USES OF CENSUS DATA

The federal government is the main user of census data. Many federal laws require the use of census data to distribute funding, monitor important programs, and enforce laws against discrimination. Below are some examples of how the data are used:

• School districts use census data about families and children to make long-term building, staffing, and funding decisions.
• Census data help communities and organizations provide programs and services that enable older adults, children, and families to enroll in and be eligible for housing, education, and financial assistance programs designed to assist them.
• States, cities, counties, and tribal governments use census data to plan programs, services, and development, and enforce laws, regulations, and policies against discrimination.
• Census data help communities understand whether available housing meets the needs of residents. When housing is not sufficient or affordable, these data can help communities enroll eligible households in programs designed to assist them and can help communities qualify for grants as well.
• Businesses use census data to plan new sites for warehouses, factories, and storefronts, and recruit and hire workers.
• Governments, communities, and organizations use census data to qualify for many federal grant programs that fund important programs and services.

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

The Census Bureau is required by law to protect this information (Title 13, U.S. Code, Section 9). The Census Bureau is not permitted to publicly release your responses in a way that could identify anyone. We are conducting the 2020 Census under the authority of Title 13, U.S. Code, Sections 141, 193, 221, and 223. Per the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015, data are protected from cybersecurity risks through screening of the systems that transmit data.

Title 13 of the U.S. Code protects the confidentiality of all this information. Violating the confidentiality of a respondent is a federal crime with serious penalties, including a federal prison sentence of up to 5 years, a fine of up to $250,000, or both. Only authorized individuals have access to the stored data, and the information provided to the Census Bureau may only be used by a restricted number of authorized individuals who are sworn for life to protect the confidentiality of individual responses.

For more information about how we protect this information, please visit our Web site at <census.gov> and click on “Data Protection and Privacy Policy” at the bottom of the home page. This page also includes information about the collection, storage, and use of these records. Click on “System of Records Notices (SORN)” and look for Privacy Act System of Records Notice COMMERCE/CENSUS-5, Decennial Census Program.
ABOUT THE 2020 CENSUS

The goal of the census is to count every person living in the United States, once, only once and in the right place. Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution mandates that this population and housing count occur every 10 years. Census data help determine how federal funds are spent on infrastructure, programs, and services each year.

We need your help to count everyone in the United States by providing basic information about all the people living, staying, or receiving services at this facility. It's quick, easy, and safe.

Many federal laws require the use of census data to distribute funding and monitor important programs that provide services to the community. States, cities, counties, and tribal governments use census data to plan future programs, services, and community development projects such as those for the older population, hospitals, libraries, and schools.

Please visit our Web site at <2020census.gov> for more information about the 2020 Census.

ABOUT SERVICE-BASED ENUMERATION

The goal of Service-Based Enumeration is to include people who may not be counted when we count people at their home. During the Service-Based Enumeration operation, we count people who receive services at the following types of locations:

- Emergency and Transitional Shelters for People Experiencing Homelessness: Where people who may be experiencing homelessness stay overnight (examples: missions, hotels and motels used as shelters, and places for children who are runaways, neglected, or experiencing homelessness).
- Soup Kitchens: Where people who may be experiencing homelessness are offered meals. These places may use service lines or serve bag or box lunches.
- Regularly Scheduled Mobile Food Vans: Where people who may be experiencing homelessness receive meals from mobile food vans that make regularly scheduled stops.
- Targeted Non-Sheltered Outdoor Locations: Where people experiencing homelessness live without paying to stay.

HOW THIS OPERATION WORKS

A U.S. Census Bureau worker will count people and collect data from people at each site.

On a set date, a Census Bureau worker will:
- Visit the location or mobile food van stops.
- Meet with a staff person.
- Quickly count and collect data from the people at this location.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

✓ Let your clients, residents, and staff know when Census Bureau workers will be coming.
✓ Assure clients, residents, and staff that all information collected will remain confidential.
✓ Explain the importance of the 2020 Census to members of the facility.
✓ Remind staff of the upcoming enumeration.
✓ Ensure that informed staff is on duty the date of the enumeration.
✓ Be sure there is a private area for the Census Bureau workers to work.