimates



Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2014 American Community Survey (IPUMS).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

EVIDENCE OF LOW RESPONSE RATES IN NON-CITIZEN HOUSEHOLDS

Comparison of 2010 ACS to 2010 Census Response Rates (unweighted)

	Self-response Rate (%)		Difference
	2010 ACS	2010 Census	
Households with at least one AR non-citizen	52.6	71.5	-18.9
	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.26)
AR all-citizen households	66.1	79.9	-13.8
	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.06)
Diff-in-Diff			-5.1
			(0.26)

^{*}Source: 2018. Brown et. al. "Understanding the Quality fo Alternative Citizenship Data Sources for the 2020 Census." U.S. Census Center for Economic Studies. CES 18-38. August 2018. https://www2.census.gov/ces/wp/2018/CES-WP-18-38.pdf