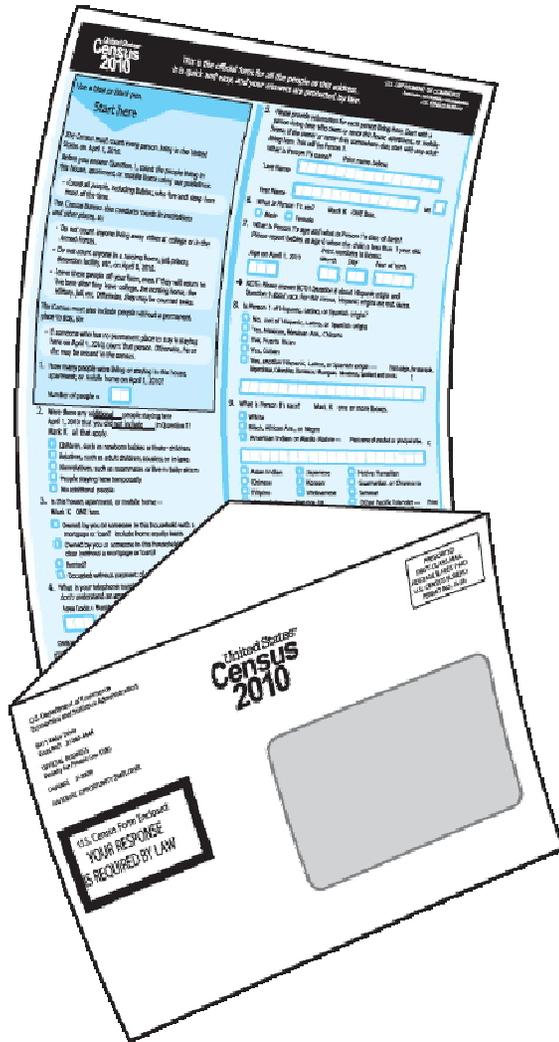




United States[®]
Census
2010

The 10 Questions in the 2010 Census and Why They Are Asked

The Questionnaire



With just 10 questions, the 2010 Census questionnaire is one of the **shortest in history** and takes about 10 minutes to fill out. By filling out and returning your census questionnaire, **you will help ensure that we all receive our fair share of federal funding, congressional representation, and accurate data for planning.** But why these 10 questions?

Question: 1

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?

We ask this question **to help get an accurate count of the number of people in the household** on Census Day, April 1, 2010. The answer should be based on the guidelines in the “Start here” section. We use the information to **ensure response accuracy and completeness and to contact respondents whose forms have incomplete or missing information.**

Question: 2

2. Were there any additional people staying here April 1, 2010 that you did not include in Question 1?

Asked since 1880. **We ask this question to help identify people who may have been excluded in the count provided by Question 1.** We use the information to ensure response accuracy and completeness and to contact respondents whose forms have incomplete or missing information.

Question: 3

3. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home-

Asked since 1890. **Homeownership rates serve as an indicator of the nation's economy. The data are also used to administer housing programs and to inform planning decisions.**

Question: 4

4. What is your telephone number?

We ask for a phone **number in case we need to contact a respondent when a form is returned with incomplete or missing information.**

Question: 5

- 5. Please provide information for each person living here. Start with a person living here who owns or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If the owner or renter lives somewhere else, start with any adult living here. This will be Person 1.**

Listing the name of each person in the household helps the respondent to include all members, particularly in large households where a respondent may forget who was counted and who was not. Also, names are needed if additional information about an individual must be obtained to complete the census form. **Federal law protects the confidentiality of personal information, including names.**

Question: 6

6. What is Person 1's sex?

Asked since 1790. **Census data about sex are important because many federal programs must differentiate between males and females for funding, implementing and evaluating their programs.** For instance, laws promoting equal employment opportunity for women require census data on sex. Also, sociologists, economists, and other researchers who analyze social and economic trends use the data.

Question: 7

7. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?

Asked since 1800. **Federal, state, and local governments need data about age to interpret most social and economic characteristics, such as forecasting the number of people eligible for Social Security or Medicare benefits.** The data are widely used in planning and evaluating government programs and policies that provide funds or services for children, working-age adults, women of childbearing age, or the older population.

Question: 8

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

Asked since 1970. **The data collected in this question are needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with anti-discrimination provisions, such as under the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act.** State and local governments may use the data to help plan and administer bilingual programs for people of Hispanic origin.

Question: 9

9. What is Person 1's race?

Asked since 1790. **Race is the key to implementing many federal laws and is needed to monitor compliance with the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act.** State governments use the data to determine congressional, state and local voting districts. Race data are also used to assess fairness of employment practices, to monitor racial disparities in characteristics such as health and education and to plan and obtain funds for public services.

Question: 10

10. Does Person 1 sometimes live or stay somewhere else?

This is another question we ask in order **to ensure response accuracy and completeness and to contact respondents whose forms have incomplete or missing information.**