

count on

CHANGE!

WHY YOU SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE 2010 CENSUS

LDF
DEFEND EDUCATE EMPOWER



*Empowering Communities.
Changing Lives.*

**THE NATIONAL
Coalition on Black
Civic Participation**

Count on Change Partners



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your questions and concerns regarding the 2010 Census.
You can also contact the U.S. Census Bureau at www.census.gov.

The contents of this brochure and information contained
herein do not constitute legal advice or the provision of
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Every ten years, the federal government conducts the Census, which is a count of the entire population of the United States. The Census is crucial to the protection of our community resources, services, and civil rights. **The next Census will occur in the Spring of 2010.**

During the Census, you will have the opportunity to empower and strengthen yourself and your community by providing very basic information about your household on the Census form. Filling out the Census form will take less than 10 minutes. All of the information that you provide will be kept completely confidential.



Participation in the 2010 Census will ensure that your voice and the voice of your community count.

Record numbers of African Americans and people of color registered for and participated in the 2008 Presidential election.

Let's use that momentum to make sure we are counted in 2010!

Quick Facts You Need to Know About the Census:

- The Census form should only take 10 minutes to complete (an informational copy of the Census Questionnaire is attached to this brochure as Appendix A).
- All information will be kept confidential—it will not be shared with law enforcement, the IRS, welfare, FBI, or immigration officials.
- Census information will be used to determine:
 - **Federal & State Funding:** The amount of federal and state funds distributed to your community;
 - **Public Services:** The location of schools, roads, hospitals, childcare and senior citizen centers, and other essential services;
 - **Voting Rights:** The number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives allocated to your state and the lines for voting districts for Congress, state legislatures, school boards, and city councils; and
 - **Civil Rights:** Enforcement of your civil rights under anti-discrimination laws.
- Census field workers are not law enforcement or Immigration and Customs Enforcement officials.
- The Census counts every person who lives in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico and Guam.
- People are counted where they usually live and sleep.

**YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS
AND YOUR COMMUNITY
DEPEND ON A CENSUS COUNT
THAT IS ACCURATE
AND INCLUDES YOU!**



Equality and Community Resources Are At Stake

Your participation in the 2010 Census is vital to ensuring that you have an equal voice in government and access to federal and state funding for your community.

The 2010 Census count will affect:

Funding for Government Services

Federal and local governments use Census information to distribute over \$400 billion dollars every year—or \$4 trillion over a ten year period—in much-needed aid to local educational, employment, housing, agricultural, health care, and veterans services, such as:

- Medicaid
- Emergency Food & Shelter Services
- Head Start (a program that provides comprehensive education, health, nutrition, and parent involvement services to low-income children and families)
- Education Programs for Low-Income Children
- Childcare for Families at Risk of Welfare Dependency
- Special Education (programs that provide grants for infants and families with disabilities)
- Empowerment zone economic development (programs that provide tax incentives to stimulate job growth, promote economic development and create affordable housing in distressed communities)
- Employment Services
- Foster Care
- Nutrition Services
- Women, Infants & Children (WIC) Food Grants
- HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants

Census data is also used to plan the location of critical social services, including schools, roads, hospitals, and childcare and senior citizen centers.

Political Representation

The seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are divided among the states based on the population size of each state, as measured by Census data. Within states, U.S. Congressional, state, and local electoral district lines are also drawn using Census data.

In many parts of the country, minority representatives were not elected until voting districts were drawn to fairly reflect the population. Equal representation in government is critical to ensuring that you have an active voice in deciding important issues that impact your community, and the Census is the first step. For example, during the last decade, the U.S. House of Representatives crafted laws involving taxes, the financial crisis, funding for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act and the Equal Pay Act.

Civil Rights

Census information is used to enforce and monitor compliance with our nation's civil rights laws, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Ensuring equal opportunity depends upon your participation.



How the Census Process Works

Early Preparations

Before the Census count takes place in 2010, the Census Bureau conducts “address canvassing,” a process in which Census workers are sent out to places where people live, stay, or could live or stay. After the address canvass, the Census Bureau updates the maps and address lists that it will eventually use when mailing Census forms to individual households, and when following up with households that do not respond to the Census.

The Census Forms

In early March of 2010, Census forms are mailed to residences throughout the country. Using maps based on earlier address canvassing efforts, Census Bureau workers will also personally deliver several million Census forms to homes that lack street names and house numbers, mostly in rural and remote areas.

The Census form has only a few basic questions and should take less than 10 minutes to complete. **All information that you provide is kept confidential**—your personal information cannot be shared with the general public, the police, or other government agencies such as Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Although your individual answers to questions on the Census form are kept private, the information from all of the Census forms filled out around the country is combined and used for important purposes, such as distributing billions of dollars in federal funding for a variety of programs.

Ensuring the Accurate Count of Children

It is vitally important that you fill out a Census form and that your responses include every person in your household, including children. In the past, children have been one of the largest segments of the population undercounted by the Census.

Follow-Up

After April 1, 2010, Census takers will disperse throughout the country to knock on doors and attempt to locate and obtain information from households that failed to respond by mail, or whose questionnaires are incomplete. If you return your completed Census form by mail, your household will not be visited by a Census Bureau employee.

The Census Bureau will also conduct special operations to count people with no fixed address or who live in non-standard housing such as dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, shelters, and trailer parks.

These special operations during the follow-up period are critical to ensuring that populations excluded during the address canvassing period, such as people who are transient, homeless, temporarily displaced because of a natural disaster or foreclosure, or unaffiliated with an address for any other reason, are counted. The Census Bureau will work with local community groups to assist its efforts in counting individuals from difficult-to-find populations, including migrant workers and the homeless.



A Complete Count in 2010: Why Census Data is Important to Our Communities

An accurate Census count is vitally important to African-American communities. These communities are disproportionately impacted by a host of social and economic issues, and complete and accurate Census profiles can help address these issues by ensuring the appropriate funding for government services, strong political representation, and civil rights enforcement. Examples of social and economic struggles faced by African-American communities include:

- A quarter of all Blacks live below the federal poverty level—a poverty rate about twice the national rate. And more than a third of all Black children live in poverty.¹
- In many cities, more than half of Black boys do not finish high school; by the time they are in their thirties, 6 in 10 Black males who drop out of high school are likely to spend time in prison.²
- Half of all Black men in their twenties are jobless, and one study found that more Black men are in prison than are enrolled in college.³

In the face of these real life obstacles, Black communities cannot afford to be inaccurately counted in the 2010 Census. Unfortunately, previous Census counts have worsened these challenges by undercounting Blacks and other minorities, children, and the poor. **According to one estimate, the 2000 Census missed nearly 1 million people of color.**⁴ The count missed an estimated:

- 628,000 African Americans (1.84% of all African Americans nationwide), a number close to the total African American population of Tennessee;
- 248,000 Latinos (0.71% of all Latinos nationwide), a number larger than the total Latino population of Michigan;
- 22,000 Native Americans living away from reservations (0.62% of all Native Americans living away from reservations nationwide), a number close to the total Native American population of Alabama;

- 13,000 Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (2.12% of all Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders nationwide), a number close to the total Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population of Washington State.⁵

At the same time, however, the 2000 Census actually double counted some members of the non-Hispanic white population, overestimating the size of the non-Hispanic white population by 1.13%, or approximately 2.2 million people, a number equal to the total white population of Kansas.

An accurate census count is imperative for our communities to receive the federal funding necessary to address the real challenges that plague us.

We cannot afford to be undercounted again in 2010!



A Complete Count in 2010 Impacts Democracy

Voting Rights and the 2010 Census

Census data impacts political representation. Census data are used to determine how many representatives each state gets in the U.S. House of Representatives for the next 10 years. Census data are also used to draw voting districts for Congress, state legislatures, school boards, and city councils. In addition, Census information is used to enforce the Voting Rights Act, which prohibits the creation of legislative districts that dilute minority voting strength.

No statute in our history embodies America's commitment to democracy more clearly than the Voting Rights Act. Originally enacted in 1965, the Voting Rights Act prohibits the discriminatory voting practices that have disfranchised many Black voters in the United States. The voting practices prohibited by the Act include literacy tests, voter registration practices that unfairly prevent people of color from voting at disproportionately high rates, and the drawing of electoral districts to minimize the significance of minority voters in determining election outcomes.

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act

The heart of the Voting Rights Act, Section 5, provides that certain states or portions of states with a history of discrimination cannot implement voting changes without first obtaining the approval of the U.S. Department of Justice or the federal district court in the District of Columbia—a process known as “preclearance.” Voting changes subject to preclearance include new redistricting plans adopted by localities and states following the release of new Census data.

The following 8 states and portions of 8 others are covered by Section 5 because of their histories of voting discrimination:

States Covered by Section 5 in Their Entirety	States Partially Covered by Section 5
Alabama	California
Alaska	Florida
Arizona	Michigan
Georgia	New Hampshire
Louisiana	New York
Mississippi	North Carolina ¹⁶
South Carolina	South Dakota
Texas	Virginia

The U.S. Department of Justice will review new voting districts proposed in jurisdictions covered by Section 5 to ensure that proposed changes, including those based on data provided by the 2010 Census, are not discriminatory.

If you have concerns about a proposed discriminatory voting change or if you learn that a voting change has been made in one the above jurisdictions that has not been submitted to the federal government for review, please contact the NAACP Legal Defense Fund at www.countonchange2010.org, by e-mail at countonchange2010@naacpldf.org or toll-free at 1-800-221-2822 for assistance.

Incarceration: A Civil Rights and Voting Rights Issue

Incarceration in the United States

One in every 31 adults in the U.S.—a total of 7.3 million Americans—are in prison, on parole, or on probation, at a cost of \$47 billion annually.¹⁷ With 2.3 million Americans incarcerated, the U.S., which has less than 5% of the world's population, has almost 25% of the world's prisoners.¹⁸

The percentage of African Americans incarcerated in the U.S. is particularly disturbing. One in 11 Black adults (9.2%) are under correctional supervision.¹⁹ African Americans are more than 7 times more likely to be incarcerated than whites, and young Black men today are more likely to go to prison than to graduate from a four-year college or to serve in the military.²⁰

Incarceration and the Census

The Census counts incarcerated people as residents of the prisons where they are housed, which are often located in rural communities, rather than in the communities where inmates last resided prior to incarceration, which are often in inner-city areas. This method of counting artificially inflates population numbers in places where prisons are located, resulting in greater political influence for and distribution of economic resources to rural areas, and a loss of resources to the inner-city communities from where the incarcerated come.

Even local economic resources are impacted by the Census count. Most states distribute sales taxes and other revenue to cities or local governments based on the Census population count. As a result, communities that host a prison receive an oversized portion of state tax dollars. Areas that have similar population sizes but no prisons receive less political representation and fewer governmental resources, a problem further magnified in those areas where prisoners originally lived.

The manner in which prison populations are counted violates the basic principle of “one person, one vote.” For example, in the city of Anamosa, Iowa, a councilman from a prison community was elected to office from a ward which, according to the Census, had almost 1,400 residents—about the same as the other three wards in town. But 1,300 of these “residents” were actually prisoners in the Anamosa State Penitentiary. Once those prisoners were subtracted, the “ward” turned out to have fewer than 60 actual residents.²¹

Given the size of the U.S. prison population, the Census Bureau's practice of counting prisoners as residents of the places where they are incarcerated has a distorting effect on the distribution of governmental resources and political power, rivaling that of the undercount itself.



Addressing the Undercount of African Americans and Other Persons of Color

Blacks and other people of color are at a higher risk of undercounting and are disproportionately represented among the groups who are not captured by Census procedures. In addition, people who move frequently, such as military personnel, employees of the federal government who live abroad, and those staying in homeless shelters and group homes, have been undercounted in the past.

Similarly, low-income groups have a higher risk of undercounting because they often fear disclosing their personal information.

The risk of an undercount among Blacks and other people of color may be particularly high in 2010 due to displacement resulting from the national foreclosure crisis and major hurricanes along the Gulf Coast.

In the face of all these difficulties, it is vitally important that our communities are counted as accurately as possible. Everyone counts in the Census, and the Census is confidential under federal law. It doesn't matter if you're in financial distress or if you've had to move because of a hurricane or foreclosure, or have additional relatives living in your home—you have a right to be counted.

Below are some groups who may be impacted by difficulties. If you or someone you know falls into one of the groups listed below, be aware of the risk of undercounting in that community, and take steps to ensure that members of that community are counted in the Census. (Suggestions for how to make sure you are counted even if you are at risk may be found on page 13 of this pamphlet.)



Groups at Risk of Undercounting

Persons Impacted by the National Foreclosure Crisis

The Foreclosure Crisis and Communities of Color

In 2008, there were more than 3 million home foreclosures, the highest number of foreclosures in a single year in American history.⁶ One in 54 homes received at least one foreclosure filing during the year, a rate not seen since the Great Depression.

The foreclosure crisis has hit communities of color particularly hard, with 10% of African Americans and 8% of Latinos at risk of losing their homes.⁷ The total loss of wealth to people of color from foreclosures is estimated to reach \$164 billion to \$213 billion, representing “the greatest loss of wealth for people of color in modern U.S. history.”⁸

The Foreclosure Crisis and the Census

In addition to causing tremendous damage to lives and communities, home foreclosures will complicate the work of the Census. Census workers may find it more difficult to contact those who are moving out of their homes, and others who have moved might not receive a Census form in the mail.

Meanwhile, homeowners who remain in foreclosed homes while they attempt to negotiate with their banks might be missed by Census workers, or may be reluctant to open their doors to strangers from the government, including Census workers, in light of their condition of financial distress. As a result, there is a significant risk that many people may go uncounted due to the foreclosure crisis.

Persons Displaced By Gulf Coast Hurricanes

Communities Affected by Hurricane Displacement

Significant numbers of African Americans have been displaced by hurricanes in recent years, including Hurricanes Katrina and Rita of 2005, and Hurricanes Gustav and Ike of 2008. Hurricane Katrina alone displaced 645,000 people in Louisiana. An estimated 77% of Orleans parish was affected.¹⁰

Katrina's effects were disproportionately felt by people of color and the poor. Nearly half of the storm's victims were African Americans.¹⁰

According to the Census Bureau, as of 2008—three years after Katrina—the population of Orleans parish was 288,113, little more than half of its year 2000 population total of 484,674.¹¹

The Effect of Hurricane Displacement on Voting Rights and the Census

Beyond its immediate human, social, and financial costs, displacement as a result of hurricanes may have long-term political and economic costs as well. As a result of hurricane displacement, New Orleans is at risk of losing substantial representation in the Louisiana state legislature, and Louisiana is at risk of losing a seat in the U.S. Congress if the Census count does not capture as many of those impacted by the hurricanes as possible.¹²

Hurricane displacement also presents several challenges to an accurate Census count. The baseline maps that the Census Bureau uses have changed, as streets, housing, and the population itself are in flux in many hurricane-affected areas.

With new housing and temporary housing (such as trailers) mixed in with damaged housing units, it will be more difficult in hurricane-affected areas to obtain a complete and accurate address list. Temporary residences and trailers are particularly difficult to tally, and many houses that are unoccupied when Census canvassing begins in 2009 may be re-occupied before counting takes place in 2010.

In spite of these difficulties, however, the Census Bureau presently has “no concrete plans” to address special difficulties that may be posed by address canvassing in hurricane-affected areas, and has no specific plans to update maps in hurricane-affected areas.¹³ Even worse, the Census Bureau is operating under the assumption that by 2009, all currently displaced people will have made final decisions about whether or not they are returning to their pre-Katrina homes. This strategy remains despite the fact that according to the U.S. General Accounting Office, “[g]iven the magnitude of the area affected and the degree of destruction, this approach may not be adequate.”¹⁴

Finally, although the Census Bureau plans to hire 300 workers to survey properties in New Orleans and surrounding parishes, the loss of population in the area may make it difficult to find and recruit a sufficient number of Census workers.



The Cost of Undercounting: Federal Funding and the Census

Because federal funding is given to cities and states based on the Census count, communities that were undercounted in the 2000 Census lost significant federal and local funding for their schools, healthcare programs, and other government services. Together, the District of Columbia and the 31 states affected by undercounting lost more than **\$4.1 billion dollars**.¹⁵ California alone lost \$1.5 billion, and Texas lost \$1 billion due to the undercount. Some of the affected communities include:

County	Net Undercount	Funding Lost
Los Angeles, CA	175,378	\$635.9 million
Bronx, NY	36,708	\$362.0 million
Kings (Brooklyn), NY	43,546	\$268.5 million
Harris (Houston), TX	71,592	\$234.4 million
New York (Manhattan), NY	29,865	\$212.1 million
Cook (Chicago), IL	76,819	\$192.6 million
Dallas, TX	47,229	\$156.3 million
Miami-Dade, FL	43,729	\$104.9 million
Fulton (Atlanta), GA	17,045	\$50.2 million
Alameda (Oakland), CA	19,526	\$43.6 million
Mecklenburg (Charlotte), NC	11,932	\$34.5 million
Baltimore (City), MD	13,839	\$29.0 million
Jefferson (Birmingham), AL	10,518	\$20.6 million
Wayne (Detroit), MI	30,232	\$9.3 million
Fairfax (Richmond), VA	12,160	\$7.9 million
District of Columbia	12,570	\$1.4 million

Many states also lost federal funds: Louisiana lost \$68.8 million in federal funds, Arkansas lost \$17.1 million, Mississippi lost \$12.5 million, and South Carolina lost \$9.2 million.

The federal funding loss to the largest 58 counties affected by the undercount is estimated at \$3.6 billion, or **\$2,913** per person in those jurisdictions.

Source for these figures: PriceWaterhouseCoopers, *Effect of Census 2000 Undercount on Federal Funding to States and Selected Counties, 2002-2012*, in U.S. CENSUS MONITORING BOARD, PRESIDENTIAL MEMBERS, FINAL REPORT TO CONGRESS 114 (2001).

What You Can Do If You or Someone You Know is Part of a Group at Risk of Undercounting

Participation in the Census is important to making sure that communities that are affected by crises receive the financial resources from the federal government that they deserve. Please consider doing the following:

- If you have moved or have stopped receiving your mail, please contact your regional Census Bureau office to make sure that you are sent a Census form at your current address. The regional office will direct you to the appropriate Census center in your area and will be able to provide additional information you may need to make sure you are counted.
- Please cooperate with Census workers if they come to your door and encourage others to do the same. They will identify themselves and will have proper identification from the Census Bureau. They are there to help, and all information that you provide them will be kept strictly confidential.
- If you know someone who has been affected by a foreclosure or displaced by a hurricane, encourage them to contact their regional Census Bureau office to ensure that they receive a Census form.



Making Sure You and Your Community Count in 2010: What You Can Do



Participate in the Census

- **Remember that all of the information that you provide about yourself and your household members will be kept completely confidential.**
- Fill out and return the Census form when it arrives at your home.
- Make sure to include any children in your household in your responses.
- Educate yourself about the information requested on the Census form. The Census form will allow you to check more than one racial category to identify yourself. Providing accurate information is essential to enforcing your civil rights and preventing racial discrimination.
- Notify local government and Census Bureau officials if your Census forms are not delivered to your address on time. If you do not receive a form, you can get a “Be Counted” form at the Questionnaire Assistance Centers or other locations near you.
- Cooperate with Census workers if they come to your home. Employees of the Census Bureau called “Census takers” may come to your home to verify your address or to obtain information for the Census Bureau. They will have official Census Bureau identification.
- **Work for the Census.** The Census Bureau will hire hundreds of thousands of temporary employees to help with the 2010 Census. Recruitment for Census takers will begin in the Fall of 2009. Call the Census Bureau toll free at 1-866-861-2010 for more information. Help the Census Bureau recruit and hire people from your neighborhood.

Assistance Completing Census Forms

- If you need assistance filling out the Census form, the Census Bureau will have Questionnaire Assistance Centers open from March 19 to April 19, 2010 in local neighborhoods with staff members to assist people in filling out forms. Contact the Census Bureau regional office nearest you for the location of the center in your area. Assistance will also be available by telephone (see pages 16-17 of this brochure for regional office telephone numbers).

Help Spread Awareness in Your Community About the Census

- Spread the word about the importance of participating in the Census and what is at stake for your community.
- Form a partnership with the Census Bureau to help reach out to members of your community about the Census. Contact your regional partnership coordinator for specific information on how to do this.
- Encourage and assist others in filling out the Census form. If possible, organize “Census Days” in your church, clubs, and other locations where community members can fill out their Census forms together.

The Census 2010 Time Line

Spring 2009: Census employees go door-to-door to update address lists nationwide.

Fall 2009: Recruitment begins for census takers needed for 2010.

February – March 2010: Census questionnaires are mailed or delivered to households.

April 1, 2010: Census Day. Return your Census Form if you haven't already done so.

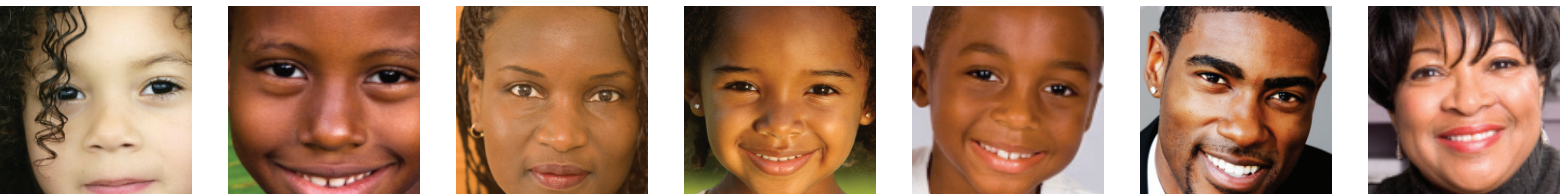
April – July 2010: Census takers visit households that did not return a questionnaire by mail. They will have official Census Bureau identification.

December 2010: The Census Bureau delivers population counts to the United States President, who uses them to assign seats in the U.S. House of Representatives proportionally among the states.

March 2011: The Census Bureau completes delivery of redistricting data to states.

A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE COUNT IS IN OUR HANDS!

MAKE SURE YOU ARE COUNTED!



For Further Information, Contact the U.S. Census Bureau

The Census Bureau has twelve regional offices, each tasked with providing assistance in particular areas of the country. To contact the Census Bureau with any questions, to form a partnership with the Census Bureau, or to help recruit temporary workers for the 2010 Census, contact the partnership coordinator in the regional office serving your location and they can provide more information:

If You Live Here	Call This Regional Office	Local Number	Toll Free Number
Alabama	Atlanta	(404) 730-3832	(800) 424-6974
Alaska	Seattle	(206) 381-6200	(800) 233-3308
Arizona	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159
Arkansas	Kansas City	(913) 551-6728	(800) 728-4748
California (Southern) ²²	Los Angeles	(818) 267-1700	(800) 992-3530
California (Northern) ²²	Seattle	(206) 381-6200	(800) 233-3308
Colorado	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159
Connecticut	Boston	(617) 424-4501	(800) 562-5721
Delaware	Philadelphia	(215) 717-1800	(800) 262-4236
District of Columbia	Philadelphia	(215) 717-1800	(800) 262-4236
Florida	Atlanta	(404) 730-3832	(800) 424-6974
Georgia	Atlanta	(404) 730-3832	(800) 424-6974
Hawaii	Los Angeles	(818) 267-1700	(800) 992-3530
Idaho	Seattle	(206) 381-6200	(800) 233-3308
Illinois	Chicago	(630) 288-9200	(800) 865-6384
Indiana	Chicago	(630) 288-9200	(800) 865-6384
Iowa	Kansas City	(913) 551-6728	(800) 728-4748
Kansas	Kansas City	(913) 551-6728	(800) 728-4748
Kentucky	Charlotte	(704) 424-6400	(800) 331-7360
Louisiana	Dallas	(214) 253-4400	(800) 835-9752
Maine	Boston	(617) 424-4501	(800) 562-5721
Maryland	Philadelphia	(215) 717-1800	(800) 262-4236
Massachusetts	Boston	(617) 424-4501	(800) 562-5721
Michigan	Detroit	(313) 259-1158	(800) 432-1495
Minnesota	Kansas City	(913) 551-6728	(800) 728-4748
Mississippi	Dallas	(214) 253-4400	(800) 835-9752

If You Live Here	Call This Regional Office	Local Number	Toll Free Number
Missouri	Kansas City	(913) 551-6728	(800) 728-4748
Montana	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159
Nebraska	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159
Nevada	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159
New Hampshire	Boston	(617) 424-4501	(800) 562-5721
New Jersey ²³	Philadelphia	(215) 717-1800	(800) 262-4236
New Jersey ²³	New York	(212) 584-3400	(800) 991-2520
New Mexico	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159
New York ²⁴	Boston	(617) 424-4501	(800) 562-5721
New York ²⁴	New York	(212) 584-3400	(800) 991-2520
North Carolina	Charlotte	(704) 424-6400	(800) 331-7360
North Dakota	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159
Ohio	Detroit	(313) 259-1158	(800) 432-1495
Oklahoma	Kansas City	(913) 551-6728	(800) 728-4748
Oregon	Seattle	(206) 381-6200	(800) 233-3308
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	(215) 717-1800	(800) 262-4236
Puerto Rico	Boston	(617) 424-4501	(800) 562-5721
Rhode Island	Boston	(617) 424-4501	(800) 562-5721
South Carolina	Charlotte	(704) 424-6400	(800) 331-7360
South Dakota	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159
Tennessee	Charlotte	(704) 424-6400	(800) 331-7360
Texas	Dallas	(214) 253-4400	(800) 835-9752
Utah	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159
Vermont	Boston	(617) 424-4501	(800) 562-5721
Virginia	Charlotte	(704) 424-6400	(800) 331-7360
Washington	Seattle	(206) 381-6200	(800) 233-3308
West Virginia	Detroit	(313) 259-1158	(800) 432-1495
Wisconsin	Chicago	(630) 288-9200	(800) 865-6384
Wyoming	Denver	(303) 264-0202	(800) 852-6159

Available at: U.S. Census Bureau Regional Offices, <http://www.census.gov/field/www/> (last visited May 28, 2009)

For more information on temporary employment with the Census Bureau for Census 2010, contact your regional office or call 1-866-861-2010.

EndNotes

¹ NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, *THE STATE OF BLACK AMERICA 2007: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4* (2007) available at www.nul.org/publications/SOBA/Executive%20Summary/2007SSOBAEXCSUMMARY.pdf.

² See Erik Eckholm, *Plight Deepens for Black Men*, *Studies Warn*, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 20, 2006, at A1 (citing BLACK MALES LEFT BEHIND (Ronald B. Mincy ed., 2006)).

³ See *id.*

⁴ The source for undercount figures by race and ethnicity is U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, *TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF A.C.E. REVISION II* (2003), available at <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/ACETechAssess.pdf>.

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⁶ Stephanie Armour, *2008 Foreclosure Filings Set Record*, USA TODAY, Feb. 3, 2009, at 1B.

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⁸ AMAAD RIVER ET AL., INSTITUTE OF POLICY STUDIES, *FORECLOSED: STATE OF THE DREAM* (2008), at viii.

⁹ THOMAS GABE ET AL., *HURRICANE KATRINA: SOCIAL-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPACTED AREAS*, CRS REPORT FOR CONGRESS (2005).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Nate Monroe, *Congressional District Slated to Be Lost*, DAILY REVEILLE, Feb. 18, 2009.

¹² ELECTION DATA SVCS., *KATRINA-DRIVEN POPULATION LOSS WILL ALSO LEAD TO LOUISIANA'S LOSS OF A CONGRESSIONAL SEAT, ACCORDING TO 2006 POPULATION ESTIMATES*, Dec. 21, 2006, available at http://www.electiondataservices.com/images/File/Reapportionment%20Studies/rep2006_nr.pdf.

¹³ MATTHEW J. SCIRE AND DAVID A. POWNER, U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, *2010 CENSUS: PREPARATIONS FOR THE 2010 CENSUS UNDERWAY, BUT CONTINUED OVERSIGHT AND RISK MANAGEMENT ARE CRITICAL 17*, GAO-07-1106 (2007).

¹⁴ U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, *REPORT TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, 2010 CENSUS: CENSUS BUREAU NEEDS TO TAKE PROMPT ACTIONS TO RESOLVE LONG-STANDING AND EMERGING MAPPING CHANGAES 5*, GAO-06-272 (2006).

¹⁵ The other states either had no significant net undercount or were actually overcounted.

¹⁶ Although Section 5 originally covered all of North Carolina, today Section 5 only covers 40 counties in North Carolina. For a complete list of counties covered by Section 5, see U.S. Dep't of Justice, *Section 5 Covered Jurisdictions* (July 25, 2008), http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/voting/sec_5/covered.php#counties (last visited July 10, 2009). Similarly, although Virginia was originally covered by Section 5 in its entirety, fifteen political subdivisions have bailed out from coverage pursuant to Section 4 of the Voting Rights Act.

¹⁷ Solomon Moore, *Prison Spending Outpaces All but Medicaid*, N.Y. TIMES, March 2, 2009, at A13.

¹⁸ Adam Liptak, *U.S. Prison Population Dwarfs that of Other Nations*, INT'L HERALD TRIB., April 23, 2008, at 3.

¹⁹ CNN.com, *Study: 7.3 Million in U.S. Prison System in '07* (Mar. 2, 2009), 2009. <http://m.cnn.com/cHTML/cnn/ne/crime/news/257595;jsessionid=1DA26769009DDA50226710382C356BC3.live4i> (last visited July 10, 2009).

²⁰ *Mass Incarceration in the United States: At What Cost?: Hearing Before the Joint Economic Comm., 110th Cong. 17* (2007) (testimony of Bruce Western, Director of Inequality and Social Policy Program, Harvard University), available at http://www.wjh.harvard.edu/soc/faculty/western/pdfs/western_jec_testimony.pdf.

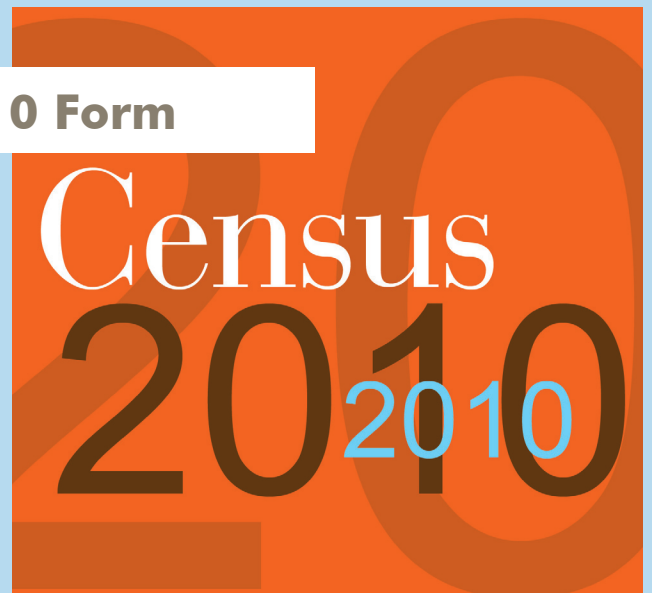
²¹ See Sam Roberts, *Census Bureau's Counting of Prisoners Benefits Some Rural Voting Districts*, N.Y. TIMES, Oct. 23, 2008, at A12.

