CENSUS 101: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

The 2020 Census is closer than you think!
Here's a quick refresher of what it is and why it's essential that everyone is counted.

Everyone counts.

The census counts every person living in the U.S. once, only once, and in the right place.

It's about fair representation.

Every 10 years, the results of the census are used to reapportion the House of Representatives, determining how many seats each state gets.
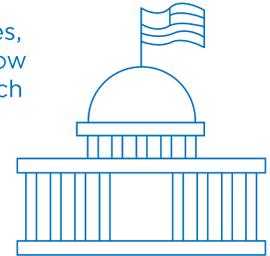
It's in the constitution.

The U.S. Constitution mandates that everyone in the country be counted every 10 years. The first census was in 1790.

Article 1 — Section 2

It's about $675 billion.
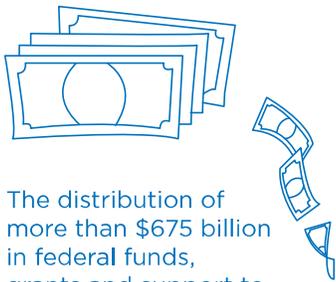
The distribution of more than $675 billion in federal funds, grants and support to states, counties and communities are based on census data.

That money is spent on schools, hospitals, roads, public works and other vital programs.
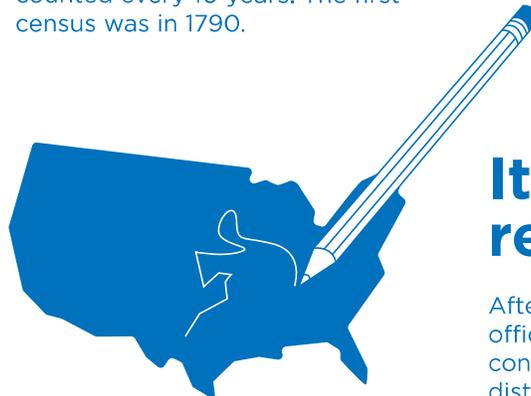
It's about redistricting.

After each decade's census, state officials redraw the boundaries of the congressional and state legislative districts in their states to account for population shifts.

Taking part is your civic duty.

Completing the census is mandatory: it's a way to participate in our democracy and say "I COUNT!"
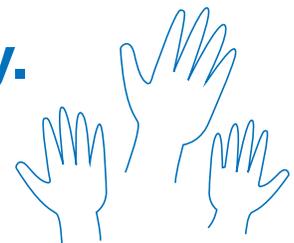
Census data are being used all around you.
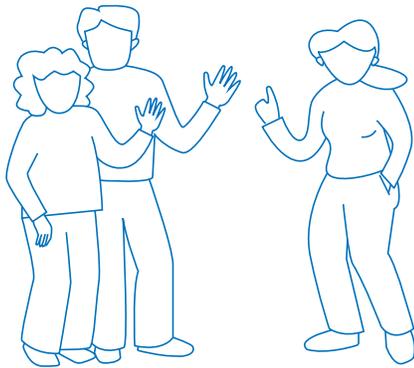
Residents use the census to support community initiatives involving legislation, quality-of-life and consumer advocacy.
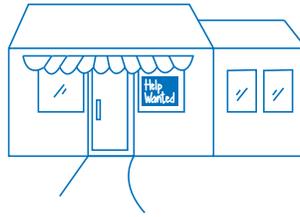
Businesses use census data to decide where to build factories, offices and stores, which create jobs.
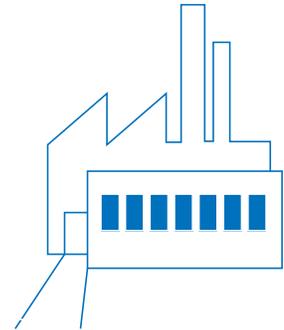
Local governments use the census for public safety and emergency preparedness.
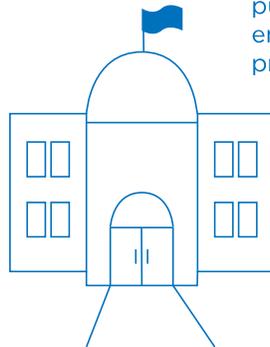
Real estate developers use the census to build new homes and revitalize old neighborhoods.

Help Wanted

FOR SALE

Your privacy is protected.

It's against the law for the Census Bureau to publicly release your responses in any way that could identify you or your household.

By law, the Census Bureau cannot share your answers with any other government agency.

Title 13
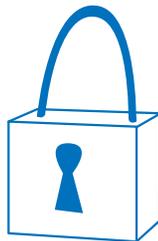
2020 will be easier than ever.

In 2020, you will be able to respond to the census online.

You can help.

You are the expert—we need your ideas on the best way to make sure everyone in your community gets counted.

United States Census Bureau

United States **Census** Bureau

FIND OUT HOW TO HELP AT CENSUS.GOV/PARTNERS

United States **Census 2020**
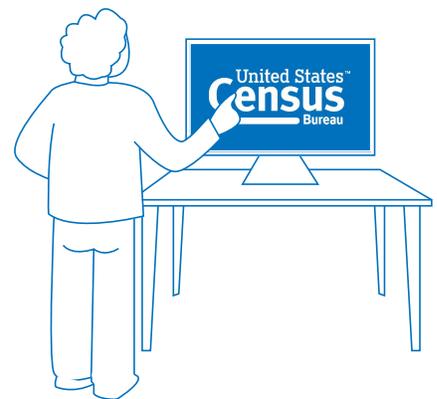
The 2020 Census and Confidentiality

Your responses to the 2020 Census are safe, secure, and protected by federal law. Your answers can only be used to produce statistics—they cannot be used against you in any way. By law, all responses to U.S. Census Bureau household and business surveys are kept completely confidential.

Respond to the 2020 Census to shape the future.

Responding to the census helps communities get the funding they need and helps businesses make data-driven decisions that grow the economy. Census data impact our daily lives, informing important decisions about funding for services and infrastructure in your community, including health care, senior centers, jobs, political representation, roads, schools, and businesses. More than $675 billion in federal funding flows back to states and local communities each year based on census data.

Your census responses are safe and secure.

The Census Bureau is required by law to protect any personal information we collect and keep it strictly confidential. The Census Bureau can only use your answers to produce statistics. In fact, every Census Bureau employee takes an oath to protect your personal information for life. Your answers cannot be used for law enforcement purposes or to determine your personal eligibility for government benefits.

By law, your responses cannot be used against you.

By law, your census responses cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way—not by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), not by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), not by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and not by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The law requires the Census Bureau to keep your information confidential and use your responses only to produce statistics.

The law is clear—no personal information can be shared.

Under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the Census Bureau cannot release any identifiable information about individuals, households, or businesses, even to law enforcement agencies.

The law states that the information collected may only be used for statistical purposes and no other purpose.

To support historical research, Title 44 of the U.S. Code allows the National Archives and Records Administration to release census records only after 72 years.

All Census Bureau staff take a lifetime oath to protect your personal information, and any violation comes with a penalty of up to $250,000 and/or up to 5 years in prison.

United States® Census 2020

There are no exceptions.

The law requires the Census Bureau to keep everyone's information confidential. By law, your responses cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way. The Census Bureau will not share an individual's responses with immigration enforcement agencies, law enforcement agencies, or allow that information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits. Title 13 makes it very clear that the data we collect can only be used for statistical purposes—we cannot allow it to be used for anything else, including law enforcement.

It's your choice: you can respond securely online, by mail, or by phone.

You will have the option of responding online, by mail, or by phone. Households that don't respond in one of these ways will be visited by a census taker to collect the information in person. Regardless of how you respond, your personal information is protected by law.

Your online responses are safe from hacking and other cyberthreats.

The Census Bureau takes strong precautions to keep online responses secure. All data submitted online are encrypted to protect personal privacy, and our cybersecurity program meets the highest and most recent standards for protecting personal information. Once the data are received, they are no longer online. From the moment the Census Bureau collects responses, our focus and legal obligation is to keep them safe.

We are committed to confidentiality.

