

GAO

Testimony

Before the Subcommittee on Information
Policy, Census, and National Archives,
Committee on Oversight and Government
Reform, House of Representatives

For Release on Delivery
Expected at 10:00 a.m. EDT
Monday, March 23, 2009

2010 CENSUS

**Communications Campaign
Has Potential to Boost
Participation**

Statement of Robert Goldenkoff
Director, Strategic Issues



GAO

Accountability * Integrity * Reliability



Highlights of [GAO-09-525T](#), a testimony before the Subcommittee on Information Policy, Census, and National Archives, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives

Why GAO Did This Study

A complete and accurate census is becoming an increasingly daunting task, in part because the nation's population is growing larger, more diverse, and more reluctant to participate, according to the U.S. Census Bureau (Bureau). When the census misses a person who should have been included, it results in an undercount, and the differential impact on various subpopulations, such as minorities, is particularly problematic.

This testimony provides an update on the Bureau's readiness to implement its Integrated Communications Campaign, one of several efforts aimed at reducing the undercount. GAO focused on the campaign's key components: partnerships with local and national organizations, paid advertising and public relations, and Census in Schools (designed to reach parents and guardians through their school-age children). GAO also discusses the extent to which the rollout of the campaign is consistent with factors important for greater accountability and successful results. This testimony is based on previously issued work, ongoing reviews of relevant documents, and interviews with key Bureau officials.

What GAO Recommends

GAO made several prior recommendations in its earlier review of the Bureau's partnership program, all of which were implemented. At this time, GAO is not making any new recommendations.

View [GAO-09-525T](#) or [key components](#). For more information, contact Robert N. Goldenkoff at (202) 512-2757 or goldenkoffr@gao.gov.

2010 CENSUS

Communications Campaign Has Potential to Boost Participation

What GAO Found

The Bureau has made notable progress in rolling out key components of its communications campaign; if implemented as planned, the campaign will help position the Bureau to address the undercount. For example, to help promote the census and convince individuals—especially hard-to-count groups—to respond, the Bureau plans to partner with state, local, and tribal governments; religious, community, and social service organizations; and private businesses to secure a more complete count. According to the Bureau, it has thus far secured partnership agreements with more than 10,000 organizations for 2010. The Bureau intends to focus its efforts on hard-to-count communities using data from the 2000 Census, and additional funding made available from the recently enacted economic recovery legislation will enable the Bureau to greatly expand staffing for the partnership program. Future success will depend in part on how well the Bureau communicates with partners and incorporates other best practices from 2000, as well as on how well it monitors the progress of the partnership efforts and whether it uses results-oriented measures so as to deploy resources as needed.

The Bureau updated its paid media and public relations strategy from 2000 to meet a changing media environment and plans to focus its efforts on hard-to-count populations. In addition to traditional outlets such as television and radio, the Bureau also intends to employ on line media, such as podcasts and blogs. Currently, the Bureau plans to devote 55 percent of its advertising resources to national media, which provides the broadest reach, and 45 percent to local media, which better targets specific hard-to-count communities. The Bureau has also completed research on factors affecting census participation, which could help the Bureau address the long-standing issue of converting awareness of the census into actual participation. The Census in Schools program is also moving forward. Like the other components of the communications campaign, the Bureau plans to target its efforts to those schools where data from the 2000 Census suggest that the program will have the most impact: school districts in hard-to-count communities and kindergarten through 8th grade.

In general, the design of the Bureau's communications campaign appears to be comprehensive, integrated, shaped by the Bureau's experience in the 2000 Census, and targeted to hard-to-count populations. The programs GAO reviewed are in the planning or early implementation phases, and future success will depend on how well the Bureau moves from the design to operational phases. Further, while the extra money the Bureau received under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 will help augment its outreach efforts, it does not necessarily follow that additional activity will yield higher response rates. Therefore, consistent with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act the Bureau will need to identify, among other things, (1) cost estimates of the activities being funded, (2) the objectives and outcome-related goals of the planned spending, and (3) how the spending will help achieve those goals.

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for the opportunity to be here today to discuss the U.S. Census Bureau's (Bureau) efforts to improve participation and reduce the undercount in the next national headcount. As you know, the census is mandated by the U.S. Constitution and provides data that are vital to the nation. These data are used, for example, to apportion and redistrict the seats of the U.S. House of Representatives, realign the boundaries of the legislative districts of each state, and allocate federal financial assistance.

Counting everyone in a country as large and diverse as the United States is a significant challenge, in part because people are becoming increasingly difficult to find and reluctant to respond to the census. When the census misses a person who should have been included, it results in an undercount; an overcount occurs when an individual is counted in error. Such errors are particularly problematic because of their differential impact on various subgroups. Minorities, renters, and children, for example, are more likely to be undercounted by the census while more affluent groups, such as people with vacation homes, are more likely to be enumerated more than once.

To help reduce the undercount for the 2010 Census, the Bureau developed the Integrated Communications Campaign aimed at hard-to-count populations. Its components include partnerships with government, private sector, social service, and other organizations; paid advertising; public relations; and Census in Schools (a program designed to reach parents and guardians through their school-age children). Funding for the communications campaign received a substantial boost under the recently enacted economic stimulus legislation.¹ The conference report² accompanying this legislation provided "up to \$250,000,000 shall be for partnership and outreach efforts to minority communities and hard-to-reach populations," a 61 percent increase over the \$410 million the Bureau had originally budgeted for its communications effort.

Importantly, the communications campaign is just one example of the tremendous effort the Bureau puts forth to improve participation and help reduce the undercount. Other activities include building a complete and

¹ American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5 (Feb. 17, 2009).

² H.R. Rep. No. 111-16, at 417 (2009).

accurate address list, using special enumeration programs, and offering language assistance guides in 59 languages.

Although the Bureau has made considerable progress in gearing up its communications campaign for the 2010 Census, encouraging traditionally hard-to-count populations, such as minorities, renters, and linguistically isolated households, will be difficult. Besides such long-standing challenges as the nation's cultural diversity, the Bureau also faces newly emerging issues, such as local anti-illegal immigration campaigns and a post-September 11 environment that could heighten some groups' fears of government agencies. At the same time, the Bureau's communications campaign must not only raise public awareness of the census, it must also motivate people to respond—a far thornier task.

At your request, this statement focuses on the Bureau's readiness to reduce the undercount through its Integrated Communications Campaign, paying particular attention to the partnership, paid advertising and public relations, and Census in Schools programs. We will also discuss the extent to which the rollout of the campaign is consistent with various factors that we believe will result in greater accountability and more successful results. These factors include the extent to which the various components of the communications campaign (1) were informed by lessons learned from the 2000 Census and other evaluations, (2) are implemented on schedule, (3) receive appropriate funding and staffing, and (4) are targeted to where they are most needed. Likewise, it will be important for the Bureau to have the ability to monitor response rates and other developments at the national and local levels, and to quickly deploy components of the campaign as needed to address contingencies that could undermine the completeness and accuracy of the count.

My testimony today is based on our ongoing and recently completed work (please see the Related GAO Products section at the end of this statement for a list of products we have issued on the Bureau's efforts to reach hard-to-enumerate populations).³ To review the readiness of the Bureau's communications campaign, we analyzed planning, funding, and progress reports. We also interviewed Bureau officials responsible for designing and implementing the communications program. This work was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing

³ GAO, *2010 Census: The Bureau's Plans for Reducing the Undercount Show Promise, but Key Uncertainties Remain*, [GAO-08-1167T](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 23, 2008).

standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

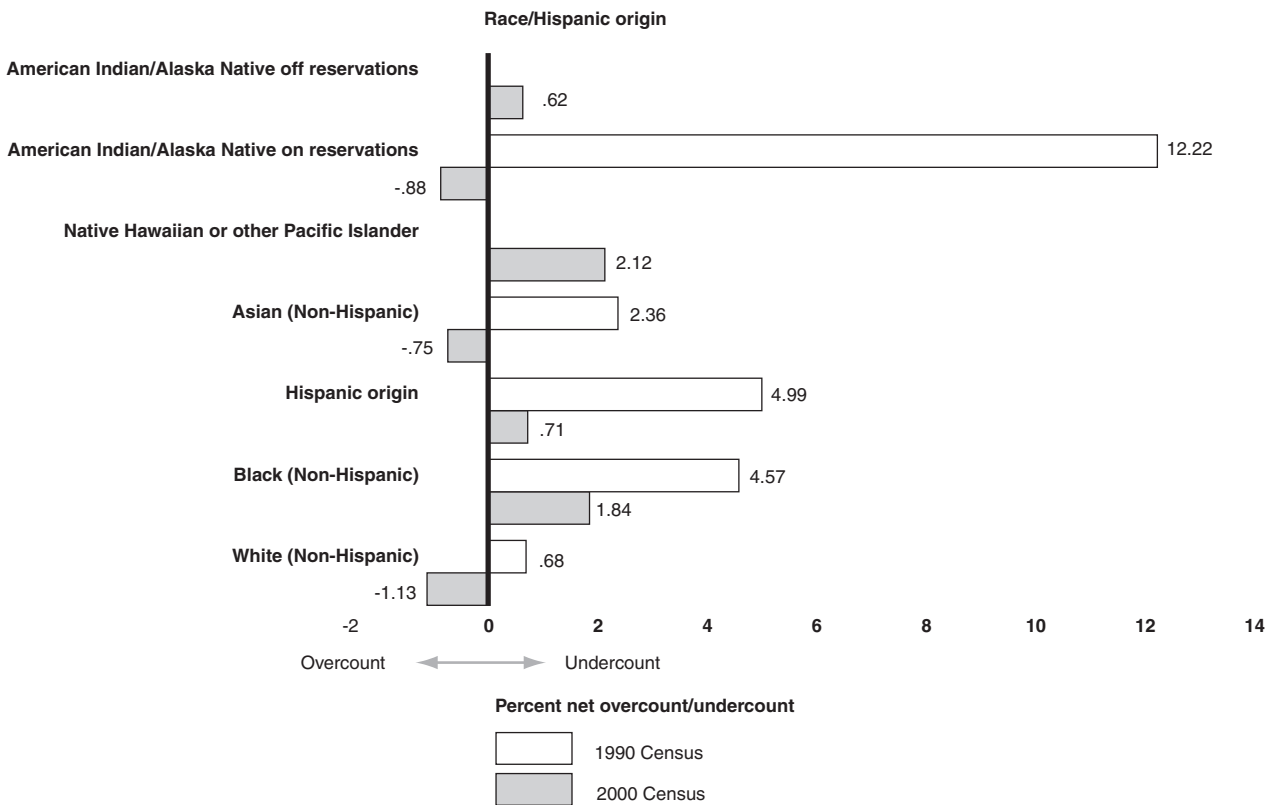
In summary, the Bureau has made notable progress in rolling out key components of its communications campaign, and if implemented as planned, it will help position the Bureau to address the undercount. For example, the Bureau's plans reflect some key lessons learned from the 2000 Census, and the economic stimulus package makes more money available to the Bureau than what it had originally planned to spend.

The programs we reviewed are mainly in the planning or early implementation stages; therefore, moving forward, it will be important for the Bureau and Congress to continue to monitor the campaign's rollout to ensure that it proceeds as planned. Further, while the extra funds available to the Bureau under the economic stimulus legislation will help the Bureau expand its outreach efforts, it does not necessarily follow that increased funding will affect response behavior. As a result, and consistent with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, it will be important for the Bureau to develop a spending plan for the money, identifying, among other things, (1) cost estimates of the activities being funded, (2) the objectives and outcome-related goals of the planned spending, and (3) how the spending will effectively achieve those goals.

Background

Although the Bureau goes to great lengths to conduct an accurate count, some degree of coverage error in the form of persons missed or counted more than once is inevitable. Historically, undercounts have plagued the census, although Bureau efforts to evaluate count accuracy have indicated that undercounts have generally diminished since 1940. For the 2000 Census, for the first time in its history, the Bureau reported a slight net overcount of approximately 0.5 percent or about 1.3 million people. However, as shown in figure 1, coverage errors are not always evenly distributed through the population. For example, the Bureau reported an overcount of non-Hispanic Whites, and an undercount of non-Hispanic Blacks. Figure 1 also shows how the Bureau made strides in reducing the undercount in the 2000 Census compared to 1990.

Figure 1: Comparison of Percent Net Undercounts, 1990 and 2000 Censuses



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Notes: A negative number indicates an overcount. In 1990, Asian (Non-Hispanic) included Pacific Islanders.

Participation in the census, as measured by the mail return rate, also affects the accuracy of census data. The Bureau calculates mail return rates as the percentage of questionnaires the Bureau receives from occupied housing units in the mail-back universe.⁴ Although the Bureau attempts to count individuals who fail to mail back their census forms during a subsequent operation called nonresponse follow-up, high mail return rates are critical to quality data. A Bureau evaluation of the 2000 Census found that questionnaires returned by mail tend to be more accurate than those obtained during nonresponse follow-up. Higher mail return rates also help save considerable taxpayer dollars, since a questionnaire returned by mail obviates the need for enumerators to make costly in-person visits to households to collect information.

The Bureau designed its Integrated Communications Campaign to help increase census participation. The campaign's objectives are to raise the mail response rate, reduce the workload in follow-up operations, and improve cooperation with enumerators. Combined these efforts could help reduce the undercount and thus enhance the overall accuracy of the census.

In September 2007, the Bureau awarded its communications contract to DraftFCB, a communications firm that will orchestrate its key components. The campaign includes the following milestones (see table 1).

⁴The mail return rate differs from the mail response rate in that the mail response rate is calculated as a percentage of all the housing units in the mail-back universe, including those that are later discovered to be nonexistent or unoccupied. The Bureau uses this percentage as an indicator of its nonresponse follow-up workload.

Table 1: Timeline of Selected Key Communications Campaign Events

Dates	Decennial activity
May 2008	Bureau hired first 120 partnership staff
December 2008	DraftFCB delivers final communications plan
March 2009	National partners briefing
June 2009	Census in Schools materials available (print/online) Additional partnership staff (funded by American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009) to be hired
January 2010	Paid media campaign is launched

Source: GAO analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data.

DraftFCB delivered its final communications plan, which includes a specific focus on undercounted populations, in December 2008. As one example, the contractor worked with the Bureau to segment the population into distinct groups or “clusters” using socioeconomic, demographic, and other data from the 2000 Census that are correlated with a person’s likelihood to participate in the census. Each cluster was given a hard-to-count score, and the Bureau’s communications efforts are to be targeted to those clusters with the highest scores. The four clusters with the highest hard-to-count scores made up 14 percent of the nation’s occupied housing units based on data from the 2000 Census, and included the following demographic characteristics: renters, immigrants, non-English speakers, persons without higher education, persons receiving public assistance, and persons who are unemployed.

The campaign strategy will be based on the theme “It’s in Our Hands” and will target the clusters mentioned above. According to the Bureau, this approach reflects a marketplace trend where communications are becoming more two-way or participatory, and can be seen, for example, in people creating their own content on the World Wide Web. The goal of the strategy is to encourage personal ownership and involvement that spreads the word about the census. Further, the generic theme will be tailored to specific groups. For example, outreach targeted to families might carry the message, “The education of our children. It’s in our hands,” while the economically disadvantaged might receive, “The power to matter. It’s in our hands.”

Although the effects of the Bureau’s communication efforts are difficult to measure, the Bureau reported some positive results from its 2000 Census marketing efforts with respect to raising awareness of the census. For example, four population groups—non-Hispanic Blacks, non-Hispanic

Whites, Asians, and Native Hawaiians—indicated that they were more likely to return the census form after the 2000 Census partnership and marketing program than before its onset. However, a Bureau evaluation demonstrated a limited linkage between the partnership and marketing efforts and improvements in actual census mail return behavior for these or other groups. Put another way, while the Bureau’s marketing activities might raise awareness of the census, a remaining challenge is motivating a specific behavior, namely completing and returning a census questionnaire.

Key Practices Are Helping to Enhance the Effectiveness of the Partnership Program

To help promote the census and convince people to respond, the Bureau plans to partner with state, local, and tribal governments; religious, community, and social service organizations; and private businesses. The program stems from the Bureau’s recognition that “trusted voices” representing organizations with high credibility in a particular community could help convince otherwise reluctant individuals to participate in the census. According to the Bureau, it partnered with around 140,000 organizations during the 2000 Census.

The program will be implemented largely by partnership specialists who are to reach out to key government and community leaders and gain their commitment to support the census. Other partnership staff include graphic designers, media specialists, and clerical employees. The Bureau had initially planned to hire 680 partnership staff for the 2010 Census, and achieved that level in January 2009. However, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provided additional funding that allowed for the Bureau to hire around 2,000 additional partnership staff, and the Bureau plans to ramp up to this new level by June 2009. By comparison, for the 2000 Census, the Bureau hired around 600 partnership staff. The additional staffing levels will help the Bureau better support the partners’ efforts, and help address concerns expressed by some local census office managers following the 2000 Census that the partnership specialists were spread too thin.

According to the Bureau, it will allocate the partnership staff among and within the Bureau’s 12 regions using a formula that incorporates the hard-to-count score, as well as other data, including population size, geographic information, language needs, and local knowledge. Officials emphasized that they are using census data to focus resources on hard-to-count populations.

In our previous work, we highlighted best practices for both the Bureau and partners that appeared to be key to successful engagements. In addition to these best practices we also included several recommendations aimed at making the partnership program more accountable and performance-oriented—all of which the Bureau implemented.⁵ Best practices for partners outlined in our previous work include (1) identifying “census champions” or advocates who will actively support the census and encourage others to do so, (2) integrating census-related efforts into partners’ existing activities and events, and (3) leveraging resources by working with other partners and customizing census promotional materials to better resonate with local populations. Best practices for the Bureau include (1) providing adequate and timely information, guidance, and other resources to local partners on how they can support the census; (2) maintaining open communication with partners; and (3) encouraging the early involvement of partners in census activities.

While it is premature to obtain a complete picture of how our best practices have been used thus far, to date it appears that the Bureau has incorporated some of the best practices we identified in the design and early implementation of the 2010 program. For example, with respect to obtaining early involvement of partners, the Bureau hired a core of 120 partnership staff in mid-2008 who, among other activities, secured early commitments with state, local, and tribal governments; as well as with various community organizations. The Bureau reports that it has obtained partnership agreements with over 10,000 organizations as of February 2009.

Moreover, as noted above, according to the Bureau, the full complement of 2,680 partnership staff should be aboard by June 2009. By comparison, for the 2000 Census, the full complement of partnership staff—around a third of the roughly 600 hired—did not come aboard until fiscal year 2000, with just a few months remaining until census day. The near quadrupling of the planned size of the partnership staff could help the Bureau expand its outreach efforts. However, it will be important for the Bureau to have in place the appropriate management infrastructure to hire, train, organize, deploy, and supervise the additional personnel, as well as to

⁵ GAO, *2000 Census: Review of Partnership Program Highlights Best Practices for Future Operations*, GAO-01-579 (Washington, D.C.: Aug. 20, 2001).

ensure that guidance, information, and other material provided to partners are communicated in a clear and coordinated manner.

In addition to the paper-based promotional materials that will be available for use by all partners through Bureau staff, the Bureau plans to use the Internet to better communicate with partners and disseminate material and information. The Bureau expects this to be a significant enhancement and far more efficient than the strategy employed in 2000, which relied solely on paper-based mailings and hand-delivery of materials. For example, the Bureau plans to mass e-mail newsletters and other information to partners, and has set up a “partnership and communications area” on its Web site. Partners can use this portal to receive updates and the latest program information. Likewise, Bureau staff can use the Internet to contact and provide newsletters, promotional materials and other forms of information to national organizations directly rather than through a contractor as was done in 2000. The Bureau expects that national organizations will in turn share the information and materials with their local affiliates.

At the same time, if the Bureau shifts too much responsibility for sharing and reproducing materials to its partners, the partners could see it as a burden akin to an unfunded mandate. Indeed, local groups may not have the budget, staff, or time to execute the Bureau’s partnership efforts. The Bureau received this type of feedback from small rural counties following the 2000 Census.

Importantly, the Bureau will need timely information to track and monitor progress of partnership activities. For 2010, the Bureau introduced a new system, the Integrated Partner Contact Database to track and monitor activities of partner organizations. The database became available in January 2009 and, according to the Bureau, includes real-time information on the number of partner organizations, populations served, demographics, value added contributions, and constituent reach. The Bureau believes this will enable it to evaluate the partnerships in real time and redirect or reallocate staff as needed. Bureau officials have noted that the 2010 partnership tracking system is an improvement over the 2000 system, which was cumbersome and not user-friendly.

That said, as the Bureau monitors the progress of the partnership efforts, it will be important for the Bureau to develop specific performance metrics linked to the goals of the partnership program and the census itself. In contrast, according to a former senior Bureau official who was responsible for the 2000 partnership program, success was based more on the number

of partnership agreements secured rather than the quality of work the partners performed.

The Bureau Updated Its Paid Media and Public Relations Strategy to Meet a Changing Media Environment

The Bureau will use numerous paid media sources, such as TV, radio, the Internet, and magazines, to reach individuals from all clusters and ethnic audiences. The Bureau plans to devote 55 percent of its advertising resources to national media, which provide the broadest reach, and 45 percent to local media, which better target specific hard-to-count communities. The role of the public relations effort, which is to include news releases, media briefings, special events, podcasts, and blogs, is to support all aspects of the census.

Bureau officials indicated that technological changes and society's evolving media habits prompted the Bureau to update media strategies employed in 2000 so as to be effective for 2010. For example, there is far greater access to the Internet, social networks, blogs, satellite radio, podcasts and Web-enabled phones than in 2000; some of these did not exist at all. The Bureau believes these new forms of digital media represent new ways to educate the public about the census. Last fall, the Bureau completed market research to gain an understanding of people's feelings about the census and the factors that inspire or hinder participation. According to the Bureau, the research will help it determine which communication medium works best for different ethnic groups.

The Bureau will also retain greater control of its paid advertisements so that they can be shared with other organizations. In 2000, a number of entities, such as state and local governments and private organizations, wanted to use census ads but were unable to because the Bureau only retained limited use of its licensed advertising content. As a result, ads with similar content had to be purchased by partners for their use.

Additionally, the Bureau plans to create some of its informational material, including posters, flyers, and brochures, as electronic templates. This will enable the Bureau's 12 regional offices to easily change out photos and languages that better suit a particular area. Partnership materials are to be available in 19 languages and advertising materials are to be available in 14 languages.

One of the Bureau's recent challenges is getting promotional materials developed and distributed to regions. The Bureau has experienced delays in procurements for its promotional items because it is encountering difficulty in identifying small and minority-owned businesses that have the

capacity to produce large quantities of printed materials. The Bureau is revising its plans and noted that the delays have not significantly affected its ability to deliver promotional materials to regional staff.

Census in Schools Program Will Be Targeted toward Younger Students

The goal of the Census in Schools program is to improve participation in the census by giving the schools lesson plans and teaching materials to support existing curricula so that (1) the students can be introduced to the purpose and importance of the census, and (2) the students will take home information about the census. The Bureau believes that weaving information about the census as well as census data into lesson plans helps get the message home to parents and guardians that answering the census is important and confidential.

For the 2010 Census, the Bureau plans to reduce the Census in Schools budget because they believe they can leverage materials developed in 2000 and better target its efforts to students. In 2000, the Census in Schools budget was \$17 million, and for 2010, the Bureau plans to spend \$11.3 million. According to Bureau officials, the reduced funding will not significantly affect the program since the Bureau will use previously developed materials thereby saving on development costs and making more of the materials available electronically through the Bureau's Web site rather than providing printed copies. Similar to what was noted earlier, however, the level of resources schools may need to disseminate material is not clear, and it will be important that the schools do not perceive this approach as an economic burden.

For 2010, the Bureau has contracted with Scholastic Publishing to develop lesson plans for schools nationwide. According to Bureau officials some stakeholders have expressed concern because the program is not as extensive as it was in 2000. However, the Bureau reduced the goal of the number of participating schools based on its conclusion following the 2000 census that the program is most effective and receives the greatest return on investment in hard-to-count areas and with younger grades (kindergarten through 8th).

Stimulus Funds Provide Additional Money for Outreach to Hard-to-Count Populations, but Planning Is Not Yet Complete

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provided \$1 billion in funding for the 2010 Decennial Census. The conference report accompanying this legislation, directed the Bureau to spend up to \$250 million for the partnership program and outreach to “minority communities and hard-to-reach populations.” As noted above, the Bureau has said that it will use the stimulus funds to recruit as many as 2,000 additional partnership staff this year (costing around \$120 million) and expand advertising, especially in areas with historically low mail response rates (costing around \$100 million). The Bureau is making plans for how to allocate the remaining funding.

To date, a fraction of the money for the communications campaign has been obligated; as of February 28, 2009, the Bureau reported obligating \$48 million out of the \$216 million to be spent for this campaign.⁶ According to Bureau officials, the funds have been obligated for a variety of communications activities, including research initiatives such as the Census Barriers, Attitudes and Motivator Surveys; promotional materials for partnership specialists and regions; and Census in Schools.

Concluding Observations

The design of the Bureau’s communications campaign appears to be comprehensive and integrated. Further, the Bureau generally appears to be addressing some of the factors that will be important for success, including (1) incorporating lessons learned from 2000 and (2) targeting resources to where they are most needed. The Bureau also plans to track response rates in 2010 and quickly deploy resources to those areas in need of a boost. If each of the various components of the communications campaign is implemented as planned, they will help position the Bureau to improve participation in the census and address the differential undercount.

Importantly, however, the various programs we examined are generally in the planning or early implementation stages. While the communications campaign has made important steps forward, considerable work lies ahead in moving from the planning to the operational phases. Further, while money from the economic stimulus package could help augment marketing of the census, less clear is the extent to which these additional

⁶ The \$48 million figure does not include funds for partnership staff. Also, Bureau officials have indicated that an additional \$4 million has been obligated for the campaign since the original life-cycle estimate of \$212 million.

funds will improve response behavior or which component of the campaign will yield the best results.

Moving forward, to help ensure a more accountable and results-oriented communications campaign, it will be important for the Bureau to continue to apply lessons learned from the 2000 Census to the implementation of the 2010 communications effort, as well as develop and meet specific performance goals. Moreover, consistent with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, it will be important for the Bureau to first develop a spending plan for the money it receives under the act, identifying, among other things, (1) cost estimates of the activities being funded, (2) the objectives and outcome-related goals of the planned spending, and (3) how the spending will help achieve those goals.

As always, we will continue to track the implementation of the Bureau's communications campaign as well as other key census-taking operations on behalf of Congress, and provide Congress with regular updates.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, this concludes my prepared statement. I would be happy to respond to any questions you may have.

Contacts and Acknowledgements

If you have any questions on matters discussed in this testimony, please contact Robert Goldenkoff at (202) 512-2757 or at goldenkoffr@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this statement. Other key contributors to this testimony include Ronald Fecso, Chief Statistician; Signora May, Assistant Director; Thomas Beall; Steven J. Berke; Richard Hung; Andrea Levine; Catherine Myrick; and Timothy Wexler.

Related GAO Products

2010 Census: Fundamental Building Blocks of a Successful Enumeration Face Challenges. [GAO-09-430T](#). Washington, D.C.: March 5, 2009.

2010 Census: Little Time Remains to Address Operational Challenges. [GAO-09-408T](#). Washington, D.C.: March 5, 2009.

2010 Census: Census Bureau Needs Procedures for Estimating the Response Rate and Selecting for Testing Methods to Increase Response Rate. [GAO-08-1012](#). Washington, D.C.: September 30, 2008.

2010 Census: The Bureau's Plans for Reducing the Undercount Show Promise, but Key Uncertainties Remain. [GAO-08-1167T](#). Washington, D.C.: September 23, 2008.

2010 Census: Bureau Needs to Specify How It Will Assess Coverage Follow-up Techniques and When It Will Produce Coverage Measurement Results. [GAO-08-414](#). Washington, D.C.: April 15, 2008.

2010 Census: Diversity in Human Capital, Outreach Efforts Can Benefit the 2010 Census. [GAO-07-1132T](#). Washington, D.C.: July 26, 2007.

2010 Census: Census Bureau Has Improved the Local Update of Census Addresses Program, but Challenges Remain. [GAO-07-736](#). Washington, D.C.: June 14, 2007.

Decennial Census: Lessons Learned for Locating and Counting Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers. [GAO-03-605](#). Washington, D.C.: July 3, 2003.

Decennial Census: Methods for Collecting and Reporting Data on the Homeless and Others without Conventional Housing Need Refinement. [GAO-03-227](#). Washington, D.C.: January 17, 2003.

Decennial Census: Methods for Collecting and Reporting Hispanic Subgroup Data Need Refinement. [GAO-03-228](#). Washington, D.C.: January 17, 2003.

2000 Census: Review of Partnership Program Highlights Best Practices for Future Operations. [GAO-01-579](#). Washington, D.C.: August 20, 2001.

This is a work of the U.S. government and is not subject to copyright protection in the United States. The published product may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without further permission from GAO. However, because this work may contain copyrighted images or other material, permission from the copyright holder may be necessary if you wish to reproduce this material separately.

GAO's Mission

The Government Accountability Office, the audit, evaluation, and investigative arm of Congress, exists to support Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and accountability of the federal government for the American people. GAO examines the use of public funds; evaluates federal programs and policies; and provides analyses, recommendations, and other assistance to help Congress make informed oversight, policy, and funding decisions. GAO's commitment to good government is reflected in its core values of accountability, integrity, and reliability.

Obtaining Copies of GAO Reports and Testimony

The fastest and easiest way to obtain copies of GAO documents at no cost is through GAO's Web site (www.gao.gov). Each weekday afternoon, GAO posts on its Web site newly released reports, testimony, and correspondence. To have GAO e-mail you a list of newly posted products, go to www.gao.gov and select "E-mail Updates."

Order by Phone

The price of each GAO publication reflects GAO's actual cost of production and distribution and depends on the number of pages in the publication and whether the publication is printed in color or black and white. Pricing and ordering information is posted on GAO's Web site, <http://www.gao.gov/ordering.htm>.

Place orders by calling (202) 512-6000, toll free (866) 801-7077, or TDD (202) 512-2537.

Orders may be paid for using American Express, Discover Card, MasterCard, Visa, check, or money order. Call for additional information.

To Report Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in Federal Programs

Contact:

Web site: www.gao.gov/fraudnet/fraudnet.htm

E-mail: fraudnet@gao.gov

Automated answering system: (800) 424-5454 or (202) 512-7470

Congressional Relations

Ralph Dawn, Managing Director, dawnr@gao.gov, (202) 512-4400
U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7125
Washington, DC 20548

Public Affairs

Chuck Young, Managing Director, youngc1@gao.gov, (202) 512-4800
U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7149
Washington, DC 20548

