CENSUS 2020



BE COUNTED!

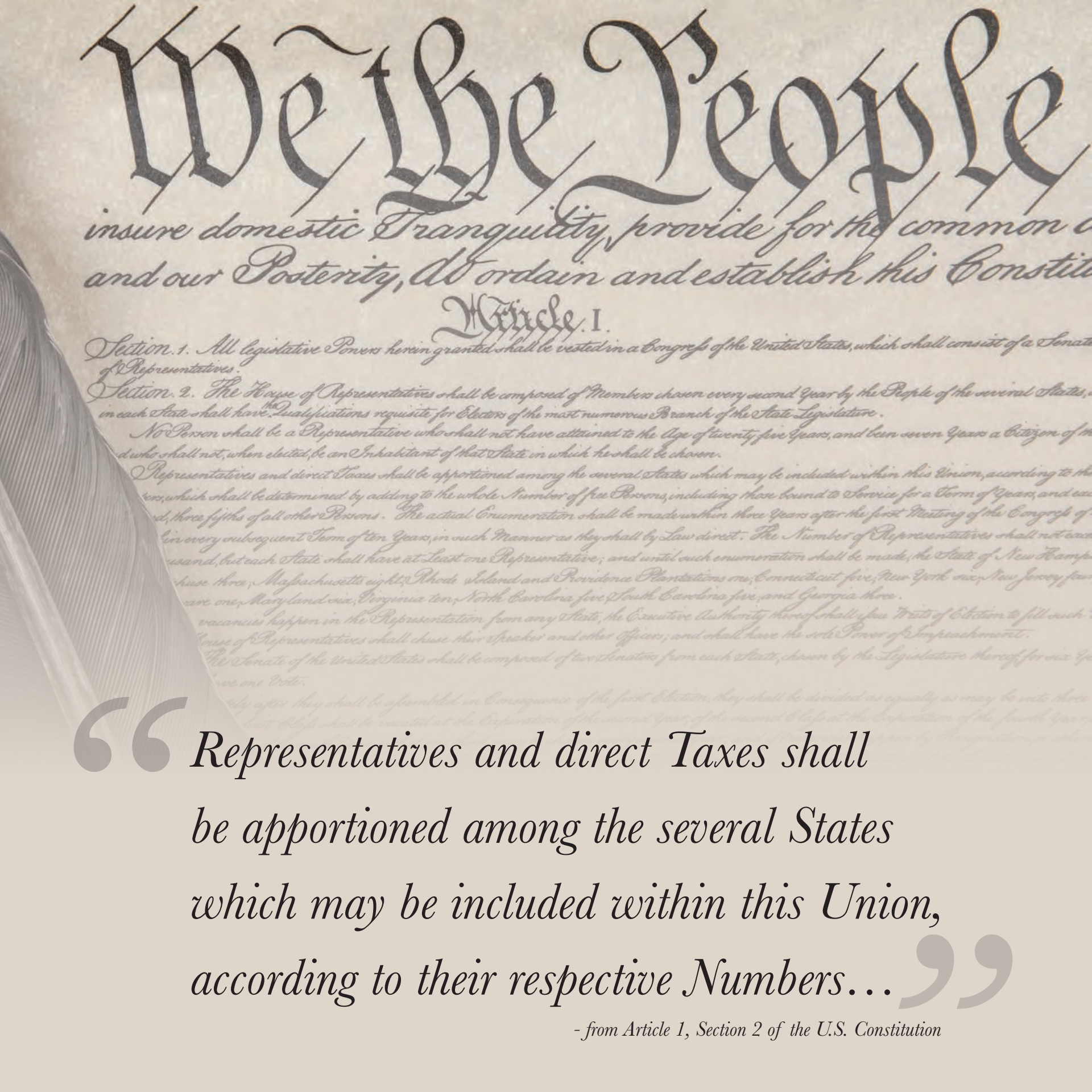


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The Census 2020 special section comes from Aspirations Journalism, an initiative of The Patterson Foundation and Sarasota Herald-Tribune to inform, inspire and engage the community.

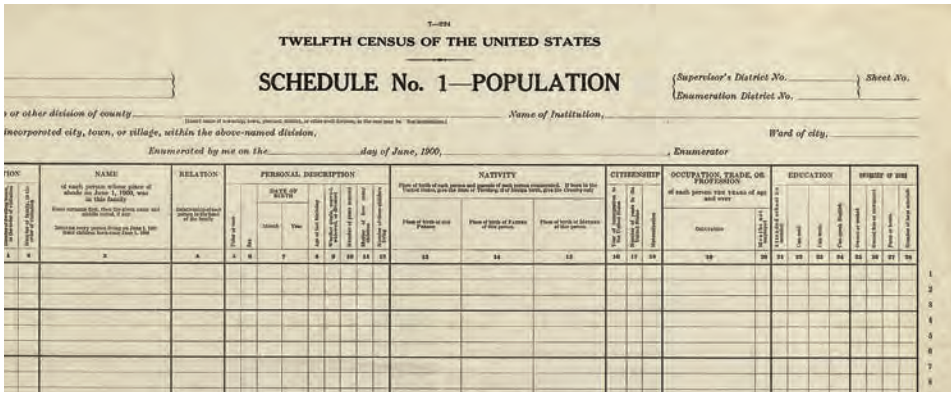
Photos / U.S. Census Bureau, Associated Press, USA Today Network



“Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers…”

- from Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution





A brief history of the U.S. census

Established in Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, the census is built on the guiding principles of the founding fathers. Their goal was to empower citizens by giving them representation in the government based on population instead of economic or political power. To do this, they needed to know how many people there were and where they lived.

The first census took place in 1790 and was coordinated by Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, though the actual work of counting people was delegated to marshals in each U.S. judicial district. They were paid no more than $1 for every 50 people they properly recorded.

That first census asked questions about gender, race, relationship to the head of household, name of the head of household, and the number of slaves, if any. There were no pre-printed forms, so marshals just kept count in whatever fashion they desired, and some took it upon themselves go beyond the original questions and collect data on occupations, and the number of dwellings in a city or town.

Throughout history, a census has often been a tool for determining taxes, or confiscating property, or conscription into military service. The founding fathers turned that upside down and created a census that has only positive impacts on the participants, that encourages participation because the more people counted the more representation a community has in federal government and the more assistance it gets from the federal government.

