

2020 CENSUS KEY DATES

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT – OFFICES – DATA COLLECTION OPERATIONS

January 2018 through December 2019

Engage & Educate Local Leaders, Partners & Communities

January 2019

Early Area Census Offices Open (these offices run the Address Canvass Operation)

June 2019

Additional Area Census Offices Open (ACOs)

August 2019 through October 2019

Address Canvassing Operation

March 2020

Call to Action for Residents to Respond (starting March 23rd)

February 2020 through June 2020

Group Quarters Operations (Count of Residents in Shelters, Dorms, Nursing Homes, Transitory Locations, Prisons, Military Bases, RV Parks, etc. Local governments & Census identify & plan these operations)

Mid-March 2020

Residents Invited to Respond

Individual Housing Units (Hus) Invited by either:

Mail (to USPS Mailable Addresses) or

Hand Delivery (to Rural/PO Box, non-USPS HU delivery)

1. Letter Mailed
2. Reminder Postcard
3. Then Paper Questionnaire

1. List Housing Units (operation is called Update Leave)
2. Leave Questionnaire (Spanish in certain areas) & Letter w/other Response Options (internet & Phone

Options to Self-Respond (all residents will have these 3 options & decide what is best for them)

Internet

Telephone

Paper

March 23, 2020

Self-Response Begins

April 1, 2020

Census Day – Reference Date = where you live on April 1

April 2020

Early Non-Response Follow-up begins (primarily areas around Colleges/Universities where the population leaves before early May)

May 2020

Non-Response Follow-up (NRFU) begins for households that do not self-respond (Households can continue to self-respond during this time)

Late August 2020 through September 2020

Areas Census Offices Begin Closing

August 2020 through December 2020

Quality Evaluation (re-contact of select Housing Units)

December 31, 2020

Deliver Counts to the President



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 billions 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.