At the U.S. Census Bureau, we are absolutely committed to keeping your responses confidential. This commitment means it is safe to provide your answers and know that they will only be used to paint a statistical portrait of our nation and communities.

Learn more about the Census Bureau's data protection and privacy program at **www.census.gov/privacy**.

Laws protecting personal census information have withstood challenges.

In 1982, the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed that even addresses are confidential and cannot be disclosed through legal discovery or the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). In 2010, the U.S. Justice Department determined that the Patriot Act does not override the law that protects the confidentiality of individual census responses. No court of law can subpoena census responses.

United States® Census 2020

OREGON

In FY2016, Oregon received

$13,452,034,877

**through 55 federal spending programs
guided by data derived from the 2010 Census.**

The Counting for Dollars 2020 Project aims to understand 1) the extent to which the federal government will rely on data from the 2020 Census to guide the distribution of federal funding to states, localities, and households across the nation and 2) the impact of the accuracy of the 2020 Census on the fair, equitable distribution of these funds.

The project has analyzed spending by state for 55 federal programs ($883,094,826,042 in FY2016). Three types of programs are analyzed:

- *Domestic financial assistance programs* provide financial assistance – including direct payments to individuals, grants, loans, and loan guarantees – to non-federal entities within the U.S. – such as individuals and families, state and local governments, companies, and nonprofits – in order to fulfill a public purpose.

- *Tax credit programs* allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.

- *Procurement programs* award a portion of Federal prime contract dollars to small businesses located in areas selected on the basis of census-derived data.

The four uses of census-derived datasets to geographically allocate funding are:

- *Define eligibility criteria* – that is, identify which organizations or individuals can receive funds.

- *Compute formulas* that geographically allocate funds to eligible recipients.

- *Rank project applications* based on priorities (e.g., smaller towns, poorer neighborhoods).

- *Set interest rates* for federal loan programs.

The two categories of census-derived datasets are:

- *Geographic classifications* – the characterization (e.g., rural), delineation (e.g., Metropolitan Areas), or designation (e.g., Opportunity Zones) of specific geographic areas.

- *Variable datasets*

  o *Annual updates* of population and housing variables collected in the Decennial Census.

  o *Household surveys* collecting new data elements (e.g., income, occupation) by using the Decennial Census to design representative samples and interpret results.

Reports of the Counting for Dollars 2020 Project:

- ➤ **Report #1:** Initial Analysis: 16 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs (August 2017)*

- ➤ **Report #2:** Estimating Fiscal Costs of a Census Undercount to States (March 2018)*

- ➤ **Report #3:** Role of the Decennial Census in Distributing Federal Funds to Rural America (December 2018)*

- ➤ **Report #4:** Census-derived Datasets Used to Distribute Federal Funds (December 2018)

- ➤ **Report #5:** Analysis of 55 Large Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)*+

- ➤ **Report #6:** An Inventory of 320 Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)

*** Data available by state
+ Source for this state sheet**

GW Institute
of Public Policy

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

IPP-1819-3

COUNTING FOR DOLLARS 2020:
OREGON

Allocation of Funds from 55 Large Federal Spending Programs
Guided by Data Derived from the 2010 Census (Fiscal Year 2016)

Total Program Obligations: $13,452,034,877

Program	Dept.	Obligations	Program	Dept.	Obligations
Financial Assistance Programs		**$13,201,492,721**			
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	HHS	$6,686,260,000	Community Facilities Loans/Grants	USDA	$2,262,022
Federal Direct Student Loans	ED	$1,297,898,394	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	ED	$21,691,343
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	$1,072,982,185	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	$27,651,313
Medicare Suppl. Medical Insurance (Part B)	HHS	$489,832,396	CDBG Entitlement Grants	HUD	$19,614,587
Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	$506,975,879	Public Housing Capital Fund	HUD	$8,874,000
Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	$318,600,000	Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	HHS	$20,578,346
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	$245,500,000	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	USDA	$16,551,707
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	$184,305,610	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	$19,617,883
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	$376,461,086	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	$28,022,225
Title I Grants to LEAs	ED	$145,951,242	Business and Industry Loans	USDA	$86,287,000
State Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	$211,331,000	Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	ED	$13,546,508
National School Lunch Program	USDA	$117,760,000	Homeland Security Grant Program	DHS	$6,799,000
Special Education Grants	ED	$131,743,911	WIOA Dislocated Worker Grants	DOL	$13,807,125
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	HUD	$60,702,906	HOME	HUD	$13,984,612
Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	$113,268,000	State CDBG	HUD	$12,055,779
Head Start	HHS	$136,355,820	WIOA Youth Activities	DOL	$11,441,241
WIC	USDA	$77,785,000	WIOA Adult Activities	DOL	$10,554,128
Title IV-E Foster Care	HHS	$119,121,770	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser	DOL	$8,717,268
Health Care Centers	HHS	$87,805,982	Community Services Block Grant	HHS	$5,700,794
School Breakfast Program	USDA	$39,415,000	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	HHS	$8,760,086
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	$0	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	$4,795,544
Public and Indian Housing	HUD	$18,714,000	Native Amer. Employment & Training	DOL	$428,043
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	$35,704,456			
Child and Adult Care Food Program	USDA	$35,408,000	**Federal Tax Expenditures**		**$181,555,615**
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	ED	$51,293,087	Low Income Housing Tax Credit	Treas	$107,970,134
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	HHS	$38,761,000	New Markets Tax Credit	Treas	$73,585,481
Unemployment Insurance Administration	DOL	$55,779,000			
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	DOT	$102,064,145	**Federal Procurement Programs**		**$68,986,542**
Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	$30,673,000	HUBZones Program	SBA	$68,986,542
Adoption Assistance	HHS	$51,299,298			

Note: The sequence of the above programs is consistent with U.S. rank order by program expenditures. (See U.S. sheet in series.)

Counting for Dollars 2020 publications and spreadsheet with above data available at
https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds

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of Public Policy
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For further information:

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IPP-1819-3

Counting Young Children in the 2020 Census

Counting everyone once, only once, and in the right place

An estimated 5 percent of kids under the age of 5 weren't counted in the 2010 Census. That's about 1 million young children, the highest of any age group.

We need your help closing this gap in the 2020 Census. Here's what our research tells us about why young children are missed and what you can do to help make sure they are counted.

Common situations where young children aren't counted	How you can help?

The **child splits time between two homes**.
The child lives or stays with **another family or with another relative such as a grandparent**.

- Emphasize that the census counts **everyone where they live** and sleep most of the time, even if the living arrangement is temporary or the parents of the child do not live there.

- If the child truly spends equal amounts of time between two homes, count them where they stayed on **Census Day, April 1**. Coordinate with the other parent or caregiver, if possible, so the child is not counted at both homes.

- If it's not clear where the child lives or sleeps most of the time, count them where they stayed on Census Day, April 1.

The child lives in a **lower income household**.

- Explain to service providers and families that responding to the census helps determine **$675 billion in local funding** for programs such as food stamps (also called the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program or SNAP), the National School Lunch Program, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). When children are missed in the census, these programs miss out on funding that is based on the number of children counted.

The child lives in a household with **young parents or a young, single mom**.

- Explain that filling out the census yourself, on your own schedule, is easier than having to respond when a census worker knocks on your door. Remind these households that the form should **only take about 10 minutes** to fill out and can be done online or over the phone, in addition to mailing it back.

- Encourage moms with young children to ask other household members to count them and their children on the form if others live in the household.

The child is a **newborn**.

- Emphasize that parents should **include babies** on census forms, even if they are still in the hospital on April 1.

- **Encourage facilities** providing services to newborns to remind parents about the importance of counting their children on the census form.

- Highlight the fact that the census form only takes about 10 minutes to complete, and parents can **fill it out online or over the phone in addition to paper** at a time that works best for them.

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@uscensusbureau

Common situations where young children aren't counted	How you can help?

The child lives in a household that is large, multigenerational, or includes extended or multiple families.

