Shape your future
START HERE

United States Census 2020
It’s a mission for our Country

• Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution
  • 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.

• COUNT EVERYONE ONCE, ONLY ONCE, AND IN THE RIGHT PLACE
Political Power & Federal Dollars

- The Census determines **apportionment** in Congress
- The Census provides data for distribution of more than **$675 Billion federal funds, every year**
- The Census provides data essential for **redistricting** in 2021
- Informs government, business, and nonprofit **decision making**
- Provides **population benchmark** for nearly every other U.S.-based survey.
George Washington University Counting For Dollars 2020

- Colorado receives Federal Funds for programs that impact every person living here.
- According to this study, the per capita allocation is $1,481 for Colorado.
- When we undercount by even the smallest margin – we are at risk of missing out on the fair share of this distribution. Which often equals billions of dollars.
Hard to Count Populations

- Participation hindered by language barriers, low literacy, lack of internet access
- Suspicious of the government, low levels of civic engagement
- Hard to Locate
- Housing units not in our frame and/or persons wanting to remain hidden
- Hard to Interview
- Highly mobile, people experiencing homelessness, physical access barriers such as gated communities
- Hard to Contact
- Hard to Persuade
Confidentiality

- **Federal Law** – Title 13 of the US Code protects the confidentiality of all information
- **Employee Oath** – Protect confidentiality for life. Penalties if violated can be 5 years in prison and/or $250,000 fine.
- **Statistical Safeguards** – Ensure that statistics released do not identify individuals.
- Records are confidential for 72 years by law (Title 44, U.S. Code)
Important Dates

- **March 12, 2020**: Self Response began
- **April 1, 2020**: Census Day observed nationwide.
- **Late April 2020**: Group Quarters begins
- **Late May-August 2020**: The Census Bureau begins visiting homes that haven't responded to the 2020 Census to make sure everyone is counted (NRFU)
- **December 2020**: The Census Bureau delivers report to the White House.
- **March 31, 2021**: Redistricting info sent to states.
Questions Asked

• 2020 Census will **ASK:**
  • How many people are living/staying at your home on April 1, 2020
  • Is home owned or rented
  • For each person in your home, you will be asked to report:
    • Sex
    • Age
    • Race
    • Ethnicity (Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin)
    • Relationship to other household members

• 2020 Census will **NOT:**
  • ask for your social security number
  • ask for banking information, credit card information
  • ask for money or donations
  • associate with a political party
  • display a QR code

If you suspect **fraud**, call the Census Bureau at 800-923-8282

If you hear **rumors**, contact rumors@census.gov
William the Lister!

- Badge
- Laptop or computer
- Shoulder bag with the Census logo
4 Ways to Respond

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phone &amp; Internet</th>
<th>Paper Mailer</th>
<th>In-Person Interview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Haitian Creole, Japanese, Korean, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Vietnamese</td>
<td>English &amp; Spanish</td>
<td>Numerous community individuals hired to interview others in their own community and language - Video guidance and print guidance in 60 languages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Encouraging Self Response Yields Best Data~ More Accuracy
“When households with low income are undercounted, political boundaries may not accurately represent reality. Undercounting results in households with low incomes being denied a full voice in policy decision-making. As a result, their community’s different needs may not be represented or prioritized according to their real share of the population.”
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Dept.</th>
<th>Obligations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Assistance Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$12,858,200,676</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>$5,125,368,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Direct Student Loans</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>$1,816,819,681</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>$728,042,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare Suppl. Medical Insurance (Part B)</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>$786,507,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highway Planning and Construction</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>$641,923,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Pell Grant Program</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>$395,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers</strong></td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td><strong>$258,262,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>$149,418,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans</strong></td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td><strong>$243,896,069</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Title I Grants to LEAs</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>$154,500,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Children’s Health Insurance Program</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>$228,329,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National School Lunch Program</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>$134,305,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Education Grants</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>$160,911,478</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program</strong></td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td><strong>$117,380,833</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Transit Formula Grants</td>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>$153,922,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head Start</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>$172,072,623</td>
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<tr>
<td>WIC</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>$76,029,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title IV-E Foster Care</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>$82,262,554</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Care Centers</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>$101,601,456</td>
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<tr>
<td>School Breakfast Program</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>$49,267,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>$395,866,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public and Indian Housing</strong></td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td><strong>$26,979,000</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CDBG Entitlement Grants</strong></td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td><strong>$25,282,054</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Public Housing Capital Fund</strong></td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td><strong>$14,048,000</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>$28,777,345</td>
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<td>Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>$4,713,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Services Block Grant</td>
<td>HHS</td>
<td>$26,464,591</td>
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<td>Rural Rental Assistance Payments</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>$15,606,894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business and Industry Loans</td>
<td>USDA</td>
<td>$37,691,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>$16,094,229</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homeland Security Grant Program</td>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>$6,665,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIOA Dislocated Worker Grants</td>
<td>DOL</td>
<td>$13,477,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOME</strong></td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td><strong>$14,055,437</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State CDBG</strong></td>
<td>HUD</td>
<td><strong>$8,517,211</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Federal Tax Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Treasury (Treas)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Income Housing Tax Credit</td>
<td>Treas</td>
<td>$146,246,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Markets Tax Credit</td>
<td>Treas</td>
<td>$39,015,874</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $185,262,647
Colorado Self-Response

51.9%

Ranking by County (Colorado)

1. Douglas, Colorado 63.9%
2. Jefferson, Colorado 63.2%
3. Broomfield, Colorado 60.5%
4. Boulder, Colorado 59.9%
5. Arapahoe, Colorado 58.0%
6. El Paso, Colorado 56.6%
7. Elbert, Colorado 56.3%
8. Phillips, Colorado 55.4%
9. Yuma, Colorado 54.0%
9. Larimer, Colorado 54.0%
National Self-Response

48.1%

1. Minnesota 57.5%
2. Wisconsin 54.9%
3. Michigan 54.7%
4. Nebraska 54.0%
4. Iowa 54.0%
6. Washington 53.8%
6. Utah 53.8%
8. Virginia 53.7%
9. Kansas 52.5%
9. Illinois 52.5%

Colorado 51.9%
Ohio 51.8%
Idaho 51.6%
Indiana 51.5%
Maryland 51.4%
Oregon 51.3%
Connecticut 49.9%
Kentucky 49.8%
Missouri 49.4%
Pennsylvania 49.3%
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