



# Census 2020

Every 10 years, the U.S. Census counts everyone living in the United States.

Make sure you are counted. It ensures Washington receives its fair share of federal dollars for vital community programs – public safety, health care, education and transportation – that affect you and your family.

**Be counted. Your community is counting on you.**



**10** minutes  
questions  
years

It takes just 10 minutes to answer 10 questions that will shape investments in your community for 10 years.

**April 1, 2020 is Census Day**

**[www.ofm.wa.gov/2020census](http://www.ofm.wa.gov/2020census)**



# 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.

[2020CENSUS.GOV](https://2020census.gov)

D-1254

Shape  
your future  
START HERE >

United States<sup>®</sup>  
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](http://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.

2020CENSUS.GOV

Shape  
your future  
START HERE >

United States®  
Census  
2020

# El Censo del 2020 y la Confidencialidad

*Sus respuestas al Censo del 2020 están seguras, a salvo y protegidas por la ley federal. Sus respuestas se pueden usar solamente para producir estadísticas—no se pueden usar en su contra de ninguna manera. Por ley, todas las respuestas a las encuestas sobre hogares y empresas que realiza la Oficina del Censo de los EE. UU. se mantienen completamente confidenciales.*

## Responda al Censo del 2020 para dar forma al futuro.

Responder al censo ayuda a las comunidades a obtener los fondos que necesitan y ayuda a las empresas a tomar decisiones basadas en datos que hacen crecer a la economía. Los datos del censo influyen en nuestra vida diaria, aportando información para tomar decisiones importantes sobre el financiamiento de servicios e infraestructura en su comunidad, incluyendo atención médica, centros para personas de la tercera edad, empleos, representación política, carreteras, escuelas y negocios. Más de \$675 mil millones de fondos federales se distribuyen a los estados y a las comunidades locales basándose en los datos del censo.



## Sus respuestas al censo están seguras y a salvo.

La Oficina del Censo está obligada por ley a proteger toda la información personal que se recopile y a mantenerla en estricta confidencialidad. La Oficina del Censo puede usar sus respuestas solo para producir estadísticas. De hecho, cada uno de los empleados de la Oficina del Censo presta un juramento para proteger su información personal de por vida. Sus respuestas no se pueden usar para fines del cumplimiento de la ley o para determinar su elegibilidad personal para beneficios del gobierno.

## Por ley, sus respuestas no pueden ser usadas en su contra.

Por ley, sus respuestas al censo no pueden ser usadas en su contra de ninguna manera por ninguna agencia del gobierno ni tribunal—ni por el Buró Federal de Investigaciones (FBI), ni por la Agencia Central



## La ley es clara: no se puede compartir ninguna información personal.

En conformidad con el Título 13 del Código de los EE. UU., la Oficina del Censo no puede divulgar ninguna información identificable sobre individuos, hogares o empresas, ni siquiera a agencias encargadas de hacer cumplir la ley.

La ley estipula que la información que se recopile se puede usar solo para propósitos estadísticos y para ningún otro fin.

Con el fin de apoyar los estudios históricos, el Título 44 del Código de los EE. UU. permite a la Administración Nacional de Archivos y Registros publicar los registros del censo solo después de 72 años.

Todo el personal de la Oficina del Censo presta un juramento de por vida para proteger su información personal, y cualquier violación es sancionada con una multa de hasta \$250,000 y/o hasta cinco años de prisión.

de Inteligencia (CIA), ni por el Departamento de Seguridad Nacional (DHS), ni por el Servicio de Inmigración y Control de Aduanas de los EE. UU. (ICE). La ley exige a la Oficina del Censo mantener confidencial su información y usar sus respuestas solo para producir estadísticas.

### **No hay excepciones.**

La ley exige a la Oficina del Censo mantener confidencial la información de todas las personas. Por ley, sus respuestas no pueden ser usadas en su contra de ninguna manera por ninguna agencia del gobierno o tribunal. La Oficina del Censo no compartirá las respuestas de ninguna persona con las agencias de inmigración o las agencias encargadas de hacer cumplir la ley, ni permitirá que esa información se use para determinar la elegibilidad para beneficios del gobierno. El Título 13 deja muy claro que la información que recopilamos se puede usar solo para propósitos estadísticos—no podemos permitir que se use para nada más, incluyendo el cumplimiento de la ley.

### **La opción es suya: usted puede responder de manera segura por internet, por teléfono o por correo.**

Usted tendrá la opción de responder por internet, por correo o por teléfono. Un censista visitará los hogares que no respondan de una de estas maneras para recopilar la información en persona. La ley protege su información personal, sin importar cómo responda.

### **Sus respuestas por internet están a salvo de la piratería informática (*hacking*) y otras amenazas cibernéticas.**

La Oficina del Censo toma rigurosas precauciones para mantener seguras las respuestas por internet. Todos los datos que se envían por internet son cifrados para proteger la privacidad personal, y nuestro programa de seguridad cibernética cumple con los estándares más exigentes y recientes para proteger la información personal. Una vez que se reciben los datos, ya no permanecen en línea. Desde el momento en que la Oficina del Censo recopila las respuestas, nuestro objetivo y obligación legal es mantenerlas seguras.

### **Estamos comprometidos a mantener la confidencialidad.**

En la Oficina del Censo de los EE. UU., estamos absolutamente comprometidos a mantener confidenciales sus respuestas. Este compromiso significa que es seguro responder al censo sabiendo que sus respuestas solo se usarán para pintar un retrato estadístico de nuestra nación y sus comunidades.

Averigüe más sobre el programa de protección de datos y privacidad de la Oficina del Censo en [www.census.gov/privacy](http://www.census.gov/privacy).



### **Las leyes que protegen la información personal del censo han resistido los desafíos.**

En 1982, la Corte Suprema de los EE. UU. confirmó que aun las direcciones son confidenciales y no se pueden divulgar mediante procesos de descubrimiento legal o la Ley de Libertad de Información (FOIA). En el 2010, el Departamento de Justicia de los EE. UU. determinó que la Ley Patriota no tiene precedencia sobre la ley que protege la confidencialidad de las respuestas individuales del censo. Ningún tribunal de justicia puede emitir una citación judicial que ordene la presentación de las respuestas del censo.

Make a difference in your community.

Every 10 years, everyone living in the United States gets counted in the census—once and in the right place.

Your response helps make sure that more than \$675 billion in federal funds is directed each year to the right places to support education, health care, firefighting services, and more. Many decisions about where to send this money are based on census data. A complete and accurate count is also critical for determining how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

Where you are counted can shape your future.

Learn more at [2020CENSUS.GOV](https://2020CENSUS.GOV).



Where you are counted matters.

A guide for different living situations

Shape your future  
START HERE >

United States<sup>®</sup>  
Census  
2020

D-BR-RE-EN-042

Shape your future  
START HERE >

United States<sup>®</sup>  
Census  
2020

# Count yourself in the right place.

In general, you should count yourself **where you live and sleep most of the time**. But pay special attention if you are:



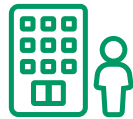
## Completing Your Household's Form

When responding, count any children, including newborns, who usually live and sleep at your home—even if they're not your own. If they split time evenly between two households, count them where they are on April 1, 2020."



## A Recent Mover

Count yourself at your new address if you moved in by April 1, 2020.



## A Renter

Count yourself where you live. Even though you don't own the home, you need to participate. Don't forget your family and roommates.



## A College Student

If you don't live in a dorm, count yourself at your off-campus address—even if you go to your parents' home for school breaks. This includes international students.



## A Service Member

If you don't live in military barracks—and you aren't deployed or stationed outside the United States—count yourself where you live and sleep most of the time, whether on or off base.



## A Resident of a Group Facility

For people in the following living situations on April 1, 2020, Census Bureau employees will work with a representative from your building to ensure you are counted. They may or may not ask you to complete an individual census form.

- College dorms
- Military barracks
- Nursing homes
- Group homes
- Shelters
- Psychiatric facilities
- Correctional facilities

For more details, visit [2020CENSUS.GOV](https://www.census.gov/2020census.gov).





# Shape our children's future. Start with the 2020 Census.

Young children experience new adventures each day, and little ones need all of the support they can get during these early years.

**Responding to the 2020 Census is an easy, safe, and important way to help provide resources for children and their communities for the next 10 years.**

Everyone living in the United States is asked to complete a simple questionnaire every ten years that asks for basic information about the people who live or sleep in their home. Children under the age of five, however, are often missed.

Young children who are missed in the census tend to live with large, extended families or with multiple families living under one roof. When newborn babies and children are not counted, support for programs such as health insurance, hospitals, childcare, food assistance, schools, and early childhood development is impacted.

Responding to the census is easier than ever. You can complete the census questionnaire online, by phone, or by mail.

And remember, just as you protect the children in your care, the U.S. Census Bureau protects your information. The Census Bureau is required by law to protect any personal information collected and keep it strictly confidential. All Census Bureau staff take a lifetime oath to protect your personal information and any violation of this oath comes with a penalty of up to \$250,000 and/or up to five years in prison.

**Start shaping their future by  
going to [2020CENSUS.GOV](https://2020CENSUS.GOV).**

**Shape  
your future  
START HERE >**

United States®  
**Census  
2020**





## If you have children in your home, make sure they are counted in the right place.

Young children experience new adventures each day, and little ones need all of the support they can get during these early years.



Count children in the home where they live and sleep most of the time, even if their parents don't live there.



If a child's time is divided between more than one home, count them where they stay most often. If their time is evenly divided, or you don't know where they stay most often, count them where they are staying on Census Day—April 1, 2020.



If a child's family (or guardian) is moving during March or April 2020, count them at the address where they are living on April 1, 2020.



Count children in your home if they don't have a permanent place to live and are staying in your home on April 1, 2020, even if they are only staying with you temporarily.



Count newborn babies at the home where they will live and sleep most of the time, even if they are still in the hospital on April 1, 2020.

**Start shaping their future by  
going to [2020CENSUS.GOV](https://2020CENSUS.GOV).**

**Shape  
your future  
START HERE >**

United States®  
**Census  
2020**



# Everyone counts

The 2020 Census is just around the corner. Washington is getting organized to ensure that every resident of the state is counted — once and in the place where they usually reside.

The U.S. Constitution mandates a complete population count every 10 years to apportion seats in the House of Representatives. The state uses it to draw boundaries for every level of government down to the school districts. **An accurate census ensures fair and equal representation at all levels.**

Federal, state, and local governments rely on census data for planning and delivering education, economic development and employment, transportation and health services. In 2015, **Washington received \$13.7 billion in federal funds, which amounted to about \$1,914 per person.**<sup>1</sup> In addition, the private and nonprofit sectors use census data in their planning and decision-making processes.

PROGRAMS	WA Obligation <sup>1</sup>
Highway planning & construction	\$664 million
Education – Title 1 grants, special education, Head Start, school nutrition	\$815 million
Health insurance – Medicare, S-CHIP, Medicaid	\$9.7 billion
Supplemental Nutrition, including WIC (Women, Infants, Children)	\$1.7 billion
Rural assistance programs	\$555 million
Section 8 and other housing assistance	\$630 million

The census process is safe, quick and very important to the future of our state and its communities.

- **Important:** By taking a few minutes to complete the census, you can help protect Washington's voice in Congress, bring tax dollars to our communities and invest in better planning and services for your neighborhood.
- **Easy:** You can use the internet — via your home computer or on a mobile device — to submit your answers.
- **Safe:** Your personal data is confidential. Title 13 prohibits the Census Bureau and its employees from sharing personal responses with any other government agency or official or outside entity.

The census is a once-in-a-decade snapshot of who we are. You are an important part of that picture. You count in your neighborhood, county and state ... Don't be left out.

Learn more about what you can do at [www.ofm.wa.gov/2020census](http://www.ofm.wa.gov/2020census).

<sup>1</sup> Source: The George Washington Institute of Public Policy, Counting for Dollars 2020 (using fiscal year 2015 data) and Census-Guided Financial Assistance to Rural America (using fiscal year 2016 data).

## 2020 CENSUS



7.4+ million people



3.1+ million households



less than 2 years to build awareness & trust



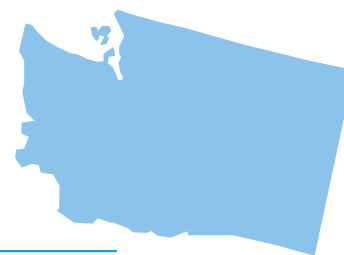
1 chance to succeed

# 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

# Counting for Dollars 2020

## The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

REPORT

### 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
<b>Financial Assistance Programs</b>		<b>\$16,345,272,960</b>			
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	<b>Federal Tax Expenditures</b>		<b>\$288,882,613</b>
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	<b>Federal Procurement Programs</b>		<b>\$42,030,701</b>
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>

# 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.

Revised July 2019

Connect with us  
@uscensusbureau

[2020CENSUS.GOV](https://2020census.gov)

Shape  
your future  
START HERE >

United States®  
Census  
2020

# Why We Ask

The 2020 Census is easy. The questions are simple.

## 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.

## 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 antidiscrimination 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 antidiscrimination 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.

Connect with us  
@uscensusbureau  
[2020CENSUS.GOV](https://www.2020census.gov)

Shape  
your future  
START HERE >

United States®  
Census  
2020