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As the population and size of the U.S. expanded over the years, the census has tried to keep pace, adding pre-printed forms in 1830, switching from marshals to professional enumerators (or census takers) in 1880, and creating a permanent Census Bureau in 1902. Once the Census Bureau became permanent, it expanded its role into providing government, business and citizens extensive data beyond population counts, ranging from economic information to cultural surveys.

Along the way, the census has been at the forefront of data technology, utilizing electrical tabulators as early as 1890, statistical sampling in 1937, and received Univac I — the first general purpose electronic computer for business purposes produced in the U.S.

The 2020 census marks the 24th time the nation has embarked on this grand enterprise.



THEN AND NOW

The 1790 Census

U.S. resident population	3,929,214
Population per square mile of land area	4.5
Percent increase of population	n/a
Official enumeration date	Aug. 2
Number of states	13
Cost	$44,000
Cost per capita (cents)	1.1
Total pages in published reports	56
Number of enumerators	650 (est.)
Census Bureau director	Thomas Jefferson
Number of questions asked	6

10 largest urban centers - 1790

New York City, NY	33,131
Philadelphia, PA	28,522
Boston town, MA	18,320
Charleston, SC	16,359
Baltimore town, MD	13,503
Northern Liberties township, PA	9,913
Salem town, MA	7,921
Newport town, RI	6,716
Providence town, R I	6,380
Marblehead town, MA	5,661
Southwark district, PA	5,661

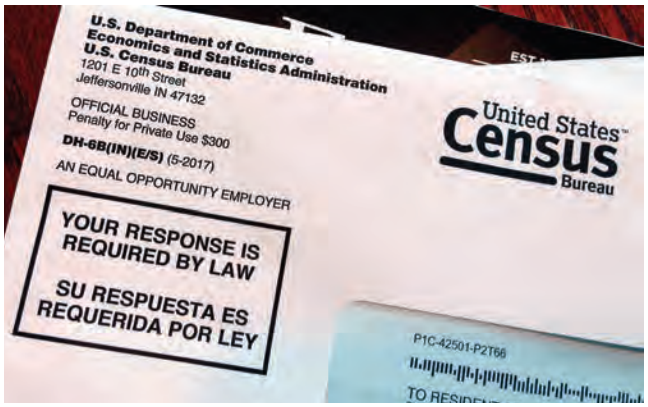
The 2010 Census

U.S. resident population	308,745,538
Population per square mile of land area	87.4
Percent increase of population from 2000 to 2010	9.7
Official enumeration date	April 1
Number of states	50
Cost	$12.9 billion
Cost per capita (cents)	4,778
Total pages in published reports	N/A
Number of enumerators	635,000 (est.)
Census Bureau director	Robert M. Groves
Number of questions on the questionnaire	10

10 largest urban centers - 2010

New York City, NY	8,175,133
Los Angeles, CA	3,792,621
Chicago, IL	2,695,598
Houston, TX	2,099,451
Philadelphia, PA	1,526,006
Phoenix, AZ	1,445,632
San Antonio, TX	1,327,407
San Diego, CA	1,307,402
Dallas, TX	1,197,816
San Jose, CA	945,942


United States
Census
2020
US Government Property
If found call 1-855-236-2020
00030455
United States
Census
Bureau



How to be counted

2020 is the first year you can fill out census forms online, which makes your job easier than ever. You can also fill out the form over the telephone or by mail, if you prefer. The online form and telephone responses are available in the 13 different languages most commonly spoken in households across the U.S. There is also further assistance available in 46 more languages to help people complete the form online and on the telephone.

Though it may seem daunting, the form is actually rather simple, and takes only a few minutes for each person living in the house. There are just a handful of questions starting with how many people are in the household, what kind of home it is and a telephone number. Then you will need to list the name, race, sex and date of birth of each person in the house.

The important thing is to be sure to include everyone who is, or will be, living in your home as of April 1 (also known as Census Day). One of the most under-counted groups of people is children under the age of 5, which can have a serious negative impact on a community because there are many federal programs focused on children. You can help by making sure you include everyone in the household on the form, no matter their age.

If you are concerned about the information you submit being used against you, rest assured: By law, your responses cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way. The Census Bureau is not allowed to share your specific information with any other government agency or law enforcement, and the information cannot be subpoenaed by the courts.

WHEN DO YOU FILL OUT THE CENSUS?

On March 12, the Census Bureau began sending out official mail that includes instructions for responding online. You'll go to 2020census.gov and enter the Census ID included in your mailed invitation. If you don't have the ID, you can also use your address. If you need help or would prefer to respond by telephone, there will also be a toll-free number available.

If you miss the mailing or don't get around to responding, the Census Bureau will mail out paper forms to everyone who has not yet responded beginning in April. You can fill out the paper form and mail it back, or you can still respond online or by telephone if you prefer.

In May, the Census Bureau will start sending out census takers — also called "enumerators" — to visit households that have yet to respond to help them complete the forms. That's a time and resource-intensive process, so ideally most people will have filled out the form already and reduce the need for census takers to start knocking on doors.



HOW ARE NON-HOUSEHOLDS COUNTED?13

The Census Bureau needs to count everyone, even if they don't live in houses, condos or apartments. During the three days leading up to Census Day (April 1), census workers partner with local officials and agencies to count the homeless, including people in shelters, at soup kitchens and mobile food distribution, on the streets, and at non-sheltered, outdoor locations such as tent encampments.

Census takers will also work with colleges, assisted living facilities, prisons and any other place where large groups of people live together to get an accurate count, then send out workers to ensure that count's accuracy. The military helps out by counting members who live on base or are serving abroad.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

The best way you can help your community have an accurate count is by responding online, by telephone, or through the mail as soon as you receive information from the Census Bureau. Make sure to include everyone living in your household, no matter their age, even if they are temporary residents.

You can have even more impact by asking your friends, relatives and neighbors if they have filled out their census surveys. If they haven't, help them out. It's the law, it's patriotic and it's vital to your community.

