Statistics in Schools and the 2020 Census
This is your chance to shape the future of every student for the next 10 years.

What Is Statistics in Schools?
Statistics in Schools (SIS) is a U.S. Census Bureau program (<www.census.gov/schools>) that uses census statistics to create classroom materials for grades pre-K through 12. Teachers and subject matter experts nationwide helped develop each SIS activity to make sure it is valuable and engaging. The SIS program is available now and includes more than 200 activities and resources in a variety of subjects.

What's New for 2020?
SIS will have additional materials specifically for the 2020 Census. Available this September for the 2019-2020 school year:

- **67 new activities** for grades pre-K through 12 that have students use data in interactive ways to build skills in subjects like history, math, geography, and English.
- **Large, colorful maps** with fun, census-based facts about the country and its territories, including state-by-state comparisons.
- **A storybook** with activities and a **music video** for children in preschool and early grades.
- **Resources** for English language learners and adult English as a second language students.

How Does the Use of SIS Impact School Funding?
By using new SIS materials, you can educate students and the adults in their home on the Importance of counting everyone in the 2020 Census, especially children. Census responses drive decisions on the annual allocation of more than $675 billion in federal funds to states and communities, which includes support for school programs and services such as these:

- Special education
- Free and reduced-price lunch
- Class size reduction
- Classroom technology
- Teacher training
- After-school programs
- Head Start

Shape your future
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Why Should You Get Involved?

By using and promoting the SIS program, you can:

- **Impact** the amount of federal funding received by schools in your community.
- **Influence** student readiness for learning.
- **Enhance** student learning across subjects.
- **Boost** students’ statistical literacy and data-finding skills.
- **Prepare** students for a data-driven world.
- **Empower** teachers to easily bolster their existing lesson plans.
- **Motivate** households to complete the 2020 Census form.

You Can Be the Difference

As a teacher, principal, superintendent, school board member, or education advocate, you can make a difference for student learning and school-related funding in your district.

- Use SIS activities, including new 2020 materials, and share your experiences with peers.
- Promote the use of SIS in your community’s schools by raising teachers’ awareness of the program and its value.
- Share information about SIS with your networks to expand its impact to benefit as many schools and students as possible.

Start Shaping the Future of Students Today! Visit the SIS website to access more than 200 free classroom activities, maps, and other resources. Search for activities by subject or grade level, pull up interactive data tools, and find videos that bring data to life.

CENSUS.GOV/SCHOOLS
TOP 10 BENEFITS OF STATISTICS IN SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

The Statistics in Schools (SIS) program of the U.S. Census Bureau provides data, tools, and activities that educators can incorporate into their lessons to help teach statistics concepts and data analysis skills to students. The activities and resources are segmented by subject (English, geography, history and social studies, mathematics and statistics, and sociology) and grade (from kindergarten through high school) so statistics education can be brought to any classroom.

Here are the top 10 reasons the SIS program is good for the classroom:

1. The online resources are free for K-12 teachers.
   Educators can access, at no charge, more than 100 downloadable activities and resources on the website: www.census.gov/schools. The activities on the website are searchable by grade, school subject, topic, and education standard.

2. Experts from the U.S. Census Bureau contributed to the program.
   The Census Bureau, which launched SIS, is the primary source of economic and demographic data for the United States. Census Bureau statistical experts were involved in the creation of the program activities, making SIS uniquely qualified to support statistics education.

3. The program promotes cross-curricular education.
   SIS uses a broad array of Census Bureau data to provide activities and resources for courses in English, geography, history and social studies, mathematics and statistics, and sociology.

4. SIS offers a number of resources and tools, including:
   - Activities
   - Maps
   - News articles
   - Videos
   - Games
   - Infographics and data visualizations
   - Data tools that reveal population statistics by sex, age, ethnicity, and race

United States Census Bureau
census.gov/schools
SIS activities were developed by teachers for teachers. Educators and subject matter experts from across the country created and reviewed the activities to make sure they are useful.

SIS activities can supplement your curriculum. The activities and resources are designed to support, not replace, existing lesson plans.

The program helps teach students the crucial skills they need to thrive in an increasingly data-driven world. Recent research from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the number of jobs related to statistics is expected to increase by more than 30 percent between 2014 and 2024.

SIS reaches students by using technology to teach statistics. SIS includes a number of tools that students can use to access data such as State Facts for Students, which allows students to discover information about their state; QuickFacts, an application that displays tables, maps, and charts of frequently requested statistics; and Census Business Builder, an easy way to access and use key demographic and economic data.

The program can be extended or modified easily. Not all students have the same skill levels or interests, or learn in the same way. Therefore, SIS gives educators ways to modify activities to meet the unique needs of every classroom. For example, some activities can be tailored using local data.

SIS matches activities with relevant education standards and guidelines. These include the following, organized by subject:

Geography
- Geography for Life: National Geography Standards

English, History and Social Studies
- Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts & Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects
- UCLA National Standards for History

Mathematics and Statistics
- American Statistical Association's Guidelines for Assessment and Instruction in Statistics Education
- Common Core State Standards for Mathematics and for Mathematical Practice
- National Council of Teachers of Mathematics' Principles and Standards for School Mathematics

Sociology
- American Sociological Association's National Standards for High School Sociology
The 2020 Census and Confidentiality

Your responses to the 2020 Census are safe, secure, and protected by federal law. Your answers can only be used to produce statistics—they cannot be used against you in any way. By law, all responses to U.S. Census Bureau household and business surveys are kept completely confidential.

Respond to the 2020 Census to shape the future.

Responding to the census helps communities get the funding they need and helps businesses make data-driven decisions that grow the economy. Census data impact our daily lives, informing important decisions about funding for services and infrastructure in your community, including health care, senior centers, jobs, political representation, roads, schools, and businesses. More than $675 billion in federal funding flows back to states and local communities each year based on census data.

Your census responses are safe and secure.

The Census Bureau is required by law to protect any personal information we collect and keep it strictly confidential. The Census Bureau can only use your answers to produce statistics. In fact, every Census Bureau employee takes an oath to protect your personal information for life. Your answers cannot be used for law enforcement purposes or to determine your personal eligibility for government benefits.

By law, your responses cannot be used against you.

By law, your census responses cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way—not by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), not by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), not by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and not by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The law requires the Census Bureau to keep your information confidential and use your responses only to produce statistics.

United States Census 2020
There are no exceptions.
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 we collect can only be used for statistical purposes—we cannot allow it to be used for anything else, including law enforcement.

It's your choice: you can respond securely online, by mail, or by phone.
You will have the option of responding online, by mail, or by phone. Households that don't respond in one of these ways will be visited by a census taker to collect the information in person. Regardless of how you respond, your personal information is protected by law.

Your online responses are safe from hacking and other cyberthreats.
The Census Bureau takes strong precautions to keep online responses secure. All data submitted online are encrypted to protect personal privacy, and our cybersecurity program meets the highest and most recent standards for protecting personal information. Once the data are received, they are no longer online. From the moment the Census Bureau collects responses, our focus and legal obligation is to keep them safe.

We are committed to confidentiality.
At the U.S. Census Bureau, we are absolutely committed to keeping your responses confidential. This commitment means it is safe to provide your answers and know that they will only be used to paint a statistical portrait of our nation and communities.

Learn more about the Census Bureau's data protection and privacy program at www.census.gov/privacy.
Counting Young Children in the 2020 Census

Counting everyone once, only once, and in the right place

An estimated 5 percent of kids under the age of 5 weren’t counted in the 2010 Census. That’s about 1 million young children, the highest of any age group.

We need your help closing this gap in the 2020 Census. Here’s what our research tells us about why young children are missed and what you can do to help make sure they are counted.

Common situations where young children aren’t counted

How you can help?

The child splits time between two homes.
The child lives or stays with another family or with another relative such as a grandparent.

- Emphasize that the census counts everyone where they live and sleep most of the time, even if the living arrangement is temporary or the parents of the child do not live there.

- If the child truly spends equal amounts of time between two homes, count them where they stayed on Census Day, April 1. Coordinate with the other parent or caregiver, if possible, so the child is not counted at both homes.

- If it’s not clear where the child lives or sleeps most of the time, count them where they stayed on Census Day, April 1.

The child lives in a lower income household.

- Explain to service providers and families that responding to the census helps determine $675 billion in local funding for programs such as food stamps (also called the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program or SNAP), the National School Lunch Program, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). When children are missed in the census, these programs miss out on funding that is based on the number of children counted.

The child lives in a household with young parents or a young, single mom.

- Explain that filling out the census yourself, on your own schedule, is easier than having to respond when a census worker knocks on your door. Remind these households that the form should only take about 10 minutes to fill out and can be done online or over the phone, in addition to mailing it back.

- Encourage moms with young children to ask other household members to count them and their children on the form if others live in the household.

The child is a newborn.

- Emphasize that parents should include babies on census forms, even if they are still in the hospital on April 1.

- Encourage facilities providing services to newborns to remind parents about the importance of counting their children on the census form.

- Highlight the fact that the census form only takes about 10 minutes to complete, and parents can fill it out online or over the phone in addition to paper at a time that works best for them.

United States Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

Connect with us @uscensusbureau
## Common situations where young children aren’t counted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Situation Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![People icon]</td>
<td>The child lives in a household that is large, multigenerational, or includes extended or multiple families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Building icon]</td>
<td>The child lives in a household that rents or recently moved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![House icon]</td>
<td>The child lives in a household where they’re not supposed to be, for one reason or another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Languages icon]</td>
<td>The child lives in a non-English or limited-English speaking household.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Earth icon]</td>
<td>The child lives in a household of recent immigrants or foreign-born adults.</td>
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## How you can help?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Remind the person filling out the form to count all children, including nonrelatives and children with no other place to live, even if they are only living at the address temporarily on April 1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Spread the word that the census counts all people living or staying at an address, not just the person or family who owns or rents the property.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Encourage renters and recent movers to complete their census forms online or over the phone, right away. That way they don’t need to worry about paper forms getting lost in the move.</td>
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<td>• Focus efforts on multiunit buildings that are likely to have renters.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Please explain to those that have children living in places where they aren’t allowed (for example, grandparents in a seniors-only residence that have a grandchild living with them, a family with more people, including children, than the lease allows) that they should include the children because the Census Bureau does not share information so it can’t be used against them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Emphasize the Census Bureau’s legal commitment to keep census responses confidential. Explain that the Census Bureau will never share information with immigration enforcement agencies like Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), law enforcement agencies like the police or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), or allow this information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Conduct outreach and create resources in non-English languages that highlight the importance of counting young children.</td>
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<td>• Encourage non-English speakers to self-respond to the census and let them know that for the 2020 Census, the online form and telephone line will be available in 13 languages, including English. Language guides will be available in 59 languages other than English.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Work with community members to conduct outreach in neighborhoods with recent immigrants. Focus efforts on the community’s gathering places like local grocery stores, places of worship, and small restaurants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Emphasize the Census Bureau’s legal commitment to keep census responses confidential. Explain that the Census Bureau will never share information with immigration enforcement agencies like Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), law enforcement agencies like the police or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), or allow this information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits.</td>
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Why We Ask

The 2020 Census is easy. The questions are simple.

The census asks questions that provide a snapshot of the nation. Census results affect your voice in government, how much funding your community receives, and how your community plans for the future.

When you fill out the census, you help:

- Determine how many seats your state gets in Congress.
- Guide how more than $675 billion in federal funding is distributed to states and communities each year.
- Create jobs, provide housing, prepare for emergencies, and build schools, roads and hospitals.

**POPULATION COUNT (NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING OR STAYING)**

We ask this question to collect an accurate count of the number of people at each address on Census Day, April 1, 2020. Each decade, census results determine how many seats your state gets in Congress. State and local officials use census counts to draw boundaries for districts like congressional districts, state legislative districts, and school districts.

**ANY ADDITIONAL PEOPLE LIVING OR STAYING**

Our goal is to count people once, only once, and in the right place according to where they live on Census Day. Keeping this goal in mind, we ask this question to ensure that everyone living at an address is counted.

**OWNER/RENTER**

We ask about whether a home is owned or rented to create statistics about homeownership and renters. Homeownership rates serve as an indicator of the nation’s economy and help in administering housing programs and informing planning decisions.

**PHONE NUMBER**

We ask for a phone number in case we need to contact you. We will never share your number and will only contact you if needed for official Census Bureau business.
Why We Ask

The 2020 Census is easy. The questions are simple.

NAME
We ask for names to ensure everyone in the house is counted. Listing the name of each person in the household helps respondents include all members, particularly in large households where a respondent may forget who was counted and who was not.

SEX
We ask about the sex of each person to create statistics about males and females. Census data about sex are used in planning and funding government programs, and in evaluating other government programs and policies to ensure they fairly and equitably serve the needs of males and females. These statistics are also used to enforce laws, regulations, and policies against discrimination in government programs and in society.

AGE AND DATE OF BIRTH
We ask about age and date of birth to understand the size and characteristics of different age groups and to present other data by age. Local, state, tribal, and federal agencies use age data to plan and fund government programs that provide assistance or services for specific age groups, such as children, working-age adults, women of childbearing age, or the older population. These statistics also help enforce laws, regulations, and policies against age discrimination in government programs and in society.

HISPANIC, LATINO, OR SPANISH ORIGIN
We ask about whether a person is of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin to create statistics about this ethnic group. The data collected in this question are needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with antidiscrimination provisions, such as under the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act.

RACE
We ask about a person's race to create statistics about race and to present other statistics by race groups. The data collected in this question are needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with antidiscrimination provisions, such as under the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act. State governments use the data to determine congressional, state, and local voting districts.

WHETHER A PERSON LIVES OR STAYS SOMEWHERE ELSE
Our goal is to count people once, only once, and in the right place according to where they live on Census Day. Keeping this goal in mind, we ask this question to ensure individuals are not included at multiple addresses.

RELATIONSHIP
We ask about the relationship of each person in a household to one central person to create estimates about families, households, and other groups. Relationship data are used in planning and funding government programs that provide funds or services for families, people living or raising children alone, grandparents living with grandchildren, or other households that qualify for additional assistance.