

## Preparation for the Census

### *Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)*

The Local Update of Census Addresses Operation (LUCA) is a voluntary decennial Census operation. LUCA is the only opportunity prior to the 2020 Census for tribal, state, and local governments (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) to review and update the U.S. Census Bureau's residential address list for their jurisdiction. The Census Bureau relies on a complete and accurate address list to reach every living quarters and associated population for inclusion in the Census. (*2020 Census Local Update of Census Addresses Operation (LUCA) Information Guide*)

Participating in the LUCA program is the first step to ensuring every resident is counted in the 2020 Census. On March 5, 2018, Arlington's Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development (CPHD) Research Team received the master address list, which contained 115,879 records. The Census Bureau allows for each jurisdiction to have up to 120 days to review and submit changes back to the Bureau. The Research Team reviewed every residential address in 95 days and submitted 31,724 corrected records to the Census Bureau on June 8, 2018.

New in 2020, the Census Bureau requested unit identifiers (e.g., Apt 1, Apt 2, Unit A, Unit B) be reported for all multiunit buildings. Since the majority of Arlington housing stock is multiunit developments, it is extremely important to update these addresses with the correct unit designation. CPHD's Research Team assembled a group of interdepartmental staff to determine if this information was available. It was determined that a complete list was not available. The Research Team developed a method to distribute a survey to all multiunit complexes in Arlington to capture the unit identifier.

Contact information for complex managers was gathered from CoStar with assistance from Arlington Economic Development. In October 2017, a memo signed by the County Manager was sent to all complex managers (see Appendix 1). Staff worked over the next three months to record the responses and develop a database tied into GIS for future use.

The Research Team also enlisted the help of the Virginia Tech Social and Decision Analytics Lab to run an analysis of Post Office data for multiunit complexes. The data were used to fill in the gaps from those complexes that did not respond to the survey.

On an annual basis, the Research Team continues to survey new multiunit complexes and gather unit identifier information.

Figure 1: LUCA Program Overview

# The 2020 Census Local Update of Census Addresses Operation (LUCA)

## What Is LUCA?

LUCA is the only opportunity offered to tribal, state, and local governments to review and comment on the U.S. Census Bureau's residential address list for their jurisdiction prior to the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau relies on a complete and accurate address list to reach every living quarters and associated population for inclusion in the census.



## Why Participate in LUCA?

- To help ensure an accurate decennial census count in your community.
- To help the federal government distribute more than \$400 billion in funds annually for infrastructure, programs, and services.
- To help your community plan for future needs.

## Who Can Participate in LUCA?

Active, functioning, legal governments can participate in LUCA. These include:

- Federally recognized tribes with a reservation and/or reservation trust lands.
- States.
- Counties.
- Cities (incorporated places).
- Townships (minor civil divisions).

If you are unable to participate in LUCA, you may designate an alternate reviewer for your government, such as your county, state data center, or regional planning agency.



U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU  
[census.gov](http://census.gov)

A vertical graphic on the right side of the page. At the top, there is a stylized illustration of a town with houses and trees on a hill. Below this is a calendar icon with a red checkmark on one of the dates. The background of the graphic is a yellow-to-white gradient. The text "Schedule" is written in bold black font. Below it is a list of key dates and events for the LUCA program from 2017 to 2020.

**Schedule**

- **January 2017:** Advance notification of LUCA mailed to the highest elected official (HEO) or tribal chairperson (TC) of all eligible governments and other LUCA contacts.
- **March 2017:** LUCA promotional workshops begin.
- **July 2017:** Invitation letter and registration forms mailed to the HEO or TC of all eligible governments.
- **October 2017:** Training workshops begin. Self-training aids and Webinars will be available online at the LUCA Web site.
- **February 2018:** Participation materials mailed to registered participants. Participants have 120 calendar days from the receipt of materials to complete their review.
- **August 2019:** Feedback materials offered to participants with the results of Address Canvassing.
- **April 1, 2020:** Census Day.

**Contact Information**

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**Web site:**  
<[www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/luca.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/luca.html)>

## Participant Statistical Area Program (PSAP)

Part of the County's preparation for the 2020 Census included participation in the Participant Statistical Area Program (PSAP). This program allowed local governments to review and update selected statistical area boundaries for 2020 Census data tabulation following U.S. Census Bureau guidelines and criteria. This presented an important opportunity for the County to potentially influence how the Census Bureau collects and reports out data for specific geographies in ways that are most useful to Arlington.

The CPHD Research Team reviewed current Census geographies of Tracts and Block groups and proposed changes to the U.S. Census Bureau based on housing and estimated population growth since 2010. The Research Team followed guidelines provided by the Census Bureau and proposed adjusting Census boundaries to improve alignment with Planning Areas, civic associations, and transportation analysis zones.

Figure 2: PSAP Program Overview

## Participant Statistical Areas Program (PSAP)

PSAP offers federally recognized tribes, state tribal liaisons, local governments, councils of governments, and regional planning organizations the opportunity to review and modify select statistical boundaries that the U.S. Census Bureau uses to count people in your community, so that we can give you the most relevant, useful data possible.



Statistical boundaries let us give you the small-area statistics and spatial data you need. You know your local community best. By participating in PSAP, you can help us provide relevant, useful data about population, income, and housing for small-area geographic analyses.



The Census Bureau uses these boundaries to tabulate data for the 2020 Census, the American Community Survey, and the economic census. Data tabulated to PSAP geographies are used by tribal, federal, state, and local agencies for planning and funding purposes, as well as by the private sector, academia, and the public.

Standard statistical geographies include:

- Census tracts
- Census block groups
- Census designated places (CDPs)
- Census county divisions (CCDs)

Tribal statistical geographies include:

- Tribal census tracts
- Tribal block groups
- Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSAs)
- State designated tribal statistical areas (SDTSAs)
- State reservations
- Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs)
- OTSA tribal subdivisions
- Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSAs)



### Statistical vs. Legal Boundaries

A *statistical boundary* breaks down large geographical areas into smaller, local areas. These small-area boundaries let you compare poverty, health, education, and many other topics across local areas.

The Census Bureau also tracks *legal boundaries*—such as state and county borders, city limits, and federally recognized American Indian Reservations—through the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS).

To learn about PSAP and to obtain the most up-to-date schedule, please visit [www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/psap.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/psap.html).

For additional assistance, please contact the Census Bureau at [geo.psap@census.gov](mailto:geo.psap@census.gov) or 844-788-4921.



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Economics and Statistics Administration  
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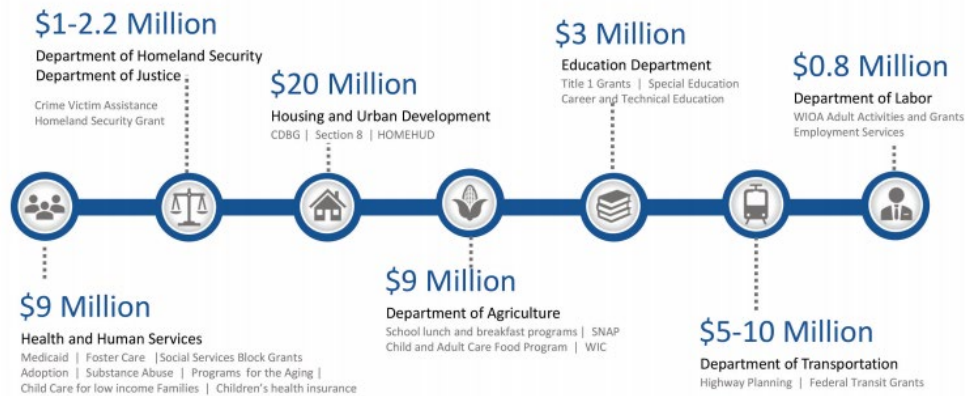
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### Federal Funding Related to the Decennial Census

It is important to determine how much federal funding Arlington receives from federal formula grants that use Census data for allocation. Andrew Reamer, Research Professor with George Washington University, published a document called “Counting for Dollars 2020: The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds.” The document included a list of federal formula grants that relied on Census data. Staff compared this list to Arlington’s Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA), produced by the Department of Management and Finance. It was determined that Arlington receives \$50 million annually from federal assistance grant programs.

The federal assistance helps support a wide variety of services throughout Arlington. Over half of the funding received goes towards the following five programs: Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers HUD, National School Lunch Program USDA, Highway Planning and Construction DOT, Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) HHS, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program USDA.

Figure 3: Federal Funding by Department



- Arlington County received \$18.7 million for the administration of the Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers program which supported 1,504 households in FY2018.
- Arlington Public Schools received \$4.5 million for the National School Lunch Program which provided free and reduced lunches to over 8,000 students.
- Arlington received over \$5 million annually for transportation-related projects. Since 2010, the following projects have benefited from federal assistance that relies on data derived from the decennial Census: Columbia Pike Bus Stop improvements, Crystal City/Potomac Yard Transit Way, Rosslyn Station access improvements, Pentagon City Station access improvements, and Ballston multimodal improvements.
- In addition, Arlington receives a combined total of \$1-3 million on an annual basis from the following agencies: Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, and Department of Labor.

More information can be found in the 2020 Census & Federal Funding factsheet (see Appendix 2).

### *Defining Arlington’s Hard-to-Count Population*

Hard-to-Count (HTC) populations are those for whom a real or perceived barrier exists in responding to the 2020 Census. The Census Bureau identifies four main types of barriers:

1. **Hard to Locate:** Populations can be both hard to sample and hard to identify by some characteristic-of-interest (e.g., nomadic peoples and those hard to identify due to stigma/motivated misreporting).
2. **Hard to Contact:** Once located, populations can be difficult to physically access (e.g., gated communities or populations experiencing homelessness).
3. **Hard to Persuade:** Once accessed, populations may be reluctant to participate in enumeration (e.g., political dissidents or those who feel that they are too busy to participate).
4. **Hard to Interview:** Once engaged, enumeration itself may be hindered by some barrier (e.g., lack of a shared language, low literacy, or some form of disability).

From these barriers, the Census Bureau identified 13 different variables that help determine HTC communities, including:

Table 1: Hard-to-Count Populations

<b>HTC Populations</b>
Young children
Highly mobile persons
Racial and ethnic minorities
Non-English speakers
Low income persons
Persons experiencing homelessness
Undocumented immigrants
Persons who distrust the government
LGBTQ persons
Persons with mental or physical disabilities
Persons who do not live in traditional housing (Group Quarters)
Millennials
Seniors

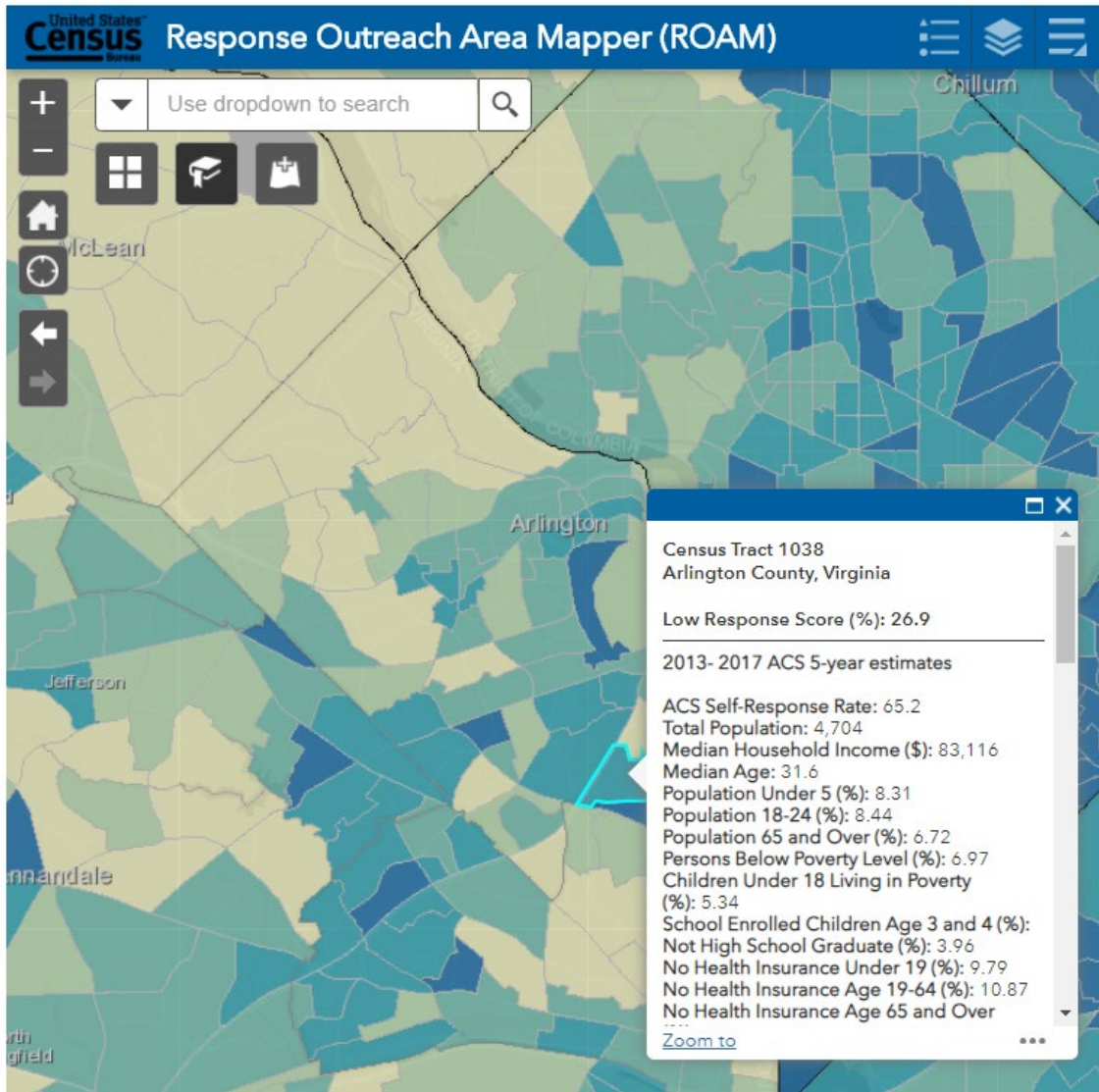


### Low Response Score (LRS)

The variables listed in the table above were used to identify HTC populations in Arlington and geographic locations for targeted outreach. The Census Bureau’s Planning Database, a publicly available data set derived from the most recent American Community Survey and decennial Census data, includes a variable called the Low Response Score (LRS). The LRS is a quantitative measure used to identify areas (at the Census Tract and Block Group levels) with populations that will be less likely to respond to the Census.

The Response Outreach Area Mapper (ROAM), created by the Census Bureau, was an interactive tool to view the LRS and demographics of a community. Below is a snapshot of this tool focused on Arlington. The popup shows the demographics for the tract selected.

Figure 4: Response Outreach Area Mapper

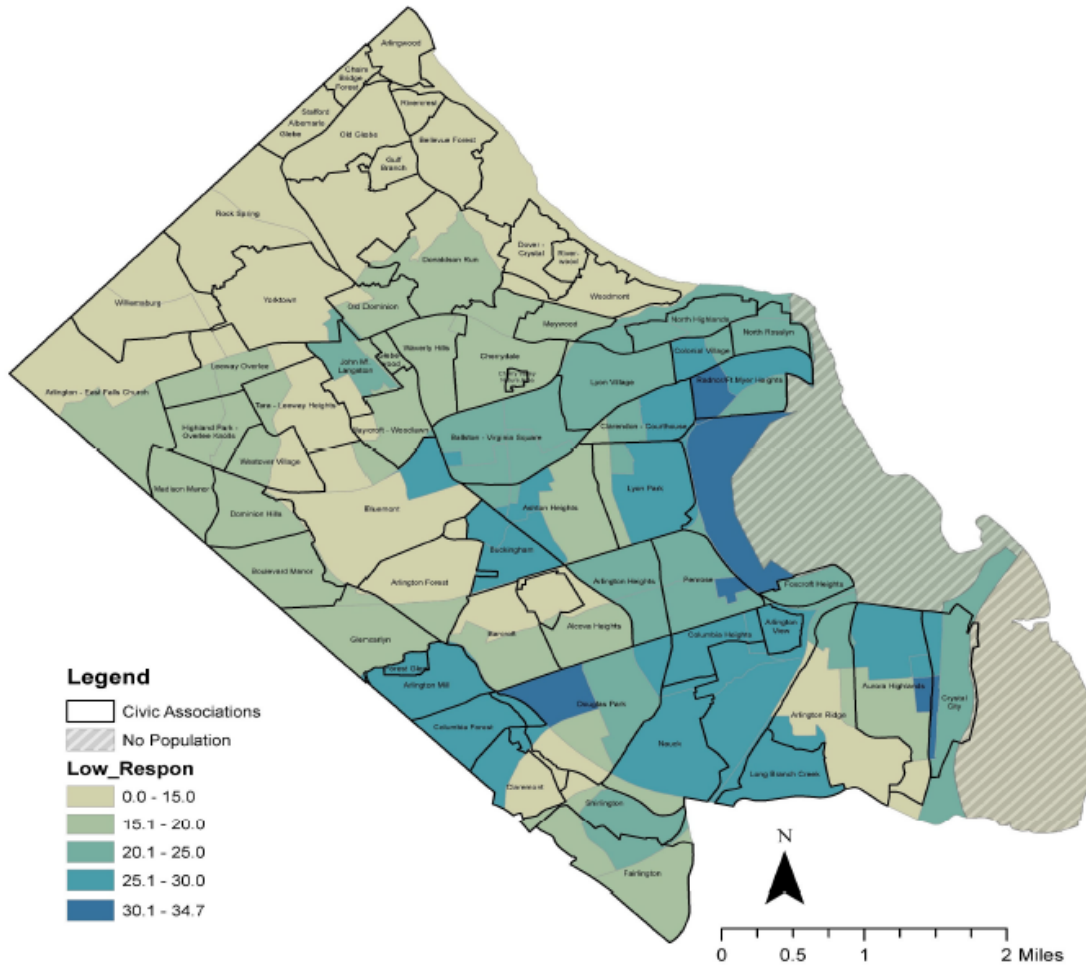


In addition to the ROAM map, staff used the LRS to calculate population estimates and found that 64.3% of the population lived in areas with an LRS great than 20. The figure below shows the range of LRS for each neighborhood.

Figure 5: Low Response Score Map and Population Estimates

### Low Response Score and 2019 Estimates

*LRS calculated with 2010 Census Results and 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates  
Arlington County, CPHD, Planning Division, UDR, April 2019.*



Low Response Score	2019 Units		2019 Households		2019 Population	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
0-15	13,734	11.9%	13,212	12.4%	35,991	15.9%
15.1-20	19,376	16.8%	18,519	17.3%	44,632	19.7%
20.1-25	37,378	32.4%	34,167	32.0%	63,226	27.9%
25.1-30	39,443	34.2%	35,945	33.6%	71,402	31.5%
30.1-34.7	5,510	4.8%	5,065	4.7%	11,164	4.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115,441</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>106,908</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>226,415</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Demographics by Neighborhood

The Census Bureau's Planning Database was used to create an in-depth look at neighborhood demographics. Individual maps and data tables were created for each Census tract, which provided members of the CCC and County staff critical information to assist with targeted outreach. The demographics included total population, age, race and origin, household type, languages spoken at home, place of birth, income and poverty. An example of the datasheet for a single tract is below. The complete document was shared in the Partner's Toolkit section of the Arlington Census 2020 website and can be found in Appendix 3.

Figure 6: Demographics Maps by Tract

### CENSUS TRACT SUMMARY DATA

103602

Low Response Score 31.7

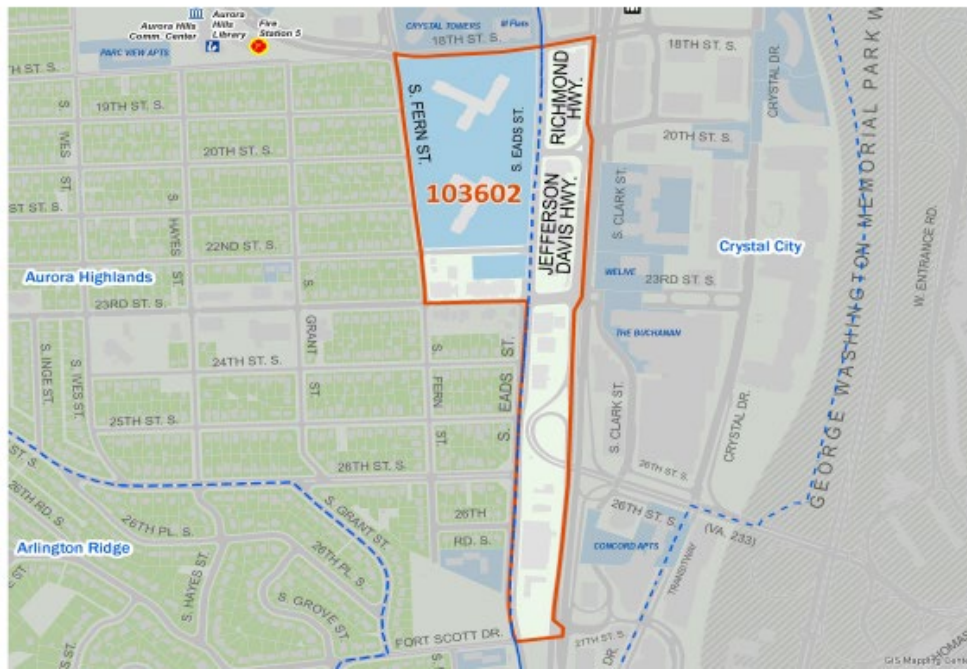
2017 American Community Survey Data		
Total Population	1,139	
Total Housing Units	793	
2010 Population		
2010 Population	1,210	
2010 Census Group Quarters Population	-	
AGE		
Under 5	33	2.9%
5-17 Years	8	0.7%
18-24 Years	286	25.1%
25-44 Years	647	56.8%
45-64 Years	120	10.5%
65+ Years	45	4.0%
Median Age	28	
RACE AND ORIGIN		
Hispanic Origin	72	6.3%
White	581	51.0%
Black or African American	47	4.1%
American India and Alaska Native	-	0.0%
Asian	395	34.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders	-	0.0%
Some other Race	-	0.0%
Household Type		
Related family households	148	
Married-couple family households	821	
Households with no Married Couple present	499	
Nonfamily households	471	
Single Person households	293	

LANGUAGE		
Population 5 Years +	1,106	100.0%
Speak Language other than English At Home	490	44.3%
Only English	616	55.7%
Spanish	-	0.0%
French	15	1.4%
German	-	0.0%
Russian	-	0.0%
OthEuro	-	0.0%
Korean	7	0.6%
Chinese	7	0.6%
Vietnamese	-	0.0%
Tagalog	-	0.0%
OthAsian	-	0.0%
Arabic	5	0.5%
Other unspecified language	-	0.0%

Place of birth		
Born in US	673	59.1%
Foreign Born	466	40.9%

INCOME AND POVERTY		
Medium Household Income		\$78,000
Population for whom poverty level is determined		1,139
Persons Below Poverty level	194	17.0%
Population with a Disability	34	3.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Planning Database, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates  
Prepared by CPWD, Director's Office, September 2019





## Tracking Self-Response and Demographics

The Census Bureau released self-response rates at the Census Tract level daily. Staff tracked these rates and using the Planning Database, tied the low response rates to the demographics for each of the Census tracts. Overall statistics of the populations residing in the low response areas were derived and used to focus outreach techniques in these areas. Below is an example of the low response area demographics.

Figure 7: Self-Response Rate and Demographics