CHILDREN ARE UNDERCOUNTED

Some groups of people are more at risk of not being counted than others. In the 2010 census, Native Americans were undercounted by 4.88%, followed by African-Americans (2.07%) and Hispanics (1.54%). By sheer quantity of people, however, children are the most likely group to be undercounted.

Net undercount in 2010 census

Under age 18	1.7%
African-Americans under age 18	4.6%
Hispanics under age 18	7.5%.



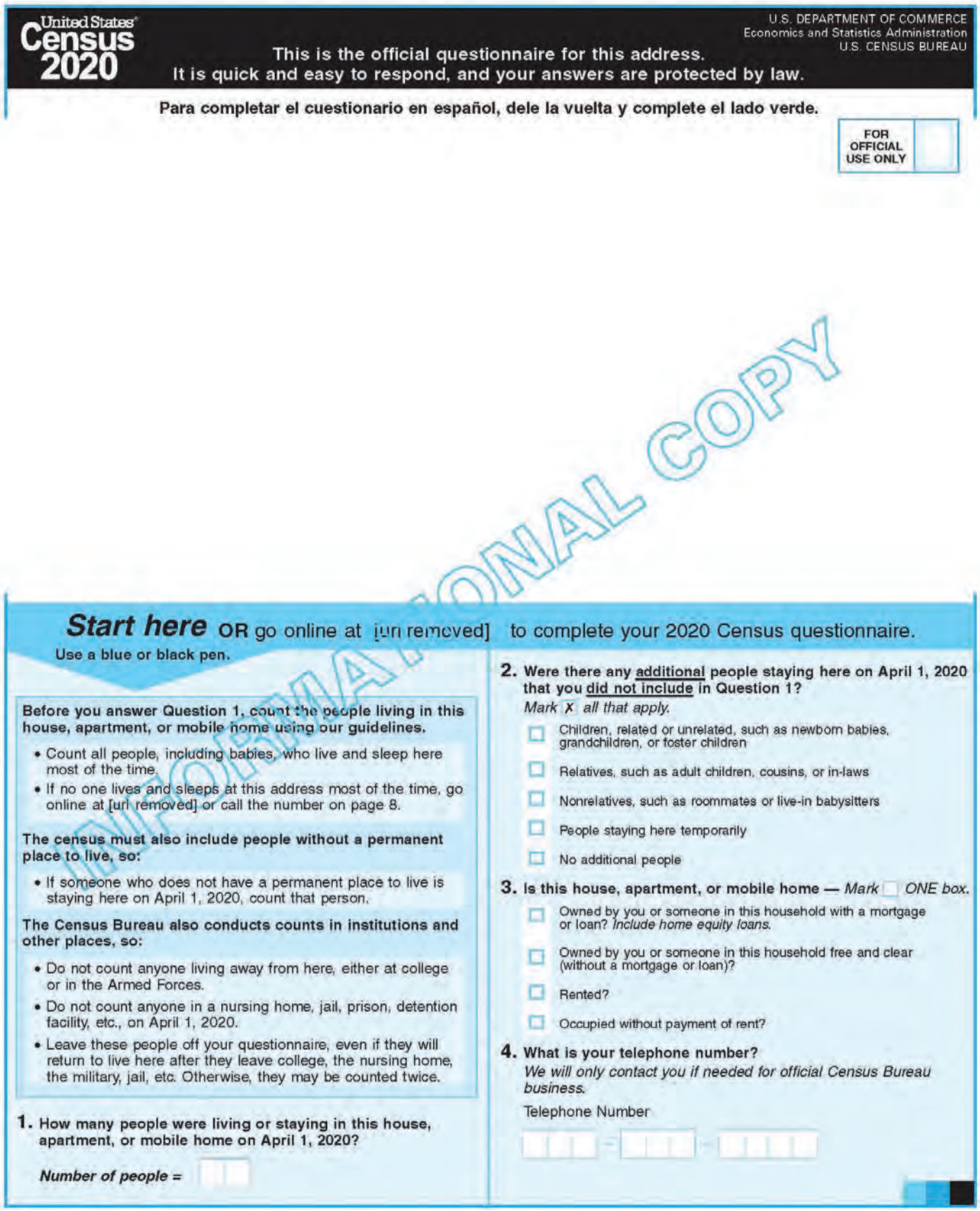
LANGUAGES

The census form is available in 13 languages online and on the telephone. How did the Census Bureau pick those languages?

As the biggest statistical agency in the U.S., the Census Bureau has the data on hand to figure out which languages are spoken most in the country. They determined which languages are spoken in at least 60,000 limited-English speaking households across the country, which resulted in the 13 languages that get full support.

The Census Bureau didn't stop there. They ran the same calculation, but dropped the requirement to at least 2,000 limited-English speaking households. That resulted in another 46 languages, for which they provide language guides, language glossaries and language identification cards, as well as other assistance.

English
Spanish
Vietnamese
Korean
Russian
Arabic
Tagalog
Polish
French
Haitian Creole
Portugese
Japanese
Italian
Farsi
German
Armenian
Hindi
Ukrainian
Bengali
Greek
Amharic
Somali
Thai
Gjurati
Khmer
Nepali
Urdu
Romanian
Telugu
Burmese
Punjabi
Lao
Hmong
Albanian
Turkish
Bosnian
Tamil
Navajo
Hungarian
Hebrew
Malayalam
Swahili
Yiddish
Indonesia
Serbian
Tigrinya
Ilocano
Dutch
Croatian
Bulgarian
Twi
Lithuanian
Yoruba
Czech
Igbo
Marathi
Sinhala
Slovak
American Sign Language



United States Census 2020

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

This is the official questionnaire for this address.
It is quick and easy to respond, and your answers are protected by law.

Para completar el cuestionario en español, dele la vuelta y complete el lado verde.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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Start here OR go online at [url removed] to complete your 2020 Census questionnaire.

Use a blue or black pen.

Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.
- If no one lives and sleeps at this address most of the time, go online at [url removed] or call the number on page 8.

The census must also include people without a permanent place to live, so:

- If someone who does not have a permanent place to live is staying here on April 1, 2020, count that person.

The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:

- Do not count anyone living away from here, either at college or in the Armed Forces.
- Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2020.
- Leave these people off your questionnaire, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2020?

Number of people =

2. Were there any additional people staying here on April 1, 2020 that you did not include in Question 1?

Mark ✗ all that apply.

- ☐ Children, related or unrelated, such as newborn babies, grandchildren, or foster children
- ☐ Relatives, such as adult children, cousins, or in-laws
- ☐ Nonrelatives, such as roommates or live-in babysitters
- ☐ People staying here temporarily
- ☐ No additional people

3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home — *Mark ☐ ONE box.*

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? *Include home equity loans.*
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- ☐ Rented?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of rent?

4. What is your telephone number?

We will only contact you if needed for official Census Bureau business.

Telephone Number

THE CENSUS CAN'T BE USED AGAINST YOU

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 collected can only be used for statistical purposes — it cannot be used for anything else, including law enforcement.

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.

Source: 2020census.gov

BE AWARE OF CENSUS SCAMS

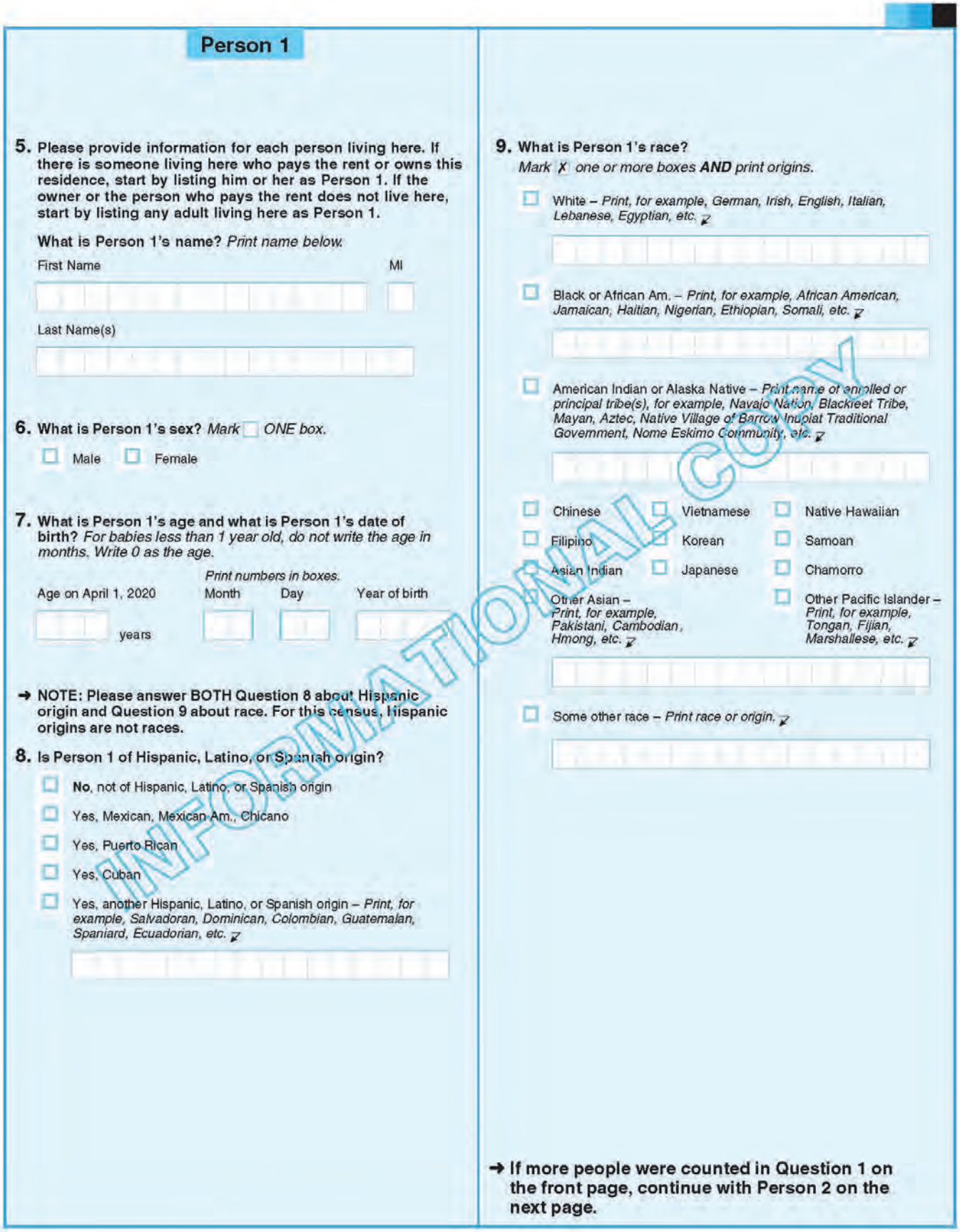
Sadly, some people try to take advantage of the census for personal, political or monetary gain. Potential scams or misinformation might come by mail, phone, email or on social media, but if you are educated about the census it can be easy to spot them.

Just keep in mind that the Census Bureau, whether in its publications or through its employees, will never ask you for:

- Your Social Security number
- Money or donations
- Anything on behalf of a political party
- Your bank or credit card information
- Your citizenship status.
- If someone claiming to be from the Census Bureau contacts you via email or phone and asks you for one of these things, it's a scam, and you should not cooperate.

If you see something you are suspicious of, you can help out:

- Report suspicious information and tips to rumors@census.gov.
- Flag suspicious information you find on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and other social media.
- Call the Census Bureau Customer Service Hotline at 800-923-8282 to report suspicious activity.



Person 1

5. Please provide information for each person living here. If there is someone living here who pays the rent or owns this residence, start by listing him or her as Person 1. If the owner or the person who pays the rent does not live here, start by listing any adult living here as Person 1.

What is Person 1's name? *Print name below.*

First Name MI

Last Name(s)

6. What is Person 1's sex? *Mark ONE box.*

☐ Male ☐ Female

7. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth? *For babies less than 1 year old, do not write the age in months. Write 0 as the age.*

Print numbers in boxes.