²² The Los Angeles Regional Office covers Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Marced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, Tulare, and Ventura counties. The Seattle Regional covers the remaining counties in California.

²³ The New York Regional Office covers Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties in New Jersey. The Philadelphia Regional Office covers the remaining counties in New Jersey.

²⁴ The New York Regional Office covers the Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties. The Boston Regional Office covers the remaining counties in New York State.

Appendix A: Sample Census 2010 Form



United States
**Census
2010**

This is the official form for all the people at this address.
It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Use a blue or black pen.

Start here

The Census must count every person living in the United States on April 1, 2010.

Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.

The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:

- Do not count anyone living away either at college or in the Armed Forces.
- Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2010.
- Leave these people off your form, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.

The Census must also include people without a permanent place to stay, so:

- If someone who has no permanent place to stay is staying here on April 1, 2010, count that person. Otherwise, he or she may be missed in the census.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?

Number of people =

2. Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1?

Mark all that apply.

- Children, such as newborn babies or foster children
- Relatives, such as adult children, cousins, or in-laws
- Nonrelatives, such as roommates or live-in baby sitters
- People staying here temporarily
- No additional people

3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home —

Mark ONE box.

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? *Inclúde home equity loans.*
- Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- Rented?
- Occupied without payment of rent?

4. What is your telephone number? We may call if we don't understand an answer.

Area Code + Number

- -

OMB No. 0607-0919-C: Approval Expires 12/31/2011.

Form **D-61** (1-15-2009)

5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person living here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the owner or renter lives somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1.

What is Person 1's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name MI

6. What is Person 1's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

7. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old. Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↴

9. What is Person 1's race? Mark one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↴

- Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
- Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
- Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
- Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.* ↴
- Other Pacific Islander — *Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.* ↴

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↴

10. Does Person 1 sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

- No Yes — *Mark all that apply.*

- In college housing For child custody
- In the military In jail or prison
- At a seasonal or second residence In a nursing home
- For another reason

→ If more people were counted in Question 1, continue with Person 2.

1. Print name of Person 4

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes.

- White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↴ | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↴ |

- Some other race — Print race. ↴

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

- No Yes — Mark all that apply.
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> In college housing | <input type="checkbox"/> For child custody |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In the military | <input type="checkbox"/> In jail or prison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a seasonal or second residence | <input type="checkbox"/> In a nursing home |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> For another reason |

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 5.

1. Print name of Person 5

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on. ↴

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes.

- White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↴

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↴ | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↴ |

- Some other race — Print race. ↴

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

- No Yes — Mark all that apply.
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> In college housing | <input type="checkbox"/> For child custody |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In the military | <input type="checkbox"/> In jail or prison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a seasonal or second residence | <input type="checkbox"/> In a nursing home |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> For another reason |

→ If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 6.

1. Print name of Person 6

Last Name

First Name MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ONE box.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband or wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Parent-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Son-in-law or daughter-in-law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted son or daughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson or stepdaughter | <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer or boarder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother or sister | <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate or roommate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father or mother | <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild | <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ONE box.

- Male Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Please report babies as age 0 when the child is less than 1 year old.
Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2010 Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 5 about Hispanic origin and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

5. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
 Yes, Puerto Rican
 Yes, Cuban
 Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↘

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes.

- White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↘

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — <i>Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</i> ↘ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.</i> ↘ | |

- Some other race — *Print race.* ↘

7. Does this person sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

- No Yes — *Mark all that apply.*
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> In college housing | <input type="checkbox"/> For child custody |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In the military | <input type="checkbox"/> In jail or prison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> At a seasonal or second residence | <input type="checkbox"/> In a nursing home |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> For another reason |

→ **If more than six people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, turn the page and continue.**

INTERNATIONAL COPY

→ If more people live here, turn the page and continue.

If your enclosed postage-paid envelope is missing, please mail your completed form to:

**U.S. Census Bureau
National Processing Center
1201 East 10th Street
Jeffersonville, IN 47132**

If you need help completing this form, call 1-866-872-6868 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.

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¿NECESITA AYUDA? Si usted necesita ayuda para completar este cuestionario, llame al 1-866-928-2010 entre las 8:00 a.m. y 9:00 p.m., 7 días a la semana. La llamada telefónica es gratis.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 10 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this burden to: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0919-C, U.S. Census Bureau, AMSD-3K138, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233. You may e-mail comments to <Paperwork@census.gov>; use "Paperwork Project 0607-0919-C" as the subject.

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