- Remind the person filling out the form to count all children, including nonrelatives and children with no other place to live, even if they are only living at the address temporarily on April 1.
- Spread the word that the census counts all people living or staying at an address, not just the person or family who owns or rents the property.

The child lives in a household that rents or recently moved.

- Encourage renters and recent movers to complete their census forms online or over the phone, right away. That way they don't need to worry about paper forms getting lost in the move.
- Focus efforts on multiunit buildings that are likely to have renters.

The child lives in a household where they're not supposed to be, for one reason or another.

- Please explain to those that have children living in places where they aren't allowed (for example, grandparents in a seniors-only residence that have a grandchild living with them, a family with more people, including children, than the lease allows) that they should include the children because the Census Bureau does not share information so it can't be used against them.
- Emphasize the Census Bureau's legal commitment to keep census responses confidential.
- Explain that the Census Bureau will never share information with immigration enforcement agencies like Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), law enforcement agencies like the police or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), or allow this information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits.

The child lives in a non-English or limited-English speaking household.

- Conduct outreach and create resources in non-English languages that highlight the importance of counting young children.
- Encourage non-English speakers to self-respond to the census and let them know that for the 2020 Census, the online form and telephone line will be available in 13 languages, including English. Language guides will be available in 59 languages other than English.

The child lives in a household of recent immigrants or foreign-born adults.

- Work with community members to conduct outreach in neighborhoods with recent immigrants. Focus efforts on the community's gathering places like local grocery stores, places of worship, and small restaurants.
- Emphasize the Census Bureau's legal commitment to keep census responses confidential. Explain that the Census Bureau will never share information with immigration enforcement agencies like Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), law enforcement agencies like the police or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), or allow this information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits.

Complete Count Committees
in Oregon (as of April 2019)

State CCC		
State of Oregon	Aldo SOLANO	Aldo.solano@oregon.gov

Counties		
Regional Tri-County (Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas counties)	Rebecca STAVENJORD	Rebecca.stavenjord@multco.us
Clackamas County	Drenda HOWATT	drendahowatt@co.clackamas.or.us
Coos County	Melissa CRIBBINS	mcribbins@co.coos.or.us
Curry County	TBC	
Deschutes County	TBC	
Harney County	TBC	
Josephine County	TBC	
Klamath County	Derrick DEGROOT	ddegroot@klamathcounty.org
Lake County	TBC	
Linn-Benton and Lincoln Counties	Fred ABOUSLEMAN	fabousle@ocwcog.org
Marion County	Hitesh PAREKH	hparekh@co.marion.or.us
Multnomah County	Rebecca STAVENJORD	Rebecca.stavenjord@multco.us
Umatilla County	Robert WALDHER	Robert.waldher@umatillacounty.net
Washington County	Philip BRANSFORD	Philip_brandsford@co.washington.or.us

Cities		
Cities of Independence and Monmouth	Karin JOHNSON	Johnson.karin@ci.independence.or.us
City of Portland	Shuk ARIFDJANOV	Shuk.arifdjanov@portlandoregon.gov
City of Salem	TBC	

Complete Count Committees in Washington (as of April 2019)

State CCC		
State of Washington	Lisa MCLEAN	Lisa.mclean@ofm.wa.gov

| Counties		
Clallam County	Mark OZIAS	mozias@co.clallam.wa.us
Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Counties	Bill FASHING	bfashing@cwcog.org
East King County	David WOLBRECHT	dwolbrecht@kirklandwa.gov
Grays Harbor County	Vicki CUMMINGS	vcummings@gh.cog.org
King County	TBC	
Lewis County	TBC	
Pierce County	Janece LEVIEN	jlevien@gtcf.com
Snohomish County	Vanessa GUTIERREZ	Vanessa.gutierrez@co.snohomish.wa.us
Spokane County	Amber WALDREF	awaldref@necommunitycenter.com
Thurston County	Sara PORTER	porters@trpc.org
Yakima County	Laura ARMSTRONG	laura@lacasahogar.org

Cities		
Seattle Task Force	Elsa BATRES-BONI	Elsa.batres-boni@seattle.gov

Other		
Filipino American Group	Dolores SIBONGA	Dolores_sibonga@hotmail.com

Road to the 2020 Census

2020 Census Operational Timeline

March: Census Bureau delivers questions to Congress

April: Open 6 regional census centers

October: Full implementation of the communications program

October: Partnership specialists begin working for Census Bureau

January: Begin enumeration in remote Alaska

February: Group Quarters Operation begins

March: Update Leave begins

March: Internet Self-Response begins

April 1: Census Day

May: Nonresponse Followup begins

December 31: Deliver apportionment counts to the President

2018   **2019**   **2020**   **2021**

OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

Key census activities start in 2018 and continue through 2021

January-March: Open 40 area census offices

June-September: Open remaining 208 area census offices

August: Conduct in-field Address Canvassing

March 31: Complete delivering Redistricting Summary Files to all states (P.L. 94-171)

2020 Census Roadmap

The 2020 Census Statistics in Schools (SIS) program is being developed and implemented to increase awareness of, and the overall public response to, the decennial census by engaging administrators, teachers, students, and their parents/guardians in public conversations about the census. Additionally, the program will continue to promote understanding of statistical concepts and introduce the use of data to students in a variety of subjects.

March 2019

Start Now!

New materials and worksheets will be coming, but get started with the SIS program now by checking out **www.census.gov/schools.** You'll find a wealth of resources like worksheets, fun facts and data tools that help students in grades K-12 learn key skills in a variety of subjects all by using Census Bureau data.

August 2019

Check it Out!

New worksheets that teach all about the 2020 Census and the importance of being counted are posted to the SIS website. These lessons have been created by educators across the country in conjunction with Census Bureau data experts.

Preschool Fun!

Little ones can join in the SIS excitement. New worksheets for children ages 2-5 will be posted on the website. Additionally, check out the other great activities like a coloring and activity book and interactive song that teaches our youngest learners all about the 2020 Census.

Sept. 2019

Back to School!

Principals across the country will receive administrator kits that include many of the great materials the 2020 SIS program has to offer. Go to your principal to see the colorful maps, promotional items and other SIS materials.

Dec. 2019

Video Delight!

Check out the cool new videos and webisodes that help children understand what the decennial Census is and why it's important that everyone be counted.

March 2020

SIS Week March 2-6!

For a whole week in schools across the country educators will join forces to show how students can use the SIS program in their classrooms.

April 2020

Census Day April 1, 2020!

The 2020 Census will be officially open. Help your community by reminding your students to tell their caregivers to complete the 2020 Census form. Remember the Census provides funding for a variety of resources that help your school and community.

United States® Census 2020

Classrooms Powered by Census Data
census.gov/schools

STATISTICS IN SCHOOLS
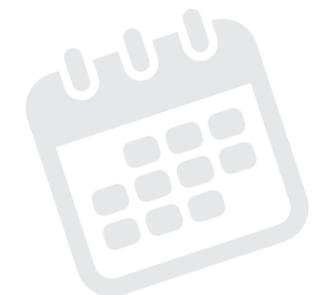
The 2020 Census at a Glance

Counting everyone once, only once, and in the right place.

The U.S. Census Bureau is the federal government's largest statistical agency. We are dedicated to providing current facts and figures about America's people, places, and economy. Federal law protects the confidentiality of all individual responses the Census Bureau collects.

The U.S. Constitution requires that each decade we take a count—or a census—of America's population.

The census provides vital information for you and your community.

- It determines how many representatives each state gets in Congress and is used to redraw district boundaries. Redistricting counts are sent to the states by March 31, 2021.
- Communities rely on census statistics to plan for a variety of resident needs including new roads, schools, and emergency services.
- Businesses use census data to determine where to open places to shop.

Each year, the federal government distributes hundreds of billions of dollars to states and communities based on Census Bureau data.

In 2020, we will implement new technology to make it easier than ever to respond to the census. For the first time, you will be able to respond online, by phone, as well as by mail. We will use data that the public has already provided to reduce followup visits. And, we are building an accurate address list and automating our field operations—all while keeping your information confidential and safe.