Age on April 1, 2020 Month Day Year of birth

years

➜ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.**

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

☐ **No**, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – *Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc.*

9. What is Person 1's race?

*Mark ✗ one or more boxes **AND** print origins.*

☐ White – *Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Lebanese, Egyptian, etc.*

☐ Black or African Am. – *Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc.*

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native – *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe(s), for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc.*

☐ Chinese ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Native Hawaiian

☐ Filipino ☐ Korean ☐ Samoan

☐ Asian Indian ☐ Japanese ☐ Chamorro

☐ Other Asian – *Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc.*

☐ Other Pacific Islander – *Print, for example, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc.*

☐ Some other race – *Print race or origin.*

➜ **If more people were counted in Question 1 on the front page, continue with Person 2 on the next page.**

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The impact of the census

Every ten years, the census provides the government, researchers and curious people everywhere with a lot of information. If you want to know how many women over the age of 90 live in a community, or what the most popular last names are in the state of Florida, or which cities are the biggest in the U.S., you can find it by diving into the data tools provided by the Census Bureau at census.gov.

But the real impact of the census goes far beyond statistical oddities. The information gathered every ten years by the Census Bureau is used to determine everything from disaster response to congressional representation, from Medicaid funding to road construction, along with a host of other decisions made by businesses, organizations and local, state and federal government entities.

$1.5 TRILLION IN FEDERAL FUNDS

The federal government uses census data to guide how to allocate over $1.5 trillion every year to state and local governments, nonprofits, businesses and households across the country. This money comes from 316 federal spending programs that range from $300,000 for healthy communities grants to over $1 trillion for Medicare and Medicaid funding. There are programs that support education for infants and adults, help caregivers and aging adults, assist firefighters and disaster preparation, ameliorate air pollution and groundwater contamination, and much more.

In 2017, Florida's share of that $1.5 trillion was over $86 billion. Sarasota, Manatee, DeSoto and Charlotte counties receive an estimated $4 billion per year of that $1.5 trillion. If you count just the funds that go directly to state governments, Florida's share makes up about a third of the entire state budget.

It's a lot of money.

> *The problem with census dollars is that they don't follow the need, they follow the response rate. Census dollars are not allocated where services are needed. They are allocated where people respond.*
>
> *- Sarasota City Commissioner Shelli Freeland Eddie*

And since the census only happens once a decade, a community that isn't properly counted will receive less federal money than it deserves through ten funding cycles.

To put it in perspective, take a look at Medicaid. According to a George Washington University study, just a 1% undercount would have cost Florida about $170 billion in Medicaid funding from 2011-2020. A more direct example is Title 1 funding to local school districts: Each child in poverty who is not counted in the census costs their local school district about $1,700 a year.

10 largest census-guided federal programs

Medicare	$721 billion
Medicaid	$368 billion
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	$68 billion
Highway Planning and Construction	$42 billion
SBA Loan Guarantees	$24 billion
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	$20 billion
State Children's Health Insurance Program	$16 billion
Title 1 Grants	$15.5 billion
Special Education Grants	$12 billion
Section 8 Housing Assistance	$10.5 billion

Source: "Counting for Dollars 2020," George Washington University





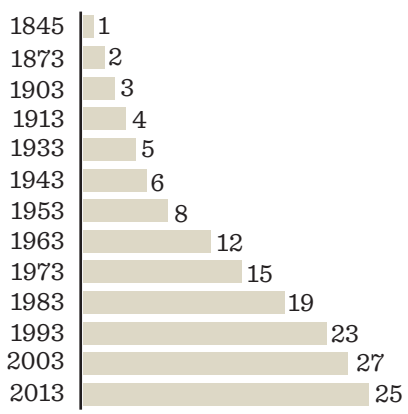
Wondering why you should be counted? For one, filling out your census questionnaire is one of the easiest ways you can give back to our community. The more accurate the count is in a fast-growing community like ours, the more likely we'll receive the resources we need from the federal government.

— Cheri Coryea, Manatee County administrator.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION

There are 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, with each state's share determined by population every 10 years, thanks to the census. That "reapportionment" means more say for growing states like Florida in how and what the federal government does for states and communities. In 2010, Florida's seats in the House increased from 25 to 27, and population projections show that the state could very likely gain two, or even three, more seats after the 2020 census.

Growth of Florida's congressional delegration



The same data used to determine how many seats a state has in the U.S. House of Representatives is also used by state governments to redraw electoral districts, based on increases and decreases of population in communities. In Florida, the state legislature is responsible for redrawing the U.S. House districts, as well as 120 Florida House of Representatives and 40 Florida State Senate districts every ten years, based on the most recent census data.



Maintaining and improving the community's physical and social infrastructure are vital to the conduct of business and economic development...As key players in commerce, we cannot afford to have this infrastructure to be underfunded because of a lack of participation in the 2020 Census.

- Heather Kasten, president and CEO of the Greater Sarasota Chamber of Commerce

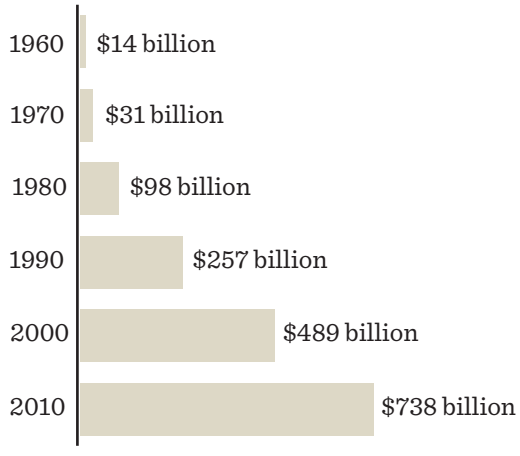
JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

When companies are deciding where to build a new factory, relocate a corporate headquarters or open a new store or restaurant, they often start by examining census data. The Census Bureau even has a special site — Census Business Builder — focused on helping entrepreneurs and large corporations make business decisions that can have a serious impact on jobs, services and growth in communities.

Businesses scour the census data to determine if there are gaps in services that they can fill based on demographic data, locate places where there is a pool of qualified workers, and identify specific spots in communities where they should place new offices and retail outlets.

Florida in particular is a popular destination for companies considering moving their corporate headquarters, thanks to the lack of personal state income tax and, well, the beauty and weather that has caused so many people to relocate to the Sunshine State. Census data is a fundamental part of the information decision makers use when looking for the right combination of economy, services, workers and culture for their new home.

Growth of Florida's GDP




¡Alto a los ataques de Donald Trump contra la libertad, justicia e igualdad!
NATIONAL LGBTQ TASK FORCE
AMERICA NEEDS A
FAIR AND ACCURATE
#2020CENSUS
#CountMeIn
FIRM
CASA
nyic
CESITA UN
PARA TODOS
so2020
ntMeIn
nyic

Frequently asked questions about the census

Who gets counted by the census?

Everyone in the United States, regardless of citizenship or immigration status, should be counted.

How often do I need to complete the census?

Though the Census Bureau conducts many surveys and studies every year, the national census only happens every 10 years.

When was the first census?

August 12, 1790, about a year after George Washington was inaugurated as president. It was directed by Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson and executed by marshals from each judicial district.

Why do we have a census?

The U.S. Constitution requires it in Article 1, Section 2 so that the federal government can apportion representatives and funds to states according their population.

Why should I complete the census?

For a lot of reasons. It's the law. It determines how trillions of dollars are distributed by the federal government to states and communities. It determines how many representatives each state has in the U.S. House. It helps businesses make decisions about where to open stores, offices and factories. And much, much more.

Is there a citizenship question of the census?

No, there is no citizenship question on the census.



When does the census start?

It has already started, with some areas of Alaska counted in January. For most people, however, mid-March is when they will receive a notice from the Census Bureau with instructions for completing the census online or by telephone.

How do I complete the census?

Online, by telephone, by mail or in person with a census taker. You will receive a notice from the Census Bureau with instructions for completing the census online or by telephone in March. If you don't complete the census online or by telephone, a paper form will be mailed to you. If you don't mail it back by the end of April, a census taker will knock on your door to help you complete the census.

Is the census only available in English?

You can complete the census online or by telephone in 13 languages. There will also be some assistance provided for speakers of 46 other languages. The paper forms are only available in English and Spanish.

Can my answers on the census be used against me?

No, nothing in your responses, not even the fact that you responded, can be used against you in any way. The law requires the Census Bureau to keep all responses confidential, even from other government agencies, law enforcement and the judicial system.

If census records are private, how do people use census records for genealogical research?

Although the law requires that census responses be sealed and cannot be used against you by the government, courts or law enforcement, the records are made available to the public after 72 years have passed. That means the most recent census you can access to see individual records is currently 1940, and in two years the Census Bureau will release 1950. There are a variety of online sites that can help you search them, but the best place to start is the National Archives at archives.org.

What information do I have to give the census when I fill out the form?

- How many people live in your house, apartment or mobile home as of April 1.
- Whether you own or rent your home.
- Telephone number.
- Name, gender and race for each person in the home.

Who should I count when I complete the census?

Everyone who lives in your home, or stays there most of the time, even if they are not family members.

Even children?

Especially children, no matter their age. Children are one of the most undercounted groups in the census, so be sure they are counted.



What will not be asked by the census?

The Census Bureau will never ask for:

- Social Security numbers.
- Bank or credit card account numbers.
- Money or donations.
- Anything on behalf of a political party.

When do I have to complete the census?

As soon as possible, ideally. Since this is the first year you can complete it online, it should be easy to complete it soon after notices are sent out from the Census Bureau around March 12. If you can't or prefer not to do it online, you can also complete it by telephone or by mail. If you haven't responded by the end of April, the Census Bureau will send someone to your home to help you complete it.

What if I see something about the census that I think might be a scam?

If you see something you suspicious, you can:

- Report suspicious information and tips to rumors@census.gov.
- Flag suspicious information you find on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and other social media.
- Call the Census Bureau Customer Service Hotline at 800-923-8282 to report suspicious activity.

How can I verify that someone who comes to my home is a Census Bureau employee?

Here are some ways you can verify an individual is a Census Bureau employee:

- The census taker or field representative will present an ID badge that includes their name, their photograph, a Department of Commerce watermark, and an expiration date.
- They will have an official bag and Census Bureau-issued electronic device, such as a laptop or smartphone, bearing the Census Bureau logo.

Of course, the easiest way to avoid a census taker coming to your home is to fill out the census online, by telephone or by mail by then end of April.

How can I help make sure people in my community are counted?

The simplest thing you can do is talk about the census to your relatives, friends, neighbors, clients, people in elevators, or people you pass on the street. After you are done reading this, make sure to give it to someone who hasn't seen it.

Everybody Counts!



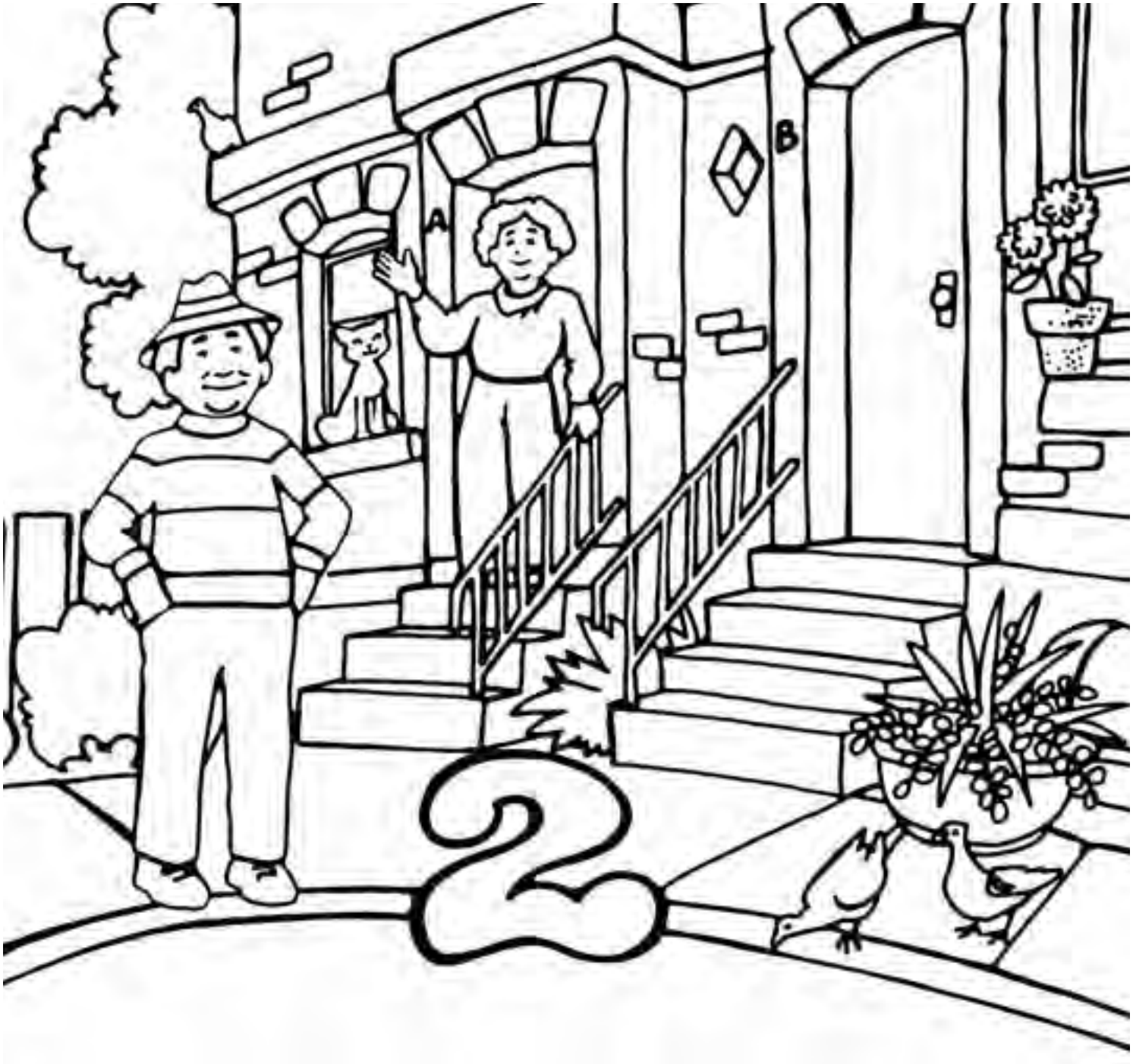
SCHOLASTIC

United States Census Bureau

I count!

Says Ellen, a very important person — age three.
Yes indeed, **EVERYBODY COUNTS!** Just follow along and see.
You count as a person, a very special you.
And wherever you live, that's where you count, too.
Like you, Ellen is Number 1.
To her family she's dear…





But when we count who lives in this house, we can't count her here.
This is where her grandparents live. She's just visiting for the day.
Ellen lives in a different house, though it's not so far away.
So count 2 people in this home — one, two:
Grandfather, who's Ned, and Grandmother, who's Sue.



You count!

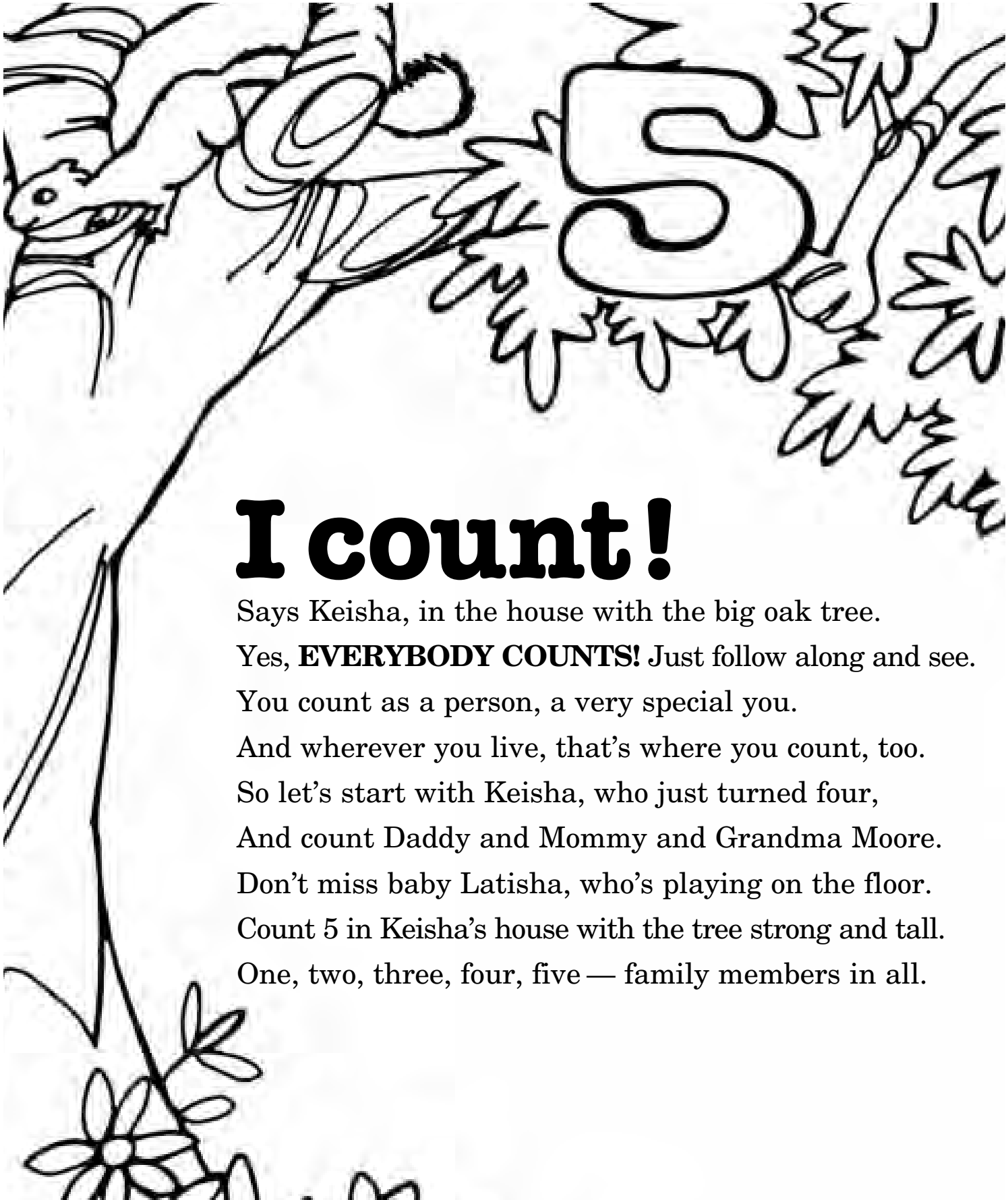
Says Ellen to Leilani, going whoosh! down the slide.
When Ellen visits with Tranh and Khanh, they play in the yard outside.
Leilani's family and Ellen's grandparents, neighbors are they,
In a row of neat townhomes along Counting Way.



Leilani has no sisters or brothers — not even a kitten or pup!
She likes having friends come to play games and dress-up.
So count 3 — one, two, three — for this special family,
For her mother and father, and of course, Leilani.



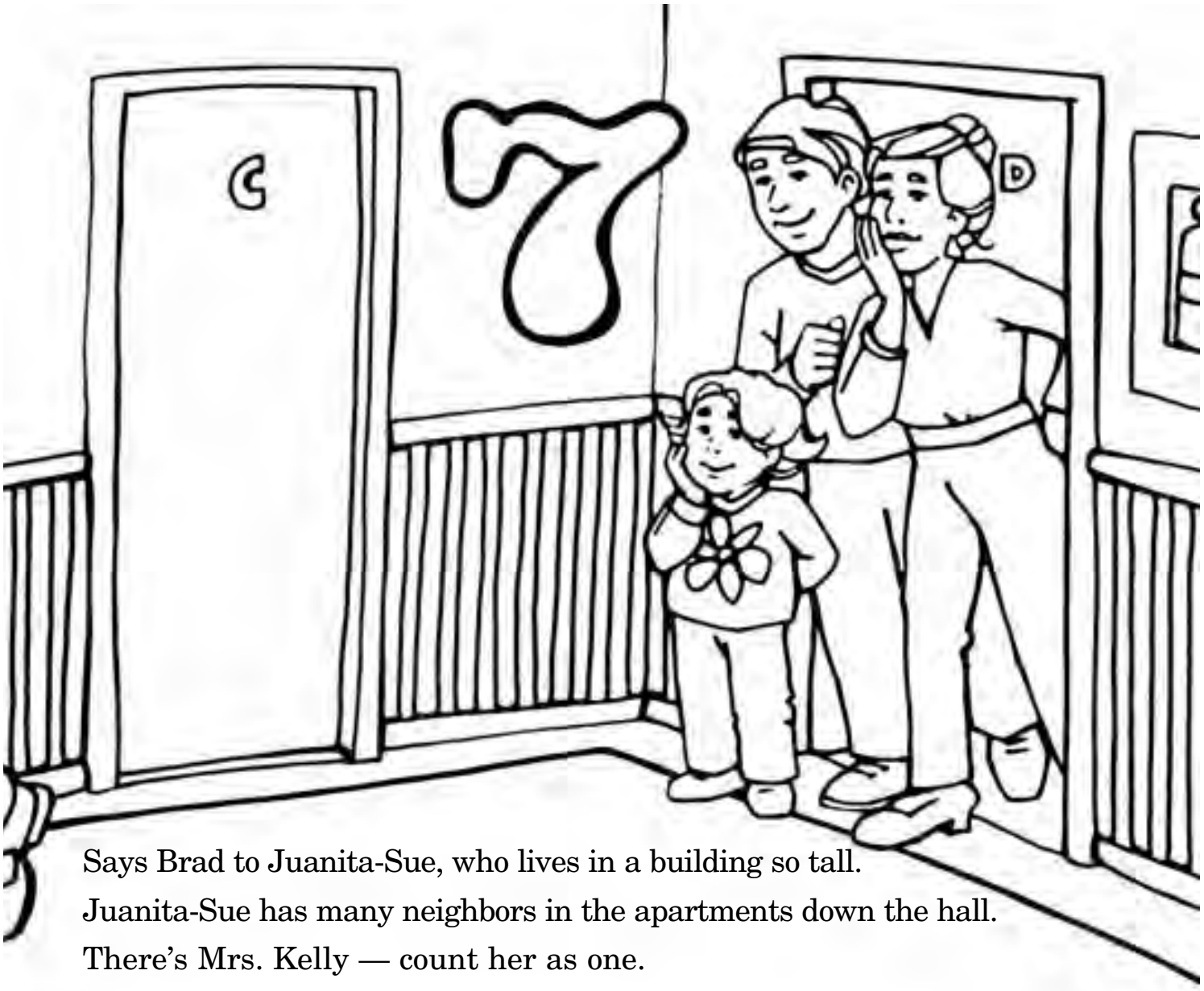
Tomás' family just grew and he's happy as can be.
Carolina has a new baby, a boy named Hector Lee.
Now when Tomás counts his family he uses one finger more!
That's one, two, three — and baby Hector makes 4.



I count!

Says Keisha, in the house with the big oak tree.
Yes, **EVERYBODY COUNTS!** Just follow along and see.
You count as a person, a very special you.
And wherever you live, that's where you count, too.
So let's start with Keisha, who just turned four,
And count Daddy and Mommy and Grandma Moore.
Don't miss baby Latisha, who's playing on the floor.
Count 5 in Keisha's house with the tree strong and tall.
One, two, three, four, five — family members in all.


6



Says Brad to Juanita-Sue, who lives in a building so tall.
Juanita-Sue has many neighbors in the apartments down the hall.
There's Mrs. Kelly — count her as one.
And two for Mr. Williams and his grandson.
And then Juanita-Sue and her parents, who total three.
Who'd we forget? Oh yes! There's only one Mr. Bonetti,
Who cooks the most delicious meatballs and spaghetti!
What's important is who counts behind each door.
It's the people who count in each apartment, on each floor.
Yes, everybody counts in this building so tall.
Count each and every person, whether big or small.

The Census counts people!



Make sure it counts you!



Say Ellen, Leilani, Tomás, Keisha, Brad, and Juanita-Sue.
Each family is special, each person is, too.
So count your family — it's important to do.
EVERYBODY COUNTS — and that includes YOU!
Count all the children — can you find 9?
One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine — you did fine!

But we're missing a child. Do you know who?
Of course, of course, we need to count you!
So get ready to count. We'll start over again.
One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine...

Count yourself:

Draw yourself here:

