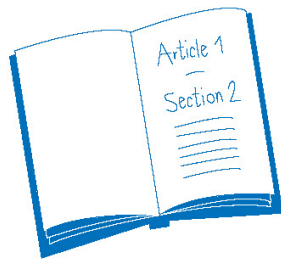
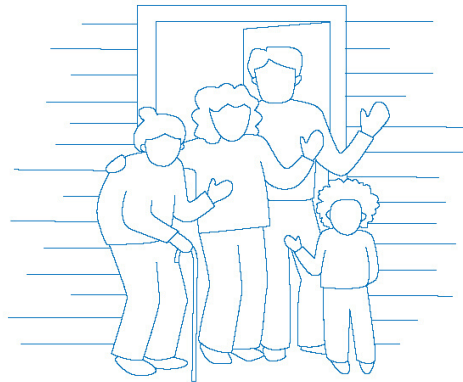


CENSUS 101: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

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.

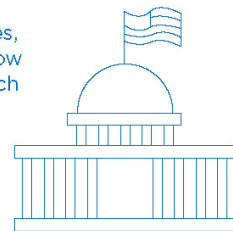


It's in the constitution.

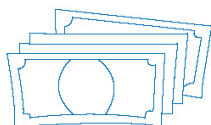
The U.S. Constitution mandates that everyone in the country be counted every 10 years. The first census was in 1790.

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.

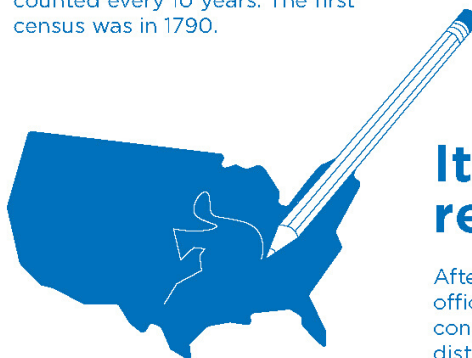
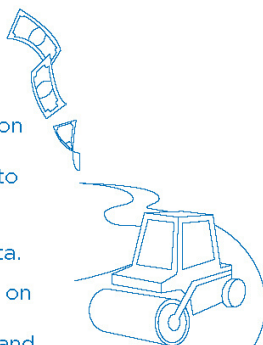


It's about \$675 billion.



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.

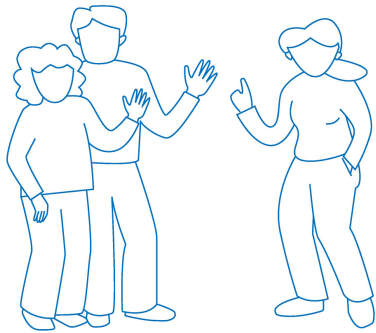
After each decade's census, state officials redraw the boundaries of the congressional and state legislative districts in their states to account for population shifts.

Taking part is your civic duty.

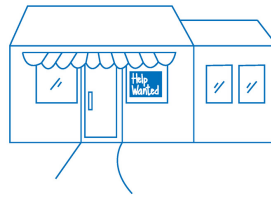
Completing the census is mandatory; it's a way to participate in our democracy and say "I COUNT!"



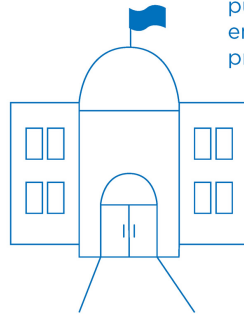
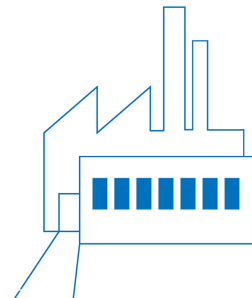
Census data are being used all around you.



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.

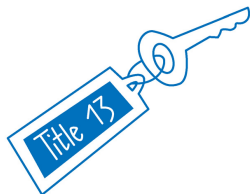
Real estate developers use the census to build new homes and revitalize old neighborhoods.



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, your responses cannot be used against you and can only be used to produce statistics.

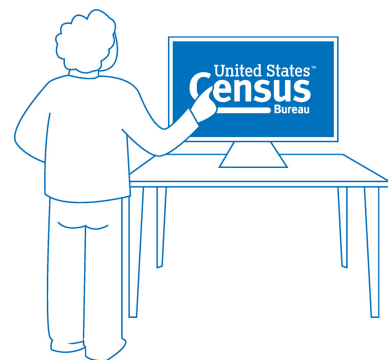


You can help.

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

2020 will be easier than ever.

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



United States™
Census
Bureau

FIND OUT HOW TO HELP
AT [CENSUS.GOV/PARTNERS](https://census.gov/partners)

United States
Census
2020

How the 2020 Census will invite everyone to respond





Every household will have the option of responding online, by mail, or by phone.

Nearly every household will receive an invitation to participate in the 2020 Census from either a postal worker or a census worker.

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



 **Almost 5%** of households will receive their census invitation when a census taker drops it off. In these areas, the majority of households may not receive mail at their home's physical location (like households that use PO boxes or areas recently affected by natural disasters).

 **Less than 1%** of households will be counted in person by a census taker, instead of being invited to respond on their own. We do this in very remote areas like parts of northern Maine, remote Alaska, and in select American Indian areas that ask to be counted in person.

Note: We have special procedures to count people who don't live in households, such as students living in university housing or people experiencing homelessness.

Texas Hard to Count Populations

For the purpose of this map, a census tract is considered hard-to-count (HTC) if its self-response rate in the 2010 decennial census was 73% or less.

If 73% or fewer of the tract's households that received a census questionnaire mailed it back to the Census Bureau, it is shaded in **light orange-to-dark red** as a hard-to-count tract on the map.

These areas and population groups are considered "hard to count", because the Census Bureau sends enumerators into the field to talk with each non-responding household one-by-one. This "non-response follow-up" component of the census can be difficult, time-consuming, & costly (to the Bureau, and to taxpayers). If these groups and their communities are not counted fairly & accurately, they will be deprived of equal political representation and vital public and private resources.

The goal of this map is to highlight the areas of the country that are hardest to count, and to provide information to local, regional/statewide, & national organizations who are working to make sure these hard-to-count areas & populations are fully counted to help ensure a fair and accurate census.

Hard-to-count populations can fall into many categories including:

- Young children under the age of five.
- Highly mobile people.
- Racial and ethnic minorities.
- Non-English speakers.
- Low income people.
- People experiencing homelessness.
- Undocumented immigrants.
- People who distrust the government.
- LGBTQ persons.
- People with mental or physical disabilities.
- People who do not live in traditional housing.
- Residents of colonias.