United States®
Census
Bureau

KEY MILESTONES

2018
- 2018 End-to-End Census Test
- 2020 Census questions sent to Congress by March 31, 2018
- Six regional 2020 Census offices and 40 area census offices open

2019
- Partnership activities launch
- Complete Count Committees establish
- Remaining 248 area census offices open

2020
- Advertising begins in early 2020
- Public response (online, phone, or mail) begins
- **Census Day**— April 1, 2020
- In-person visits to households that haven't responded begin
- Apportionment counts sent to the President by December 31, 2020

2021
- Redistricting counts sent to the states by March 31, 2021

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Overview of Census Bureau Programs

CENSUSES

- The **decennial census** is the once-a-decade population and housing count of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The results of the census determine the number of seats for each state in the U.S. House of Representatives and are used to draw congressional and state legislative districts. Federal agencies use the results to distribute more than $675 billion in federal funds each year.
- The **economic census** measures the nation's economy every five years, providing vital statistics for virtually every industry and geographic area in the country.
- The **Census of Governments** provides comprehensive data about the 90,000 state and local governments in the nation every five years.

SURVEYS

- The **American Community Survey** (ACS) is an ongoing national survey—sampling approximately 3.5 million addresses annually—that provides vital information about our nation's housing and people. The ACS is the only source of comparable, quality information about the people in all our communities. These data show what the U.S. population looks like and how it is changing. ACS data are used to assess the past and present and to plan for the future.
- **Demographic surveys** measure income, poverty, education, health insurance coverage, housing quality, crime victimization, computer usage, and many other subjects.
- **Economic surveys** are conducted monthly, quarterly, and yearly. They cover selected sectors of the nation's economy and supplement the economic census with more-frequent information about the dynamic economy. These surveys yield more than 400 annual economic reports, including principal economic indicators.
- **Sponsored surveys** are demographic and economic surveys that we conduct for other government agencies. They include the Current Population Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and the National Survey of College Graduates.

For more information, go to *census.gov*.
Follow us @uscensusbureau
Contact us at:
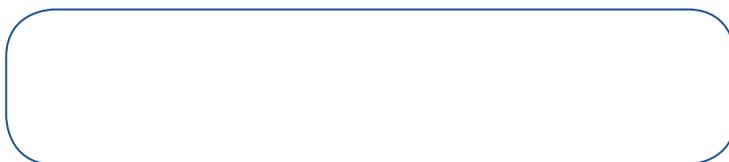
Your information is protected by law

The law requires the Census Bureau to keep your information confidential and use your responses only to produce statistics. We cannot publicly release your responses in any way that could identify you. We will never share your information with immigration enforcement agencies such as ICE, law enforcement agencies such as the FBI or police, or allow it to be used to determine your eligibility for government benefits.

Our Mission

To serve as the nation's leading provider of quality data about its people and economy.

Our Vision

To be the trusted source for timely and relevant statistical information, and the leader in data-driven information.

Census History

Thomas Jefferson directed the first decennial census in 1790. As required by the U.S. Constitution, a census has been taken every 10 years thereafter. In 1840, the Census Act authorized the establishment of a centralized Census Office. In 1902, the Census Office became a permanent organization within the Department of the Interior. A year later, it was renamed the Bureau of the Census and moved to the new Department of Commerce and Labor.

The Road to 2020

Oregon and Washington Library Associations

19 April 2019

Lorraine Ralston
Partnership Specialist
U.S. Census Bureau

Shape your future START HERE > | United States® Census 2020

The Road to 2020

Count everyone once, only once, and in the right place.

Census Day is
1 April 2020

347 DAYS
TO GO!

Why We Do a Census

"The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct."

Article 1, Section 2 U.S. Constitution

U.S. House of Representatives

435 Total Representatives | 10 Representatives in Washington

2010 Official Results

GAINED	LOST
Arizona +1	Illinois -1
Florida +2	Iowa -1
Georgia +1	Louisiana -1
Nevada +1	Massachusetts -1
South Carolina +1	Michigan -1
Texas +4	Missouri -1
Utah +1	New Jersey -1
Washington +1	New York -2
	Ohio -2
	Pennsylvania -1

Funding

More than $883 BILLION each year

Examples:
- ✓ Medicaid
- ✓ SNAP/WIC
- ✓ Transportation Planning
- ✓ Student Loans/Pell Grants
- ✓ Section 8 Housing
- ✓ School Lunch Program
- ✓ Head Start
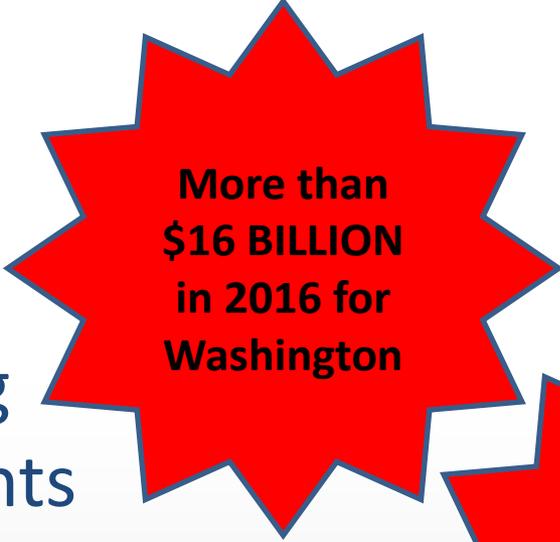
More than $16 BILLION in 2016 for Washington
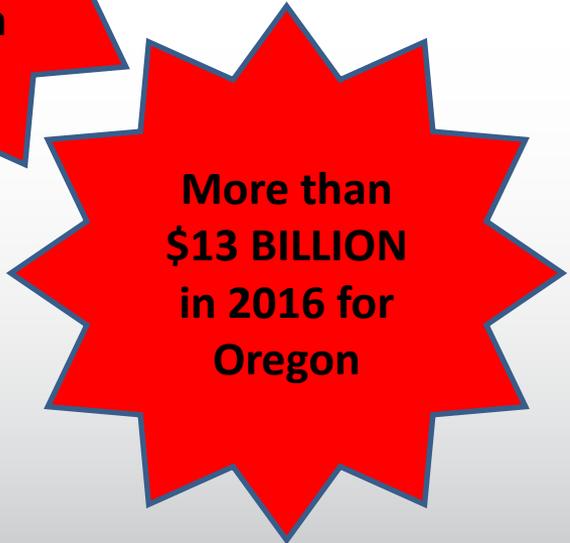
More than $13 BILLION in 2016 for Oregon

Source: Reamer (2019). *Counting for Dollars 2020*: The George Washington University

Other Uses of Census Data

- **State legislative districts, school districts, voting precincts**

- **State, local and tribal governments planning decisions**

- **Business and nonprofit decisions (where to locate, size of market)**

- **Local trends**

- **Population benchmarks**

What's New for 2020

1. Easier To Respond
   - Internet
   - Toll-free Number
   - Paper

2. More Technology
   - Field workers will use mobile devices

The Road to 2020

Mar-Jun 2020

Jan-Feb 2020

May-Aug 2020

SELF-RESPONSE

GROUP QUARTERS

MOTIVATE PEOPLE TO RESPOND

NONRESPONSE FOLLOWUP

2018-2019

31 Dec 2020

ESTABLISH WHERE TO COUNT

TABULATE DATA AND RELEASE CENSUS RESULTS

What Do We Ask?

1. Address
2. Phone Number
3. Count of Each Person At That Address
4. Name
5. Gender
6. Age and Date of Birth
7. Race
8. Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origin
9. Whether Someone Lives Somewhere Else
10. Relationship
11. Citizenship *

Languages

Internet Self-Response	Paper Form	Questionnaire Help	Enumerators, Mailed Items	Language Card and Guides
English Spanish Chinese (Simp.) Vietnamese Korean Russian Arabic Tagalog Polish French Haitian Creole Portuguese Japanese	English Spanish	13 languages Plus TDD	English Spanish	59 languages Plus ASL Plus Braille Plus Large Print

How It Will Work

Nearly every household will receive an invitation to participate from a postal worker or a census worker

95% of households will receive their census invitation in the mail.

How It Will Work

WHAT WE WILL SEND IN THE MAIL	
On or between	**You'll receive:**
March 12-20	An invitation to respond online to the 2020 Census. (Some households will also receive paper questionnaires.)
March 16-24	A reminder letter.
	If you haven't responded yet:
March 26-April 3	A reminder postcard.
April 8-16	A reminder letter and paper questionnaire.
April 20-27	A final reminder postcard before we follow up in person.

Private and Confidential

- Only aggregate data reported
- Prohibited by law from releasing personal information to any person or organization (USC, Title 13) *

- Life-time oath by all Census Bureau employees

- Penalties for wrongful disclosure: up to 5 years imprisonment and/or a fine of $250,000

Measuring America:
People, Places, and the Economy

Partner with the U.S. Census Bureau to
help America work better through data

Partnership

Working Together

Educate people about the 2020 Census and foster cooperation with enumerators.

Encourage people to self-respond.

Engage organizations to reach out to hard-to-count groups and those who aren't motivated to respond to the national campaign.

Hard-to-Count Populations

- Foreign-born/Immigrants

- Children younger than 5

- Seniors

- Homeless

- Migrant workers

- Renters

- Low internet access

ROAM

- Response Outreach Area Mapper

- Public application that displays characteristics of hard-to-count area

- Census tract level
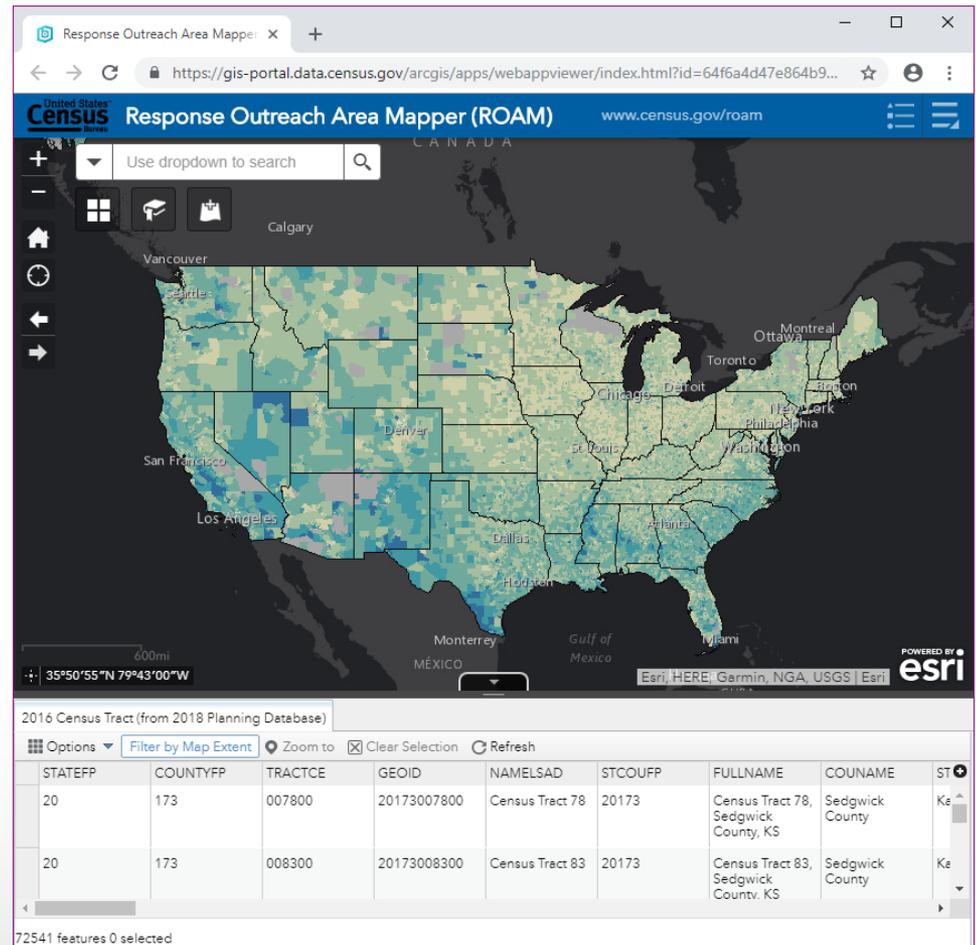
www.census.gov/roam

ROAM : Clark County, Wash.

ROAM Data

Census Tract 411.11
Clark County, Washington

Low Response Score (%): 30.9

2012-2016 ACS 5-year estimates

Total Population: 3,494
Median Household Income ($): 35,110
Population Under 5 (%): 8.16
Population 18-24 (%): 20.58
Population 65 and Over (%): 5.41
Below Poverty Level (%): 18.22
Not High School Graduate (%): 23.10
Non-Hispanic, Black (%): 3.98
Non-Hispanic, White (%): 48.57
Hispanic (%): 31.88
American Indian or Alaska Native (%): 2.03
Asian (%): 2.43
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (%): 3.52
Some Other Race (%): 0.00
Foreign Born (%): 22.90
No One in Household Age 14+ Speaks English "Very Well" (%): 18.32
Population 5+ Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well" and Speak Spanish (%): 11.87
Population 5+ Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well" and Speak Russian (%): 4.61
Population 5+ Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well" and Speak Chinese (%): 0.00
Population 5+ Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well" and Speak Korean (%): 0.00
Population 5+ Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well" and Speak Vietnamese (%): 1.93
Population 5+ Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well" and Speak Tagalog (%): 0.22
Population 5+ Who Speak English Less Than "Very Well" and Speak Arabic (%): 0.00
Total Housing Units: 1,304
Total Occupied Housing Units: 1,228
Renter Occupied Housing Units (%): 90.80
Family Occupied Housing Units with Related Children Under 6 (%): 37.28
Population 1+ Who Moved From Another Residence Within the Last Year (%): 24.03
Vacant Housing Units (%): 5.83

Vancouver
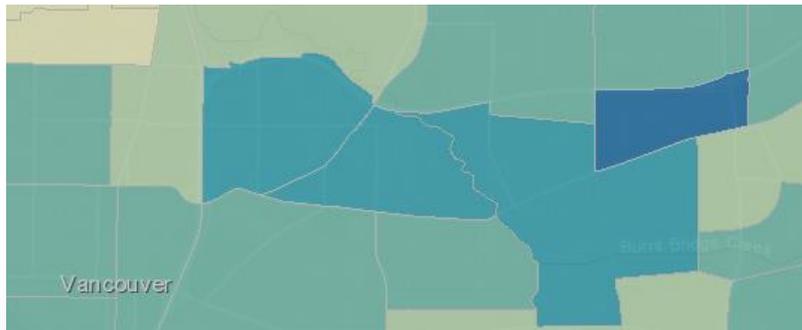
Complete Count Committees

- Volunteer committees established by state, local or tribal governments

- Include community leaders and organizations

- Increase awareness and motivate residents to respond to the census

Complete Count Committees
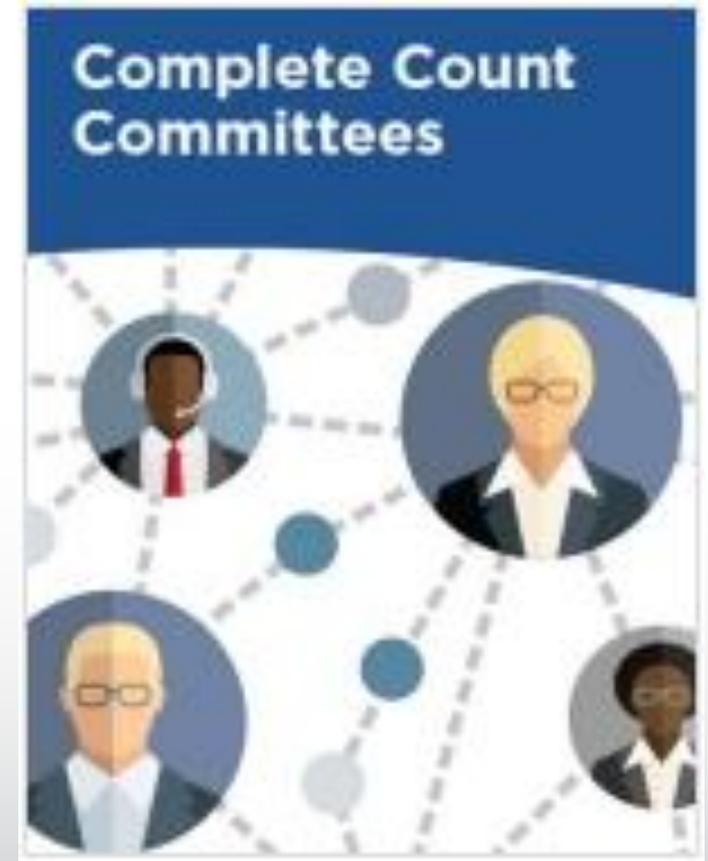
Washington CCCs

