

INDIANA CENSUS 2020



Why does Indiana need an accurate, reliable, and fair count?

- To assure a fair, proportionate representation in Congress.
- To help community and business leaders plan to address emerging social service, business, and infrastructure needs.
- To bring adequate federal funding for education, health care, housing, food and income security, and rural access to broadband.
- To help funders make good decisions about where to best allocate their scarce resources.
- To assist nonprofits to better serve communities.

Funders rely on a full, accurate Census count in order to:

- Identify community needs and demographic trends that inform long-term plans and grants.
- Measure impact—which drives many of the foundation's investment decisions.
- Tell the story of foundation and partner impacts.

To maintain a similar level of accuracy, thoroughness and detail without the decennial count and American Community Survey (ACS), foundations would have to invest significant dollars that would detract from their ability to address critical social and economic issues.

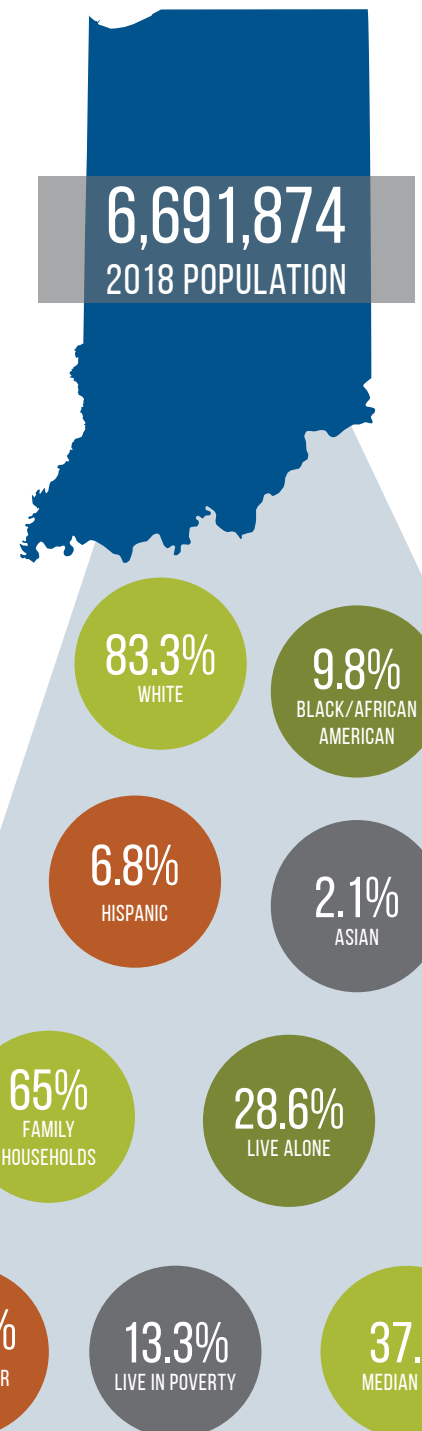
How much does the Census cost?

The current budget request for 2017's cost of the 2020 Census, including the ACS, is \$1.35 billion. Implementing the ACS costs \$250 million per year.

What does Indiana stand to lose without a full count?

Under current funding figures, Indiana would lose \$2,710 of federal funds per year for every person uncouned.

Sources: George Washington University; IU Business Research Center; United States Census Bureau; years are 2017 unless otherwise noted



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It is estimated that federal funding distributed, in part or entirely, based on population can be as much as **\$2,710 per capita**.

For Indiana, this could mean more than **\$18 billion in federal funding**. The IU Business Research Center's current projection* for Indiana's population in 2020 is 6.8 million.

In Indiana, many State agencies distribute revenue and other funds to localities based on the latest decennial Census:

- Gaming revenue
- Cigarette tax fund
- Excise tax revenue
- Local road and street funds
- Rural development fund
- Motor vehicle highway account fund
- Distribution of money from the Indiana library and historical board to eligible public library districts
- Establishing priorities for community residential facilities

**2017 Federal Obligations to Indiana:

\$7.8B
MEDICAID

\$1.3B
MEDICARE
PART B

\$1.1B
SNAP

\$962M
HIGHWAYS

206
TANF

\$266M
NAT. SCHOOL
LUNCH

\$207M
SEC. 8 HOUSING
VOUCHERS