

ROUGHLY EDITED COPY

NATIONAL DISABILITY RIGHTS NETWORK
THE 2020 CENSUS DISABILITY COUNT CONTINUES
MAY 5, 2020, 2:00 P.M.

REMOTE CART PROVIDED BY:
ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION SERVICES, LLC
www.CaptionFamily.com

This is being provided in a rough-draft format. Remote CART, Communication Access Realtime Translation, is provided in order to facilitate communication accessibility and may not be a totally verbatim record of the proceedings.

>> Hi, everyone. We will start the webinar in a couple of minutes but since we want this to be an interactive webinar, we are starting off with a whiteboard exercise. Please tell us what do you hope to learn during today's webinar. There are instructions at the bottom of the page about how you use the whiteboard functions and we are very anxious to hear your comes and questions and to keep this as a very interactive webinar. With that, we will be getting started in a couple of minutes.

>> I see people have added comments about what you hope to learn during today's webinar. I see that someone hopes to learn more about where to go to get information and materials to help promote the census to the consumers of the independent learning centers they work for. That's fantastic. We hope to share that information. People want to learn how people with disabilities are identified and included in the census. That's a good question. We will be talking about that as well. Someone asked what are the best ways to encourage people with disabilities to participate in the census. And how can I help people with disabilities remove the barriers that they have in completing the census. These are all great points. All important information. I think we really want this to be an interactive session and we want to be able to answer as many questions as we can. We very much appreciate everyone joining us. We know this is a difficult circumstance. This is a critical issue and one that we need to rally the disability community around in participating in the census.

So with that, the title of our webinar is the 2020 census

disability count continues. I would like to thank my co-presenters and also send a thank you to the Ford Foundation and Facebook. They have provided support so that we can help disseminate information and engage the disability community in responding to the census because we all want a fair and accurate census. So we appreciate their support. At the end of the presentation you will see a list of the other national disability rights dissemination partners that are working with the arc and with NDRN, the national disability rights network. So our speakers today we have with us robin troutman, deputy director of the National Association of the council on developmental disability. And we have Erica Hudson who is a public policy analyst with the national disability rights network. We appreciate Erica for her expertise and her enthusiasm about all things census and we are deeply appreciative to NDRN for providing us with this platform and all of the interactive technology that we can share with you today and hopefully answer your questions as we proceed.

With that I will turn it over to Erica.

>> Awesome. Thank you so much, Julie. And thank you Robin and everyone who is helping us with today's webinar. We so appreciate it. Without further adieu, we will get right started with a poll question. This question that you will see on your screen as joining us through the Adobe platform is asking you, have you been counted in the 2020 census yet and you can respond by saying yes, not yet or not sure. Any of those questions are appropriate. And you will see a few of the poll questions that we will be leading you through along with additional whiteboard activity and get this engagement up so we can have this conversation like Julie said. A lot of you have utilized the chat box. Please feel free to interact with the chat box and let us know if you have questions. We will be taking questions at the end of the webinar and we will share how to do that and what that looks like. Again, really appreciate everyone's willingness to have fun with us during these difficult times for this conversation.

I want to broadcast our first poll question if you have been counted in the 2020 census yet and so far 40 of you all have been counted and your household has been accounted. Which is fantastic. Two of you have not had opportunity to do so and perhaps today we can fill you in on some of the details on how to do that. Someone just said they aren't sure and that's okay, too. Really appreciate ya'll's willingness to participate with us today through this interactivity as a lot of us are going virtual, if you will, and again feel free to utilize that chat box if you have any questions, we will be there and be sure to answer any of those as we move forward with today's

webinar.

In light of our poll question, again, we are all about having fun during these really hard times. On your screen you will see a meme of Joey Tribbiani from friends that responded to the 2020 census. That could be you if you have not yet responded. Definitely make sure if you have questions on how to respond to the 2020 census and how to say I'm counted to let us know. We will continue with what the plan is for today's webinar and today's agenda. First off Robin will kick us off with a census 201. You are familiar with what the census is and what it looks like and that's what we are calling it a census 201 to discuss some of the more in-depth details and answer any questions that folks might have. And of course then we want to discuss how census 2020 looks like amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. A lot of us have questions of what it looks like and we have gone virtual and want to know what the time line is. And then Julia is going to lead us into a section of all of the frequently asked questions we see a lot. Both Robin, Julia and I work on the 2020 census and the area of disability. We want to make sure we are on the same page before we dive into a question-and-answer session. Feel free to out that chat box and we will continue answering the questions throughout and then that will be at the end.

Now I will hand it over to Robin to do a census 201 for us.

>> Can everyone hear me now?

>> Yes.

>> Good. Two different systems to manage my mute and my video, but I think we are good to go. Thank you, Erica, and Julie, for this opportunity for the National Association of councils on developmental disabilities to be a part of this important work to remind everyone how necessary it is to take part in the 2020 census. Just a couple of facts. The census is required in the U.S. Constitution every ten years we do an accurate count of every person living in this country. Why. Billions of dollars in federal funding goes to hospitals and fire departments, schools, roads and other resources and that is all determined based on the census data. So everyone needs to be counted. It's extremely important for people in the disability community because we are considered the hard to count population. It's a little confusing because we -- there are no questions on the census that are related to disability, but it is still so important for people with disabilities to be accurately counted. As I mentioned. It really focuses on federal funding. It also talks -- the data goes toward

community resources. Not only for federal funding for hospitals and fire departments, schools, roads, but also there are more than 100 programs that include Medicaid, head start, block grants for community mental health services and the supplemental nutrition assistance program and known as SNAP. That funding is determined on census data. When there isn't enough money because of a specific state or community, it's because the numbers aren't correct and therefore services and programs for people with disabilities can be cut.

Most importantly, census data is used to determine how many representatives each state gets in the house of representatives. If you are concerned about you live in a state that maybe you don't feel is accurately represented because of the way the representatives are -- what's the word I'm looking for? Determined? We need to make sure everyone is counted so that way an accurate number representatives for each community is determined.

So what is a hard to count population? As I mentioned, the 2020 census is going to aim to count every single person that is living in the United States. Nearly one in five people with disabilities are living in areas that are considered hard to count. An area that is defined as hard to count is either households in the area where the census bureau solely through enumeration operation where people come to your house to count. Or if it's mail return rate for the 2010 census was less than 73% return. So that is why it's so important because we want every community counted. Figures for that data only refer to the total civilian non-constitutionalized population of people with disabilities. People that live in the community in houses. People in institutions and group homes are counted in a different way and we will get to that shortly.

The reason why people are hard to locate? It's because people don't necessarily know what -- when people are coming to their door, I know we don't always answer my door when someone knocks on it. You don't realize who is coming to your door when they are asking to do the census. When poorly designed and tested, inaccessible surveys can restrict the participation of people with disabilities and that is why our organization plus many others in the disability community are working so hard to ensure that participating in the census is as accessible as possible and that is why -- accessible as possible. That is why there is an on-line version. You can do it by phone, in paper or in person. All of these reasons together is why we are using the hashtag this year of disability counts 2020 because we know that people with disability are affected most when the numbers are not accurate and therefore state grants are not appropriated correctly

and also because they maybe aren't being located or persuaded correctly to have an actual count.

As I mentioned, the census data goes to federal funding programs. Three of these specifically are the supplement and nutrition program otherwise known as SNAP and special education grants to states and medical assistance programs, Medicaid and Medicare. Also just for not these programs but think of your morning commute if you have one. Census results influence highway planning and construction as well as grants for buses, subways and other transit systems. If you are a person with limited mobility and already you are having trouble getting public transportation to get to your place of employment, imagine if you weren't counted correctly and not enough federal funding is going to those highways and/or bus systems. Or think of your local schools. Census results can help determine how money is allocated for the head start programs and for grants that support teachers and special educations like the IDEA. I don't know if you know this but the top three federal assistance programs affected by census data are Medicaid, the supplemental medical assistance program and Medicare Part B. It's 132 actual programs that are affected by census data, so you have your top three and if you go a little farther down you will find the vocational rehab state grant. Children's health insurance programs. As I mentioned special education grants to the state and even farther down the list you have support of housing for people with disabilities, support of employment for people with disability and voting access for people with disabilities are all affected, all of these state grants are affected by the accurate census data. So it is so important that everyone is counted correctly so that way none of the programs receive reduced funding in your state.

Also community resources. You know, so not only does the census 20 data are they going to provide base line numbers for federal disaster relief, but also preparation, rescue coordination and new fire stations. Think about what are we have coming. Not only are we in the pandemic right now for COVID-19, but natural disasters fast approaching. A lot of the census data really will make sure that FEMA and other -- that Health and Human Services, their federal disaster relief has the accurate count so that each area that is impacted by hurricanes or forest fires or tornadoes are getting the right resources to help people in need.

Other programs that are supported by census data are support for rural areas to restore wildlife. Prevent child abuse. Prepare for wildfires and to provide a housing assistance for older adults

and people with disabilities. So much can be determined from the census data that affect everyone. So it's very important that we all get counted.

>> So we come to our next polling question which is: Why does the 2020 census matter to you? The answers are, I want to make sure everyone is counted. I want to make sure my community receives fair and accurate federal funding. And I want to make sure my community receives fair and accurate resources. We have a lot of people answering so thank you. Keep going. Keep going. I hope -- ooh, I realize I'm not far. We are starting to get -- if you don't answer you are welcome to put anything else in the chat box, too. If you find the three answers don't quite get where you are coming from, that would be great also. Just broadcast some results just in the interim, you will see that 34 of you want to make sure that your community receives fair and accurate federal funding. And then 31 -- there is a little voice in the background. I apologize. That is Ben and he is ready for a snack. Also 31 of you were saying you want to make sure your community receives fair and accurate resources, and then 25, you want to make sure that everyone is counted. And let's be honest, all three of them are appropriate.

>> Funding for sure. We need to be able to pay for the programs that are paid for every day. Thank you. So with that, I think we are going to switch it -- sorry, I'm all of a sudden -- Erica.

>> Robin, that was wonderful and Ben I feel you. I also want a snack. I get it. Thank you so much for that recap to re-iterate this is also important. I can say a lot of this I did not know before a year ago getting started with the census. Please let us know if you have any questions because we know this is a lot and a lot of people don't necessarily know that census funding is for census status is crucial and it can be exciting to talk about and you might hear my excitement as we dive into some of the resources and some of the ways to understand the count continues in this difficult time that we are having. I'm going to do some screen sharing on my part here to share some resources that are available. I also have a magnifier on my screen, just as a heads up as I'm visually impaired and it helps when I look into things. If it is a lot please don't hesitate to let me know. I'm hoping to maneuver these resources as clearly and effectible for everyone to make sure we are all on the same page for some of these resources are available.

On your screen right now you should be able to see the 2020 census self-response page. The census bureau themselves have provided and

update on a regular basis. So on the left-hand corner of our screen right now we can see that current national self-response rate of the 2020 census is 56.6% which is really exciting number and that means that amount of households based on U.S. census bureau data that have self-responded via the internet, phone or via e-mail through the 2020 census. We have a bit to go as we want to keep that to 100%, but nonetheless we will try to get that number up and that's what the bureau is actively doing and all of you all by being on this webinar and engaging on this conversation to learn what the resources are available. You can access this tool as well. You just -- it's linked in this webinar but then also I encourage you all to either follow along my screen right now as I will be maneuvering throughout it, or go on to your own and do your own thing as you will hear me talk and discuss how to do this. This is an exciting tool to see where as a nation we are in related to census data and what we have to do. Again, if you look at the 20 census self-response not posted by the census bureau, you can look at your own state.

I'm personally located in Virginia. I would go to the right-hand corner of this screen and I want to know how many people in the state of Virginia have self-responded to the 2020 census so far. See where I can support my neighbors and get up -- get out the count for this. As you will see I click on the state of Virginia either through that tab or you can Zoom in to the map a little closer as I'm realizing navigating the screen is interesting here. I Mr. Excited that Virginia self-response rate is 51.2% which is higher than the national average. We are going strong in the state of Virginia and have a lot more to do moving forward. This is the tool that you can utilize between your state and county and your community to know where you are at. So you also have the opportunity to look at specific counties in your area and figure out where people are that might need extra support. And now my screen is booting up which is really exciting as you can tell so I hope you all are playing around with this on your screen and doing that. This is a great time for my computer to not be feeling it. But nonetheless, here it comes as I continue. And I'm going to hit on my county in particular because I'm located in Arlington county. Very close to where the Arlington national cemetery is if you are familiar with the D.C. area. Now the census bureau self-response app has more details about what my community is looking at and we share these details with you to emphasize the importance that the count continues and we have a bit to go to make sure that everyone is counted in the 2020 census. Also as an educational tool it's better to understand where to get these hard to count communities. This is the map booting up and taking its time. It means that so many people want to know what the response

rate is on average. Doing that, emphasizing that you can do this on your own and you can do this with your community and making sure that everyone is counted. Now we see the Virginia self-response rate at 61.2. And Arlington county, that's 65.3. That's good. I'm not going to post in my apartment Facebook group that needs a self-response because I trust a lot of them have done that. This is a fantastic resource for you all to do. It has instructions on the census bureau website on how to navigate the sites. In fact, I was not the best person to do this for you but wanted to showcase the resources that are out there.

Another fantastic resource that we are going to take the opportunity to show you today as we screen share is the hard to count census 2020 map. I'm switching my screen now to another interactive map that you can also easily access. This is the map that they have developed the last couple of months and have some incredible information that the census bureau has but definitely more in detail as we are looking at hard to count communities and our resources might need to be put in place.

The other day I had a great time looking at the state of Indiana. I went to Indiana University. Go Hoosiers. Now -- I don't know why I said that and probably -- the census and in 2017 and wanted to see how my community was doing college students are perhaps home and it's a lot of questions of where college students are counted amid the pandemic even though they are supposed to be in college. I had a good time looking at the state of Indiana. I'm moving in closer to this map on my screen and we have Bloomington, Indiana. That got close to the screen. To really understand where my college time was doing in a relationship to 2020 census is having a really large campus population. We scroll slowly over to the left-hand side of our screen now we see very similar data to what we saw on the census bureau's website. We see Indiana self-response rate as of yesterday was 61.3% which is super exciting. In comparison here, we also see what the self-response rate was in 2010 as of April 30th, 2010. It was 69.6%. Which is a really interesting comparison. You have the opportunity to look at what it has progressed over the time and see those peaks to understand the data -- peaks to understand the data. My professor can tell you that I'm not very good at statistics so all of this is overwhelming to me. If you feel the same, don't worry. We are on the same page. This has some really good explanations of what some of the census data mean and what the rates were in 2010 and how you can compare it. You can even look even further by clicking on this blue bar on the left hand of your screen and diving into what those response rates look like and the internet access and census

geographics and be able to count that. You have the opportunity here as you develop further interest in this perhaps to look at these census tracts that are considered hard to count. Where you can find details about how many young children were undercounted in 2010. That's where you can find those renting or owning different types of property in 2010 and should understand those hard to count populations that Robin talked about in the beginning of our webinar.

I want to point out that unfortunately disability is not included in this map because disability questions are not asked on the census. Those are asked by another survey that we will discuss in detail. If you are looking for disability specific data, you can't find that specifically on this map. However we understand that people with disabilities are in every community and every community should be counted in the 2020 census. These resources including the hard to count map as well as the census bureau self-response rate can be helpful schools as you try to talk to people about the 2020 census as it continues well into the next couple of months. Even during the pandemic. We want to showcase the resources and understand that it was a lot. But there are plenty of resources out there who understand what some of our self-response rates look at because there is a lot to do and I would say the pandemic has definitely changed some of these things. That's what we wanted to touch base on here during today's webinar. We are excited that self-response rate because I don't think no one saw the circumstances we are in.

As I mentioned the rate in 2010 for self-response was calculated until April 30th of 2010 because that was when that self-response phase did end, but that's when our other operations began. But now because of COVID-19 self-response rate has been extended until October 31, 2020. Originally this deadline was July 31, 2020. But because the census bureau had to adjust the operations because of the pandemic, every single household in the United States can now self-respond to the 2020 census up until October 31, 2020. Some of these adjustments have been made as we look at the next screen because the time line for the census has been adjusted because they had to put some of their operations on hold in order to protect the staff and well being of the census bureau and also protect all of us. You will see on the screen an updated time line from the U.S. census bureau where we see the self-response rate to the census all the way up until October 31. If you come across people will say I missed the deadline. I can't respond to the 2020 census. You can say, you can actually respond. The deadline is not until October 31.

A lot of us I imagine get questions of group quarters and people

are counted. Julie and I will talk about group quarters and that operations later in the webinar. That's still ongoing. If you have a family member or a friend or you work with people who perhaps live in group quarters they are also actively being counted throughout the next couple of months all the way until the deadline of the census.

Update is being updated. Update leave means that an areas where there are perhaps not reliable mailings, so for example I got a mail from the U.S. census bureau and by nature the response to the 2020 census and I'm sure a lot of you did as well. Update leave operation of the census bureau is when they go to households across the country who don't have reliable mail service and they perhaps utilize a field office. But field office don't get census information, census bureau goes door to door to drop off the census letter in the census questionnaire itself. That operation had to be put on hold because of COVID-19 and protect the -- and in some states it was announced by the bureau yesterday that this was going to be starting up again in areas that are considered safe to be doing so. As of right now across the country this operation would not start until June 13 on a broad scale. But the census bureau is updating this as they are gathering more information per state. A good example of this is with P.O. Boxes is perhaps on tribal land where they don't have a mailbox and they don't have addresses. So the census bureau needs to be able to drop off the census form to those individuals in order to make sure they are also counted. That's a good way of remembering update leave and anyone has a P.O. Box they aren't getting the census mail and that's why the census bureau has this update leave operation.

Some will be in-person activities that will be happening for any of those households that have not self-responded to the 2020 census as of August 11th. That's when census takers and census enumerators will begin the process of the non-response follow-up. Known as NRFU. That's when census takers will going and knocking on doors to ask people to ensure they are counted in the 2020 census. This operation has been put on hold because of the pandemic that was originally set to begin here in April going through July. Going to be starting at the end of the summer and going well into October 31. Making sure that we can see that 66 percentile is right now and we can get that up to 100% to make sure every other person in the United States is counted in the 2020 census and the count very much continues with everything going on.

Now thank you for hearing me out on that and listening to everything that we had to say we want to dive into an opportunity to quickly ask questions and Julie and Robin and I will go back and forth

anticipating the questions -- answering the question we get. We would love for you to participate in our whiteboard activity answering what FAQs, what frequently asked questions do you get about the 2020 census. Feel free to use the tools and put it on this screen or utilize the chat box because I think this could be helpful as we answer some of these FAQs and go into our question and answer session. We will be talking about the resources available. Really appreciate folks listening to us and I will put my magnifier on so I can see the screen. Again, really appreciate everyone's willingness to participate.

Looks like we have a quiet group at the moment regarding this. Definitely feel free to add anything. I will continue talking. We will be answering questions about group quarters along with touching base on census data safe and where are these disability related questions at. It does look like a lot of people are commenting in the chat box right now, but we want to be representful to everyone's time. I did see that someone asked a question, did you say NRFU is going from August 11 to October 31? And that is correct. So that non-response follow-up occurring in August, September and October. To finish out. Make sure everyone is counted in the 2020 census.

Without further adieu -- of course, thank you for using the chat box. We will move on to our frequently asked questions. As you are typing in the chat box and I will hand this over to Julie to answer our FAQs with Robin. Thank you all for listening and we will get started with our FAQs.

>> I think the number one question we are asked are disability related questions asked on the 2020 questions. I will turn it over to Robin to respond.

>> I think Erica touched on this earlier, but the answer to that and I think I did, too. The answer is no. The actual census did not ask any disability specific related questions. The survey that you would find questions related to disability is called the American community survey, also known as the ACS. The difference is that the 2020 census only really asks a few questions. I don't know for those of you who haven't seen it yet, I mean, it asks you age, birthday, how many people are living in your home. I think it's seven questions total. Erica and Julie could prep me if I'm wrong but it's very, very basic. The ACS goes much deeper into other demographic information. And is ongoing to keep that up to date. I believe the ACS is every year while the census is only every ten years. And really the reason why the census doesn't ask for a lot of specific demographics is because we want to get people to respond and we know that more of a census knows,

let's be real, people in council knows, the longer the survey, the less actual thoughtful answers you will get. So the shorter the survey, the more people won't find it as such a time burden. If you are looking for more specific questions related to disability demographics, then you would find those on the American community survey of which most of the organizations I know NDRN, the arc, we all use data related to that. But the census is not going to ask anything specific.

>> I think it's also important to add and Erica was talking about that earlier that the self-response is what we really want for the census. It's cheaper when people respond. When you have to send census workers out, the cost of doing the survey goes really high. So that is always been a factor in how many questions are asked on the census. And I also just from my own personal -- this is one of my pet peeves, but Congress has to approve all of the questions. They are not just made up. It's a very difficult process to add a question. It has to go through a lot of testing. That's why most of the demographic information is in the ACS and not in the census. Where the goal is to just count everyone.

So I think this is also a very commonly asked question. Is my 2020 census data safe? I'm going to turn that one over to Erica to respond.

>> Thanks, Julie. The answer here is yes. And we just want -- this is a question that we all put in the wake of unfortunate frauds and so people are concerned about their data and want to make sure that is being kept confidential and the information that the census bureau collects is protected under law, under title 13. So any information that the census bureau protects and it will not be shared with your personal identification or personal information or anything like that. It is on that broader scale to say how many people are of age of 25 in the United States. It will have that information available, but not anything related to where you live, where you are located or anything like that. It is safe. The census bureau has a lot of great materials on 2020 census data is safe. Here is a video that you all are welcome to look at when you get a chance. Linked into the web link on this page as well. It's a 30 second video explaining that it's protected by law and not to be shared by anyone else. As people ask the questions about why my 2020 census data safe, be able to share that as a resource and it's protected. That's a great question and want to make sure that people are comfortable. And the biggest thing is that people should never share their Social Security number, credit card information. Nothing like that is on the 2020 census. People

experience anything like that, important to note and that it would be fraud or any type of scam because the 2020 census does not ask any of that and does not need that to be provided with any means of self-responding to the 2020 census. The short answer is 2020 census that is safe and we want to make sure you all have the resources to be able to share with people in your community about why it's safe. Thank you for asking that question.

>> Before I move on to the next question, I see in the chat that someone asked how does one get the ACS. I thought I would answer that real quickly because we move on too far from the ACS. The ACS is a representative sample of people living in the United States. So it is a randomly drawn kind of traditional survey selection process. So I can't call the census bureau and say, I want to participate in the ACS. They make sure that statistically it's accurate and that they survey enough people for that information. I hope that answered that question and we had a question about the recorders which is our next question we had identified that we know a lot of people are asking about. The question we posed was how are people living in group quarters like nursing homes or college dorms or group homes counted in the 2020 census? I'm turning that over to Erica to answer.

>> Awesome. Thank you. And I think Michael in the chat you posed that question as well and that's a great question that I think all three of us here presenting can relate to. I think that's the number one question I'm asked a lot. And it's important here to note that again every single person in the U.S. counts in the 2020 census but the U.S. census bureau has a different operation when counting people in group quarters. For example, those who live in college dorms as mentioned I was at IU at Indiana University when I was living in my dorm if I was still there, I would have been counted through the census bureau through the quarters operation and my dorm would have counted me through a process of E-response and that's going in some of the nitty-gritty details about how reporter operation works. The group quarters has option to work with the census bureau and fill out the census on behalf of everyone living in their facility. For example when I was in a dorm, my dorm would have counted me and left the census bureau know how many people were living in that dorm at the time with the information available. Another thing that group quarters operation could be doing is the census bureau employees can come to the group home for example and help people fill out the 2020 census but that relies on the group quarters administrators first who are working with the census bureau to making sure that they are counting everyone possibly in an efficient manner. It's a group process and the group quarters operation will hear that a lot. The GQ operation

and the resource I wanted to flag is a fantastic one that was created in how group homes are being counted in the 2020 census. That is on the arc website and Julie is the person to talk more about that but a shout out to them that their work sheet is super helpful to me so I would say if you are working with people who do live in group homes, whether that's a nursing home or anything like that and are asking, what about me, have I been counted in the 24020 census yet because they have not received that letter in the mail because they live in a group quarter, this is the practice they will be going toward making sure they are counted. Definitely talk to people that you are working with that are living in group quarters and ask if they have been told by their group quarters administrators on the 2020 census and if not work with them in the group quarters to make sure they are accurately being counted in the 2020 census and then everyone living in those group quarters are being counted in the 2020 census as well. Definitely be mindful of that people living in households will receive a letter in the mail from the U.S. census bureau asking them to self-respond. People who live in dorms they will not receive a letter as they are counted through the group quarter operation. So again definitely check out the arc resource and I will pass it on to Julie to add anything related to group quarters as well.

>> Thank you, Erica. We have gotten questions about this. So period where the census bureau reaches out to group quarters administrators was in February and early March. So most of that contact if a group home had been identified as a group home by the census bureau should have already happened before COVID-19. I think there had been some difficulties because the local area census office had closed and been on pause during the pandemic. So each of the group home administrators was working with a certain person in their local census office. So that process had slowed. We encourage people to be patient. If you started that process, it will be completed. You got more time to complete it. And I also would like to remind people if you weren't working with the census bureau or weren't identified at the group quarters you might be living in a shared living situation with one other roommate, then the census will view you as a household. So you should get your census form and respond to it as a household and not worry about the group quarter process. It's not clear what process you will be counted on we are trying to educate people about both the group quarters process and reminding everyone who lives in any kind of shared living situation to fill out your census forms. It's important.

With that, I think we will move on. We had one other question to identify to talk about during this section and that is how can I

help? What resources are available and how can I help people. I'm going to turn that over to Robin to respond to that question.

>> Thank you. Just a couple before I do answer this I will note that it is nine questions on the census form. I double-checked it. And then also something that we shared reminds you even with the pandemic census day is still April -- was still April 1. So you still base your household count as of how many people were living in your home as of April 1. Am I still correct on that, Erica and Julie? I don't think -- even though everything else has been kind of pushed so you still note how many people are living in your home as of April 1 of this past year. Even let's say you are pregnant and you had a baby delivered on March 31 and that baby is counted in the 2020 census. However, if that baby was delivered on April 2nd, nope. They get to wait. And that is why while we want to be as accurate as possible, there are still some squishy areas. That said, how can we help? Number one talk to your friends, family, make sure that they are counted. Make sure that they have received that information. Talk about the importance. Talk about it on social media, e-mails, whole -- hold virtual events. Hold on one second. I'm sorry.

>> Share some of the resources, the arc has an amazing place on their website, NDRN. NACD has their one vote now site that has all of the census information. You can go to the census.gov. You can go to census counts. All of the other organizations working with the three of us sharing all kinds of e-mails. Keep talking about it. Letting people know why it's so important and is the best we can do and given we are all using social media and using social media is definitely one of the best ways to do it.

Somebody did ask in the chat box if there are no disability related questions on the census, why is it so important for people with disabilities to be counted? And as we have talked about, it's for services. People with disabilities not everyone but a lot of the population receives services from their states that are administered by the Federal Government through the data received by the census. So we need everyone to be counted. I'm going to take it back and put myself on mute.

>> I want to take a second, the arc did produce in conjunction of the plain language materials in both English and Spanish to kind of help explain the census and hope guide people. We have video that is in Spanish and English that is plain language and I wanted to do a shout out to our colleagues at ASAN they did a fantastic job helping us. There is a lot of resources that we can share and we want to continue

to make those available so check out our website and as we develop other materials or other social media campaigns, we will continue to share that with folks.

>> I think I'm turning it over to Erica.

>> And we are now in a session where we will answer question and answers from you. Because it makes sense for us to talk about it because everyone and hope you enjoy my -- some folks had asked in the chat how they can access all of the material from today's webinar and some of the creative memes that our communication team has put together for us and we want to share that as Julie and robin said there are so many materials out there that you don't have to reinvent the wheel if you don't want to and this webinar itself we were able to put together a bunch of links to visit so you will see that on your screen. You have the PowerPoint presentation available. The arc centers web page. NDRN website and the top campaign. You will see hashtag disability count visual tool kit. That's where you can find all of the Joey Tribbiani and it's fun to talk about it because there are so many resources available out there that we want you all to have it and we will follow up after today's webinar and share these resources. Just want to make sure you know where to find that and excited to answer some of the questions you all have as we really appreciate you acting -- asking in the chat box already. I want to let folks on the phone know that if you want to ask a question, please dial -- or hit 0-1 on your phone and you will be put in the queue and we will work with our producers to make sure that we can get those questions answered. Again, if you are on the phone and want to ask questions, please hit 0-1 and you will be put in the queue.

Before going into this, I did see a question about native lands that Michael asked. And Michael said it in the chat box. What about people who live on native lands? How are they counted? In Arizona we have 18 Indian reservations. That's a great point and that's something that admittedly the census bureau has had to adjust its operations because of that update leave of operations we touched on where census takers drop off the actual questionnaire to households because they perhaps don't have mail. That's something we see in Arizona. That's something the census bureau is trying to figure out and that is planned to begin in the next couple of weeks including Arizona. Right now it is not safe to be in Arizona for census takers to be doing that. So right know that has been put on hold. But because the census has been extended. The census bureau and its Congress and the national Indians have a fantastic sensation web page that people who live on tribal lands or who are advocates for Native

Americans to make sure that everyone is counted. It has been a struggle amidst the pandemic because the census bureau had to change some of its operation because of the health risks it poses. We are hopeful because of the deadline for the census has been extended. There will be more time for the census bureau employees to go to tribal nations and deliver these packets that people can respond to the 2020 census. It's something that NDRN is keeping an eye on in working with our partners and a lot of folks in the civil rights community that are making sure that people who are on tribal land are 100 lesser counted in the 2020 -- is -- and it has put a hold on that for the time being. It will happen. And Julie or Robin, do you want add anything on that end to making sure that everyone is counted?

>> I will respond to another question that was in the chat if Robin doesn't have anything to add.

>> No, no. I'm good. I will note one thing that the leadership conference on civil and human rights has -- has a lot of resources for specific minority groups. I know they work very closely with -- I can't remember the actual -- the name of the actual group, but I know they are working closely with Asian Americans and Hispanic Americans to make sure that all groups, not just we are focused on the disability population, but if you go to some of their resources on the leadership conference site and I know Erica has spoken a number of times at their conferences on this and from a disability perspective. They if you go to their site they have a lot of different resources for maybe some specific groups that some of you are referring to or maybe work with outside of the disability community. That's all I have.

>> Awesome. And just to add to that, Sherry added in the chat box related to the hand delivered questionnaires have been delivered to areas yet? That operation started on March 15th but had to be stopped on March 18th because of the pandemic. Is that currently on hold. The census bureau and its partners are actively trying to make sure when they should do this to get those delivered to households that need to respond that way. That's a great question, Sherry and -- so go ahead.

>> I wanted to raise the issue that Shannon raised in the chat box about how to help people with disabilities remove the barriers they may face at completing the census. And I thought it was worthwhile to remind people that for the first time ever you can respond to the census by phone. And for some people that may be a more accessible way than completing the written census or the on-line version. The on-line version is new as well. So you have three different options

of how to respond. And we have been asked questions a lot about can people help someone answer the questions -- the answer is you should advise people to call the census bureau if they have questions or need help. They recognize that some people with disabilities for various reasons may need some assistance in filling out the questionnaire. That is fine. It's not a widespread answer because the census bureau is very protective of the data and the constitutional protections that the data not be shared. So nobody wants to encourage a lot of people to have access to this data. We want to protect people's privacy rights. You can help someone complete the census or have -- or provide some support in that process. I did want to raise the issue of the various ways you can respond to the census.

>> Authenticate great. Thank you for covering that. And with that, too, I want to make sure if anyone is on the phone line they can also get their questions in. So let's see if there are anyone on the phone line. And see if we can answer any questions there as well.

>> Yes, ma'am.

>> We were wondering, my wife and I, were wondering about group homes and nursing homes other than getting an actual mailed census form that you fill out. Is that the only way? A lot of people don't have the internet access in nursing homes or group homes or anything like that. This is John and Cheryl Blake in Nashville, Tennessee.

>> Thank you for that question, John and Cheryl. We really appreciate it. And that's a great point that you are bringing up. How they don't have internet or -- in those matters and that's something that we want to base on how people in group homes and group quarters and in nursing homes are most likely counted through that group quarters operation where their administrators will likely make sure that they are being counted in the 2020 census and that they are actively working with the census bureau to make sure that everyone in their nursing home or group home is counted. And I would love to then flag the arc resource that they have on group homes because that really explains the process more in-depth. The overall thing to remember as I toss it to Julie and Robin that people are counted and they will be counted in that group quarters process. So they will not have to worry about filling out a form and can make sure they have self-responding as their group home administrator or those -- to run the facility are counting them as the census bureau group quarters operation. And it's important to make sure that they are being counted so if they haven't heard anything about the 2020 census they can ask these questions to people they work with in the facility. And to have these active

conversations. And advocates can make sure that is being done, too. I want to see what Julie and Robin have anything else on that end.

>> I would just add that it is a process where usually the individual living in the nursing home will not be asked to fill it out. The administrator will usually use the roster of people living there and fill it out themselves either electronically or there may be paper forms. There are a couple of different ways that the census bureau figures out how to do this with the administrators. The onus is not usually on the resident of the nursing home. It's usually in the administrator of the facility.

>> Excellent. And I know we are running tight on time but I saw Shannon added a great question in the chat box and it's a person with a disability can request reasonable accommodations for, for example, large print. One thing here to flag is as households do have the opportunity to self-respond is that the census bureau has a large print language guide available on their website. This unfortunately is only a guide. It's not the census itself. It's a large print guide explaining step by step on how an individual fills out the census and the questions are asked on the census. You would unfortunately not be able to use the large print language guide and then send that in the mail responding that way. And that case it is encouraged for people to perhaps use the internet self-response option. I know personally as an individual who is visually impaired I think the large print language guide is great but I wouldn't be able to see the small questionnaire itself so I chose to self-respond via internet. I acknowledge that I'm grateful to have the opportunity to have internet access to respond to this. Definitely something that us in the disability rights community are working with the census bureau and unfortunately nothing can be changed for the 2020 census on it being a language, but I'm thinking in the years ahead that we can work something out there to make it more accessible. The phone line does utilize TDD technology as well. So someone who uses that technology who might be Deaf or hard-of-hearing will be able to call the phone through the census bureau as well. There are resources on the 2020 census where we discuss some of the more features in more detail.

I realize I want to take personal note and say thank you to everyone and a huge shout out to Robin and Julie for being amazing co-presenters and to our host Marcia who helped us put this together and Charles being a support. And I want to leave time for Julie and Robin to say anything. From my end, thank you, thank you, thank you so much and I appreciate you taking the time to listen to me today and again thank you.

>> This is Robin, I will say thank you to Julie for the opportunity and Erica for taking the lead on the slides and for Ben for helping me make all of my points. Thank you everyone.

>> And I just wanted to add a big thank you -- I've listed our other national dissemination partners and trying to get people engaged in the census so I know they are sharing information about the census and I want to thank them and we will be looking closely at the chat to see -- I don't think we answered every question here, but it's really helpful to get feedback from you about what questions you have so that we can prepare resources to help you do all that you can to ensure a fair and accurate census. Thank you everyone for joining us and please take good care.