- State of Washington
- Clallam County
- Cowlitz-Wahkiakum Counties
- East King County
- Grays Harbor County
- King County
- Lewis County

- Pierce County
- Snohomish County
- Spokane County
- Thurston County
- Yakima County
- Seattle Task Force
- Filipino American Group

Oregon CCCs

- State of Oregon
- Regional Tri-County
- Clackamas County
- Coos County
- Curry County
- Deschutes County
- Harney County
- Josephine County
- Klamath County

- Lake County
- Linn-Benton-Lincoln Counties
- Marion County
- Multnomah County
- Umatilla County
- Washington County
- Cities of Independence and Monmouth
- City of Portland
- City of Salem

Statistics in Schools

Provides resources for teaching and learning with real-life data

www.census.gov
Information for Educators and Students

United States™
Census
Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

Statistics in Schools

- State Facts
- Math
- History
- English
- Geography
- Sociology

Example: State Facts

Example: Activities (English)

Activities

"To Kill a Mockingbird": An Introduction to 1930s America

STATISTICS IN SCHOOLS

Activity Description

This activity teaches students about the setting of Harper Lee's famous novel "To Kill a Mockingbird," which takes place during 3 years (1933–1935) of the Great Depression. Part 1 of this activity can be used before students start reading the novel to help them understand what life was like in the 1930s. In this part, students will examine and answer questions about census documents that feature unemployment numbers and related information. Part 2 can be completed after students have read the first few chapters of the novel. In this part, students will write a piece using the RAFT technique (role, audience, format, topic) to show what they learned about the 1930s and what they have read so far.

Teacher Notes

Blooms Taxonomy

Understanding

Creating
Evaluating
Analyzing
Applying
Understanding
Remembering

Students will **understand** what life was like in the 1930s.

Students will **apply** what they learned about the 1930s as well as what they read in Chapters 1–3 of "To Kill a Mockingbird" to complete a assignment.

Is this page helpful?

Suggested Grade Level

9-10

Materials Required

• The student version of this activity, 12 pages

Recruiting

We're Hiring

Area Census Offices	
Washington	**Oregon**
Seattle (open)	Salem (open)
Tacoma	Portland
Everett	Eugene
Olympia	
Spokane	

United States™
Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

What's Available

- ➤ Temporary Positions
  - ■ Census Takers
  - ■ Recruiting Assistants
  - ■ Office Staff
- ➤ Requirements
  - ■ At least 18
  - ■ Be a U.S. citizen
  - ■ E-mail Address
  - ■ Social Security Number

Apply Now

www.2020census.gov/jobs

www.usajobs.gov

1-855-JOB-2020
(Recruiting Hotline)

Next Steps

What You Can Do

✓ Work to mobilize your community

✓ Build awareness

✓ Identify community areas that need special attention

✓ Recruit trusted voices in the community
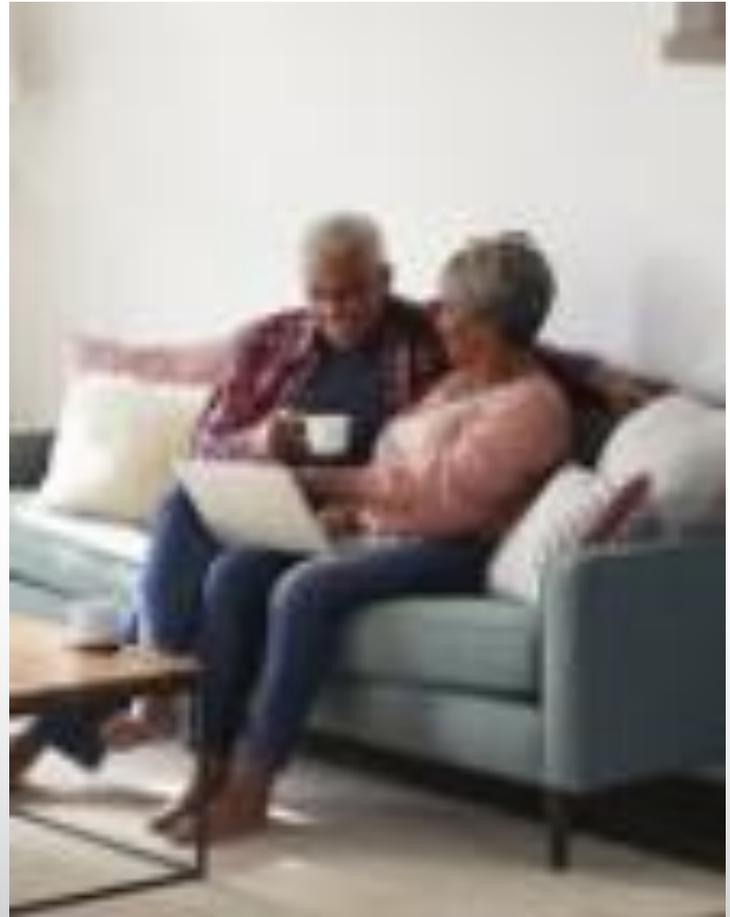
Good Ideas

- Put 2020 Census information on your website

- Insert a link for jobs on your website

- Activate social media

- Record a 2020 Census message on your organization voicemail

- Display Census posters and flyers

Stay Connected: 2020 Census

facebook.com/uscensusbureau

twitter.com/uscensusbureau

youtube.com/uscensusbureau

Good Ideas

- Engage with local schools

- E-blast to employees

- Displays/Fast Facts

- Promote the library as a "census hotspot" – internet access to complete the census

United States® Census 2020

We support the 2020 Census.

Learn more at **2020census.gov**.

Key Dates

Date	Items
2019	Validate all residential units in the county
Early 2020	Advertising Campaign
23 March 2020	Online portal opens
1 April 2020	**CENSUS DAY!**
April-June 2020	Non-response Follow Up Quality Control
31 Dec 2020	Results delivered to the president
31 Mar 2021	Results delivered to the states

Thank You!

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Sarah Bushore (Ore.)

Partnership Specialist

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WASHINGTON

In FY2016, Washington received

$16,676,186,274

**through 55 federal spending programs
guided by data derived from the 2010 Census.**

The Counting for Dollars 2020 Project aims to understand 1) the extent to which the federal government will rely on data from the 2020 Census to guide the distribution of federal funding to states, localities, and households across the nation and 2) the impact of the accuracy of the 2020 Census on the fair, equitable distribution of these funds.

The project has analyzed spending by state for 55 federal programs ($883,094,826,042 in FY2016). Three types of programs are analyzed:

- *Domestic financial assistance programs* provide financial assistance – including direct payments to individuals, grants, loans, and loan guarantees – to non-federal entities within the U.S. – such as individuals and families, state and local governments, companies, and nonprofits – in order to fulfill a public purpose.

- *Tax credit programs* allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.

- *Procurement programs* award a portion of Federal prime contract dollars to small businesses located in areas selected on the basis of census-derived data.

The four uses of census-derived datasets to geographically allocate funding are:

- *Define eligibility criteria* – that is, identify which organizations or individuals can receive funds.

- *Compute formulas* that geographically allocate funds to eligible recipients.

- *Rank project applications* based on priorities (e.g., smaller towns, poorer neighborhoods).

- *Set interest rates* for federal loan programs.

The two categories of census-derived datasets are:

- *Geographic classifications* – the characterization (e.g., rural), delineation (e.g., Metropolitan Areas), or designation (e.g., Opportunity Zones) of specific geographic areas.

- *Variable datasets*
  - *Annual updates* of population and housing variables collected in the Decennial Census.
  - *Household surveys* collecting new data elements (e.g., income, occupation) by using the Decennial Census to design representative samples and interpret results.

Reports of the Counting for Dollars 2020 Project:

➤ **Report #1:** Initial Analysis: 16 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs (August 2017)*

➤ **Report #2:** Estimating Fiscal Costs of a Census Undercount to States (March 2018)*

➤ **Report #3:** Role of the Decennial Census in Distributing Federal Funds to Rural America (December 2018)*

➤ **Report #4:** Census-derived Datasets Used to Distribute Federal Funds (December 2018)

➤ **Report #5:** Analysis of 55 Large Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)*+

➤ **Report #6:** An Inventory of 320 Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)

* Data available by state
+ Source for this state sheet

GW Institute
of Public Policy

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

COUNTING FOR DOLLARS 2020:
WASHINGTON

**Allocation of Funds from 55 Large Federal Spending Programs
Guided by Data Derived from the 2010 Census (Fiscal Year 2016)**

Total Program Obligations: **$16,676,186,274**

Program	Dept.	Obligations	Program	Dept.	Obligations
Financial Assistance Programs		**$16,345,272,960**			
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	HHS	$7,062,048,000	Community Facilities Loans/Grants	USDA	$38,033,528
Federal Direct Student Loans	ED	$1,336,191,946	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	ED	$36,823,489
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	$1,452,893,518	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	$48,821,061
Medicare Suppl. Medical Insurance (Part B)	HHS	$1,125,500,538	CDBG Entitlement Grants	HUD	$40,136,072
Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	$682,958,983	Public Housing Capital Fund	HUD	$25,002,000
Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	$399,700,000	Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	HHS	$37,784,663
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	$509,706,000	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	USDA	$15,081,100
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	$450,396,098	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	$34,892,677
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	$446,692,303	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	$35,857,764
Title I Grants to LEAs	ED	$242,701,346	Business and Industry Loans	USDA	$20,180,000
State Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	$215,289,000	Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	ED	$20,522,876
National School Lunch Program	USDA	$201,584,000	Homeland Security Grant Program	DHS	$13,015,974
Special Education Grants	ED	$230,436,683	WIOA Dislocated Worker Grants	DOL	$20,083,489
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	HUD	$94,646,688	HOME	HUD	$18,607,152
Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	$264,325,000	State CDBG	HUD	$11,319,386
Head Start	HHS	$185,682,699	WIOA Youth Activities	DOL	$19,035,891
WIC	USDA	$149,191,000	WIOA Adult Activities	DOL	$16,336,037
Title IV-E Foster Care	HHS	$86,876,649	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser	DOL	$14,981,703
Health Care Centers	HHS	$125,908,671	Community Services Block Grant	HHS	$8,957,923
School Breakfast Program	USDA	$55,763,000	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	HHS	$13,844,851
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	$30,782,000	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	$6,812,636
Public and Indian Housing	HUD	$45,835,000	Native Amer. Employment & Training	DOL	$1,863,823
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	$58,728,879			
Child and Adult Care Food Program	USDA	$47,468,000	*Federal Tax Expenditures*		**$288,882,613**
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	ED	$55,616,244	Low Income Housing Tax Credit	Treas	$192,277,754
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	HHS	$78,400,000	New Markets Tax Credit	Treas	$96,604,859
Unemployment Insurance Administration	DOL	$92,408,000			
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	DOT	$31,610,379	*Federal Procurement Programs*		**$42,030,701**
Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	$48,074,000	HUBZones Program	SBA	$42,030,701
Adoption Assistance	HHS	$39,864,241			

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, the George Washington Institute of Public Policy, the George Washington University. Spending data analysis provided by Sean Moulton, Open Government Program Manager, Project on Government Oversight. | January 30, 2019

Note: The sequence of the above programs is consistent with U.S. rank order by program expenditures. (See U.S. sheet in series.)

⧉ Counting for Dollars 2020 publications and spreadsheet with above data available at
https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds

GW Institute
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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

IPP-1819-3

United States Census 2020

AREA CENSUS OFFICES

Seattle Office #3295
4735 E Marginal Way S, Ste 1108
Seattle, WA 98134

PHONE: 206-288-7831
FAX: 206-288-7865

Opening Summer 2019

◆ Everett Office #3293
◆ Olympia Office #3294
◆ Spokane Office #3296
◆ Tacoma Office #3297

APPLICATION WEBSITE

www.2020census.gov/jobs

TOLL FREE JOBS & SUPPORT LINE

1-855-562-2020

EMAIL

los.angeles.2020.jobs@census.gov

MANAGER APPLICATION TIPS

YouTube Video
youtube.com/watch?v=bqYkibnuiJU

PEAK HIRING

- Summer 2019
- Winter 2020

Workshops Available
Contact your local Recruiting Manager at 1-855-562-2020

United States Census 2020

Washington State Job Opportunities

THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU IS RECRUITING HUNDREDS OF APPLICANTS TO ASSIST WITH THE 2020 CENSUS COUNT

Field / Office Jobs – Available June 2019

Apply online: www.2020census.gov/jobs

Everett – Olympia – Seattle – Spokane – Tacoma Offices

Census Field Supervisors	$16.00 – $25.50 per hour
Enumerators	$15.50 – $23.00 per hour
Recruiting Assistants	$16.00 – $25.50 per hour
Office Operations Supervisors	$15.00 – $23.50 per hour
Clerks	$13.00 – $18.50 per hour

Manager Jobs – Available April 2019

Apply online:
www.census.gov/about/regions/los-angeles/jobs/washington.html

Scroll Down to Decennial Census Opportunities to View Positions

Area Census Office Manager - $24.50 – $39.00 per hour
Administrative Manager - $18.00 – $29.00 per hour
Census Field Manager - $18.00 – $29.00 per hour
Information Technology Manager - $18.00 – $29.00 per hour
Recruiting Manager - $18.00 – $29.00 per hour

✓ Must have valid email address
✓ U.S. Citizenship required
✓ Subject to background check
✓ Paid training at 10% less than hourly rate listed
✓ Pay range is based on the county you live in

www.2020census.gov/jobs

THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Why We Ask

The 2020 Census is easy. The questions are simple.

The census asks questions that provide a snapshot of the nation. Census results affect your voice in government, how much funding your community receives, and how your community plans for the future.

When you fill out the census, you help:

- Determine how many seats your state gets in Congress.
- Guide how more than $675 billion in federal funding is distributed to states and communities each year.
- Create jobs, provide housing, prepare for emergencies, and build schools, roads and hospitals.

Population Count (Number of People Living or Staying)
We ask this question to collect an accurate count of the number of people at each address on Census Day, April 1, 2020. Each decade, census results determine how many seats your state gets in Congress. State and local officials use census counts to draw boundaries for districts like congressional districts, state legislative districts and school districts.

Any Additional People Living or Staying
Our goal is to count people once, only once and in the right place according to where they live on Census Day. Keeping this goal in mind, we ask this question to ensure that everyone living at an address is counted.

Owner/Renter
We ask about whether a home is owned or rented to create statistics about homeownership and renters. Homeownership rates serve as an indicator of the nation's economy and help in administering housing programs and informing planning decisions.

Phone Number
We ask for a phone number in case we need to contact you. We will never share your number and will only contact you if needed for official Census Bureau business.

Name
We ask for names to ensure everyone in the house is counted. Listing the name of each person in the household helps respondents include all members, particularly in large households where a respondent may forget who was counted and who was not.

United States™ Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov
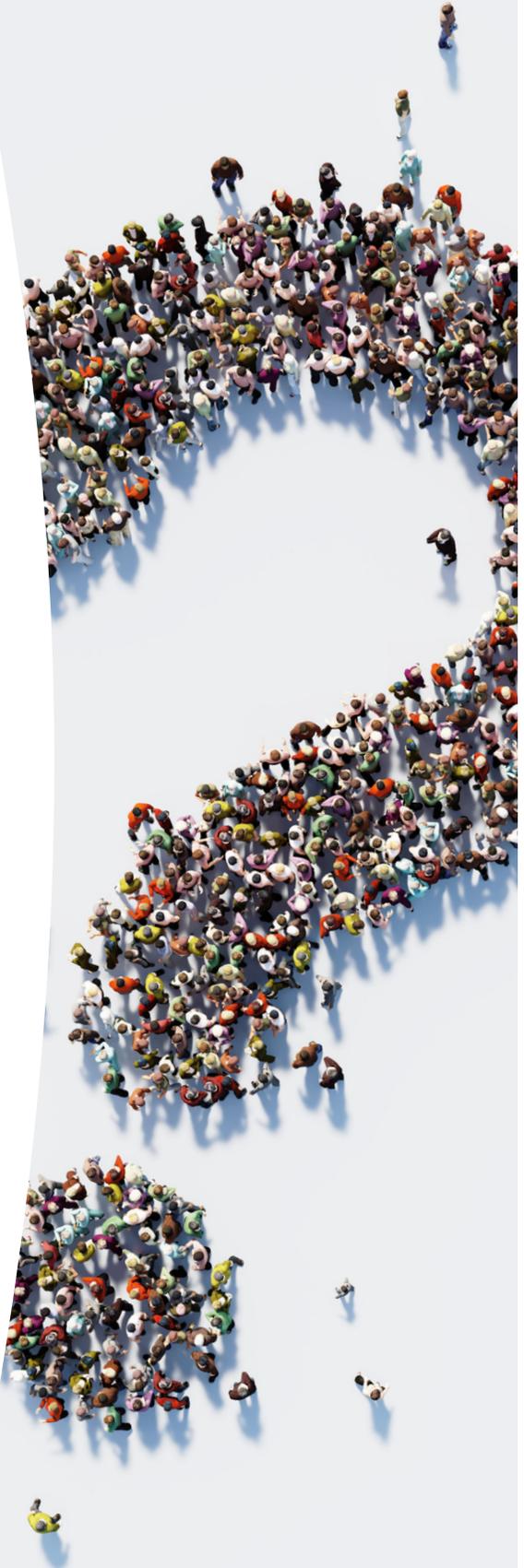
Sex

We ask about the sex of each person to create statistics about males and females. Census data about sex are used in planning and funding government programs, and in evaluating other government programs and policies to ensure they fairly and equitably serve the needs of males and females. These statistics are also used to enforce laws, regulations and policies against discrimination in government programs and in society.

Age and Date of Birth

We ask about age and date of birth to understand the size and characteristics of different age groups and to present other data by age. Local, state, tribal and federal agencies use age data to plan and fund government programs that provide assistance or services for specific age groups, such as children, working-age adults, women of childbearing age, or the older population. These statistics also help enforce laws, regulations and policies against age discrimination in government programs and in society.

Hispanic, Latino or Spanish Origin

We ask about whether a person is of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin to create statistics about this ethnic group. The data collected in this question are needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with anti-discrimination provisions, such as under the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act.

Race

We ask about a person's race to create statistics about race and to present other statistics by race groups. The data collected in this question are needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with anti-discrimination provisions, such as under the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act. State governments use the data to determine congressional, state and local voting districts.

Whether a Person Lives or Stays Somewhere Else

Our goal is to count people once, only once and in the right place according to where they live on Census Day. Keeping this goal in mind, we ask this question to ensure individuals are not included at multiple addresses.

Relationship

We ask about the relationship of each person in a household to one central person to create estimates about families, households and other groups. Relationship data are used in planning and funding government programs that provide funds or services for families, people living or raising children alone, grandparents living with grandchildren, or other households that qualify for additional assistance.

Citizenship

A question about a person's citizenship is used to create statistics about citizen and noncitizen populations. These statistics are essential for enforcing the Voting Rights Act and its protections against voting discrimination. Knowing how many people reside in the community and how many of those people are citizens, in combination with other information, provides the statistical information that helps the government enforce Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act and its protections against discrimination in voting.

Connect with us
@uscensusbureau

50 Ways Census Data Are Used

- Decision making at all levels of government.

- Drawing federal, state, and local legislative districts.

- Attracting new businesses to state and local areas.

- Distributing over $300 billion in federal funds and even more in state funds.

- Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population.

- Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services.

- Forecasting future housing needs for all segments of the population.

- Directing funds for services for people in poverty.

- Designing public safety strategies.

- Development of rural areas.

- Analyzing local trends.

- Estimating the number of people displaced by natural disasters.

- Developing assistance programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

- Creating maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance.

- Delivering goods and services to local markets.

- Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children.

- Planning future government services.

- Planning investments and evaluating financial risk.

- Publishing economic and statistical reports about the United States and its people.

- Facilitating scientific research.

- Developing "intelligent" maps for government and business.

- Providing proof of age, relationship, or residence certificates provided by the Census Bureau.

- Distributing medical research.

- Reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives.

- Planning and researching for media as backup for news stories.

- Providing evidence in litigation involving land use, voting rights, and equal opportunity.

- Drawing school district boundaries.

- Planning budgets for government at all levels.

- Spotting trends in the economic well-being of the nation.

- Planning for public transportation services.

- Planning health and educational services for people with disabilities.

- Establishing fair market rents and enforcing fair lending practices.

- Directing services to children and adults with limited English language proficiency.

- Planning urban land use.

- Planning outreach strategies.

- Understanding labor supply.

- Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases.

- Analyzing military potential.

- Making business decisions.

- Understanding consumer needs.

- Planning for congregations.

- Locating factory sites and distribution centers.

- Distributing catalogs and developing direct mail pieces.

- Setting a standard for creating both public and private sector surveys.

- Evaluating programs in different geographic areas.

- Providing genealogical research.

- Planning for school projects.

- Developing adult education programs.

- Researching historical subject areas.

- Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans.

50 Ways Census Data Are Used

- Decision making at all levels of government.
- Drawing federal, state, and local legislative districts.
- Attracting new businesses to state and local areas.
- Distributing over $300 billion in federal funds and even more in state funds.
- Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population.
- Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services.
- Forecasting future housing needs for all segments of the population.
- Directing funds for services for people in poverty.
- Designing public safety strategies.
- Development of rural areas.
- Analyzing local trends.
- Estimating the number of people displaced by natural disasters.
- Developing assistance programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- Creating maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance.
- Delivering goods and services to local markets.
- Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children.
- Planning future government services.
- Planning investments and evaluating financial risk.
- Publishing economic and statistical reports about the United States and its people.
- Facilitating scientific research.
- Developing "intelligent" maps for government and business.
- Providing proof of age, relationship, or residence certificates provided by the Census Bureau.
- Distributing medical research.
- Reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives.
- Planning and researching for media as backup for news stories.
- Providing evidence in litigation involving land use, voting rights, and equal opportunity.
- Drawing school district boundaries.
- Planning budgets for government at all levels.
- Spotting trends in the economic well-being of the nation.
- Planning for public transportation services.
- Planning health and educational services for people with disabilities.
- Establishing fair market rents and enforcing fair lending practices.
- Directing services to children and adults with limited English language proficiency.
- Planning urban land use.
- Planning outreach strategies.
- Understanding labor supply.
- Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases.
- Analyzing military potential.
- Making business decisions.
- Understanding consumer needs.
- Planning for congregations.
- Locating factory sites and distribution centers.
- Distributing catalogs and developing direct mail pieces.
- Setting a standard for creating both public and private sector surveys.
- Evaluating programs in different geographic areas.
- Providing genealogical research.
- Planning for school projects.
- Developing adult education programs.
- Researching historical subject areas.
- Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans.