

How census data are used

- 1 Decision making at all levels of government.
- 2 Drawing federal, state, and local legislative districts.
- 3 Attracting new businesses to state and local areas.
- 4 Distributing over \$675 billion annually in federal funds and even more in state funds.
- 5 Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population.
- 6 Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services.
- 7 Forecasting future housing needs for all segments of the population.
- 8 Directing funds for services for people in poverty.
- 9 Designing public safety strategies.
- 10 Development of rural areas.
- 11 Analyzing local trends.
- 12 Estimating the number of people displaced by natural disasters.
- 13 Developing assistance programs for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
- 14 Creating maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance.
- 15 Delivering goods and services to local markets.
- 16 Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children.
- 17 Planning future government services.
- 18 Planning investments and evaluating financial risk.
- 19 Publishing economic and statistical reports about the United States and its people.
- 20 Facilitating scientific research.
- 21 Developing “intelligent” maps for government and business.
- 22 Providing proof of age, relationship, or residence certificates provided by the Census Bureau.
- 23 Distributing medical research.
- 24 Reapportioning seats in the House of Representatives.
- 25 Planning and researching for media as backup for news stories.
- 26 Drawing school district boundaries.
- 27 Planning budgets for government at all levels.
- 28 Spotting trends in the economic well-being of the nation.
- 29 Planning for public transportation services.
- 30 Planning health and educational services for people with disabilities.
- 31 Establishing fair market rents and enforcing fair lending practices.
- 32 Directing services to children and adults with limited English-language proficiency.
- 33 Planning urban land use.
- 34 Planning outreach strategies.
- 35 Understanding labor supply.
- 36 Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases.
- 37 Making business decisions.
- 38 Understanding consumer needs.
- 39 Planning for faith-based organizations.
- 40 Locating factory sites and distribution centers.
- 41 Distributing catalogs and developing direct mail pieces.
- 42 Setting a standard for creating both public and private sector surveys.
- 43 Evaluating programs in different geographic areas.
- 44 Providing genealogical research.
- 45 Planning for school projects.
- 46 Developing adult education programs.
- 47 Researching historical subject areas.
- 48 Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans.