



**U.S. CENSUS
MONITORING
BOARD**

PRESIDENTIAL MEMBERS

4700 Silver Hill Road
Suite 1250-3
Suitland, MD 20746

Phone: (301) 457-9900
Fax: (301) 457-9901

Gilbert F. Casellas
Co-Chair

Everett M. Ehrlich

Lorraine A. Green

Cruz M. Bustamante

Mark Johnson
Executive Director

March 23, 2000

Bruce Reed
Domestic Policy Council
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Census Stakeholder:

I am writing to introduce you to the U.S. Census Monitoring Board and to alert you to a recent study highlighting the importance of the 2000 census.

The Monitoring Board is a bipartisan agency established by Congress in 1997 to monitor and report on the U.S. Census Bureau's preparation and implementation of Census 2000. We seek to enhance public participation in the census as well.

This month the Presidential Members of the Monitoring Board submitted a report to Congress that analyzes the effect of a potential 2000 census undercount on the allocation of Federal funding over the next decade. The report was conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, the nationally-respected professional services firm.

It is our hope that the analysis of the distortions in the Federal funding process which can result from an undercount will be useful in helping to motivate the American public to participate in the census. According to Census Bureau studies, as well as independent research conducted by the Monitoring Board, the use of the census to determine the fair allocation of Federal dollars is one of the most powerful arguments for motivating public participation in the census.

For your reference, I am enclosing additional information on the Monitoring Board and press items concerning the report. The full report is available on our website (www.cmbp.gov), which I hope you visit often.

Sincerely,

Gilbert F. Casellas
Co-Chair, Presidential Members



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The U.S. Census Monitoring Board

www.cmbp.gov

The U.S. Census Monitoring Board, established by the Congress in 1997, is a bipartisan board charged with monitoring the Bureau of the Census' preparations for the 2000 Census and reporting its findings to Congress. The Board is composed of eight Members: four appointed by the President, two appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and two appointed by the Majority Leader of the United States Senate.

The Board began its work in 1998 and issued reports to Congress in February, April and October of 1999. Additional reports are scheduled for April and October of 2000, and April and September of 2001.

The Presidential Members of the Board are:

The Hon. Gilbert F. Casellas, Co-Chair - Casellas is Chief Operating Officer of The Swarthmore Group, an investment and financial advisory firm. Prior to joining The Swarthmore Group he specialized in employment law at the Washington, DC office of McConnell Valdes, LLP. From 1994 to January of 1998 Casellas served as Chair of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and as General Counsel for the Department of the Air Force from 1993 to 1994. Casellas is the past president of the Hispanic National Bar Association. Casellas serves on several boards including the University of Pennsylvania, the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund and the Hispanic Federation, Inc. He received his B.A. from Yale, and his J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

The Hon. Everett M. Ehrlich - Ehrlich is currently President of the ESC Company, a business and economic consulting company he founded in 1997. Prior to founding ESC, Ehrlich served as Undersecretary for Economic Affairs at the United States Department of Commerce, where he was responsible for managing the Economics and Statistics Administration and its two principal agencies: the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Ehrlich is the co-author of two books on economic policy and the author of numerous articles. He received his B.A. from The State University of New York at Stony Brook and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Michigan.

The Hon. Lorraine A. Green - Green currently serves as Vice President for Human Resources at Amtrak. From 1993 to 1997, Green served as Deputy Director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, where she played an important role in the federal government's human resource management system, including one of the world's largest pension and insurance programs. Prior to her appointment at OPM, Green served as Director of the Office of Personnel for the District of Columbia. She is a member of the Local Government Personnel Association, the National Association of State Personnel Executives, the National Forum for Black Public Administrators and other professional and civic groups. Green attended Howard University and has completed numerous advanced courses in financial management, human resource management, procurement, business and accounting.

The Hon. Cruz M. Bustamante - Bustamante currently serves as Lieutenant Governor of the State of California. He is a recognized leader on census issues as evidenced by his appointment to the newly-created California Complete Count Committee. Prior to serving as Lieutenant Governor, he had served since December 1996 as Speaker of the California Assembly. He was elected to the Assembly in 1993, replacing Bruce Broznan, for whom he worked as a district representative. Bustamante, the first Latino elected to statewide office in California in more than 120 years, attended Fresno City College and then Fresno State University.

The Presidential Members of the Census Monitoring Board welcome your input as we continue to monitor preparations for Census 2000. We can be reached at our offices in Suitland, Maryland or via electronic mail at comment@cmbp.census.gov.

The U.S. Census Monitoring Board, established by Congress in 1997, is a bipartisan board that monitors the Census Bureau's preparations for the 2000 Census. Its findings are reported every six months to Congress.



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Executive Director

Embargoed for Release: March 9, 2000

**PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PROJECTS \$11 BILLION
LOSS IN FEDERAL FUNDS TO STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS IF CENSUS 2000 IS "UNDERCOUNTED"**

Study Confirms Economic Importance of Completing Census Forms

WASHINGTON — PricewaterhouseCoopers, one of the nation's leading professional services firms, has determined that economic harm to states, counties, and metropolitan areas could occur over the next 10 years if Americans fail to fill out and return their Census 2000 questionnaires.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, at the request of the Presidential members of the U.S. Census Monitoring Board, conducted the first comprehensive analysis of how the upcoming census could affect the allocation of Federal funds among the states, metropolitan areas, and center counties of metropolitan areas during the period covered by Census 2000, fiscal years 2002-2012.

The study found that a population "undercount" similar to that which occurred in 1990 would cost 26 states a minimum of \$9.1 billion. States with the largest numerical undercounts would be hit the hardest. California would lose more than \$5 billion, Texas nearly \$2 billion, and Florida \$500 million.

Even in states that are projected to be counted relatively well this year, poorly counted counties within those states would suffer a net loss of Federal funds. For example, Massachusetts and Illinois are projected to have relatively low undercount rates, but Suffolk County (Boston) is estimated to lose \$154 million and Cook County (Chicago) would lose \$219 million.

Indeed, when analyzed at the metropolitan area level, PricewaterhouseCoopers found that 169 metro areas stand to lose \$11.1 billion — an average of \$3,391 per uncounted individual. Six metropolitan areas would each lose more than \$300 million in Federal funds. These include New York City; Los Angeles-Long Beach, Riverside-San Bernadino, and San Diego in California; Houston in Texas; and Miami in Florida. The New York City metropolitan area alone would lose \$2.3 billion, while Los Angeles County would lose \$1.8 billion.

"This study confirms that a 2000 undercount would result in Federal funds being sent to places where the need is not the greatest," said Gilbert F. Casellas, Presidential Co-Chair of the Monitoring Board. "Americans need to know that the fair return of tax dollars to local communities depends on everyone mailing back their census forms."

Added Dr. Peter Merrill, head of PricewaterhouseCoopers' National Economic Consulting group, "Metropolitan areas would not only share in state losses, but would also lose funds to other areas within the state because of the high relative undercount of urban centers."

-more-

He said the actual funding losses could be significantly higher than projected because data were not available to analyze all of the affected Federal programs or any of the state programs distributed based on census data. "Our projected funding distortions should be treated as conservative," he said.

In conducting its analysis, PricewaterhouseCoopers applied the 1990 demographic undercount rates to the latest population estimates published by the U.S. Census Bureau in order to estimate the 2000 undercount rates. PricewaterhouseCoopers then calculated the projected funding levels for approximately 82 percent of the largest population-based Federal programs, using the FY 2000 Current Services Budget as a baseline.

The complete PricewaterhouseCoopers report, including specific results by program and year for every area of geography measured can be accessed via the web at www.cmbp.gov or www.pwcglobal.com.

Mr. Casellas and the other Presidential members of the Monitoring Board – California Lt. Governor Cruz M. Bustamante, Dr. Everett M. Ehrlich, former Undersecretary of Commerce for Economic and Business Affairs, and Lorraine A. Green, former Deputy Director of the Office of Personnel Management – stressed that the Census Bureau is committed to counting every person in the country.

"The 2000 census plan is the largest and most sophisticated peacetime mobilization in American history," said Ms. Green. "Hopefully, the results of this study will persuade more Americans to participate in the census." Indeed, a recent national poll sponsored by the Monitoring Board found that Americans who are undecided about participating became much more motivated to do so after learning that the census determines where Federal dollars get spent.

Dr. Ehrlich pointed out that the PricewaterhouseCoopers study shows that the Census Bureau's planned Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (ACE) survey is "an essential insurance policy" in the event of an undercount.

The ACE program is an extensive scientific analysis that will measure the accuracy of the actual enumeration, including which areas and demographic groups have been undercounted and to what degree. The Bureau's use of such modern statistical methods has been endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences and other nonpartisan experts, but certain political interests remain opposed to correcting a census undercount. Yet, as Dr. Ehrlich said, "PricewaterhouseCoopers has observed that an incomplete or uncorrected census would result in fewer services for families and communities in need."

Lt. Governor Bustamante added, "This is not a question of partisan politics. This is a question of fairness and good government. Each of us, as taxpayers, has the right to expect that those federal dollars are distributed fairly."

Approximately \$185 billion in Federal funds are allocated each year based on each state's respective share of the U.S. population, as determined every 10 years by the census. The PricewaterhouseCoopers study examined the same 15 programs analyzed by the General Accounting Office in its 1999 report on the funding impact of the 1990 census undercount. The eight programs most affected by the census are Medicaid, Foster Care, Rehabilitation Services Basic Support, Social Services Block Grants, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grants, Adoption Assistance, Child Care and Development Block Grants, and Vocational Education Block Grants.

Census Day 2000 is April 1.

What's at stake for states

Half the states could lose a total of at least \$9.1 billion from 2002 to 2012 if this year's Census misses people at the same rate it did in 1990, according to a new study by an economic consulting group.

Loss or gain (in millions)		Loss or gain (in millions)	
Ala.	-\$2.3	Mont.	-\$25.2
Alaska	-\$22.0	Neb.	\$171.2
Ariz.	-\$205.8	Nev.	-\$22.4
Ark.	\$3.7	N.H.	\$3.1
Calif.	-\$5,047.8	N.J.	\$24.1
Colo.	-\$5.4	N.M.	-\$159.1
Conn.	\$6.2	N.Y.	-\$1.8
Del.	-\$0.4	N.C.	-\$131.2
D.C.	-\$2.1	N.D.	\$40.1
Fla.	-\$509.3	Ohio	\$1,240.1
Ga.	-\$272.0	Okla.	-\$14.2
Hawaii	-\$20.3	Ore.	-\$56.4
Idaho	-\$29.1	Pa.	\$2,316.2
Ill.	\$32.6	R.I.	\$248.8
Ind.	\$529.3	S.C.	-\$81.9
Iowa	\$284.7	S.D.	\$31.9
Kan.	\$182.8	Tenn.	-\$16.2
Ky.	\$52.3	Texas	-\$1,912.2
La.	-\$183.6	Utah	\$0.8
Maine	\$152.8	Vt.	\$44.7
Md.	-\$8.7	Va.	-\$176.7
Mass.	\$22.1	Wash.	-\$125.1
Mich.	\$1,116.5	W.Va.	\$54.9
Minn.	\$667.0	Wisc.	\$488.9
Miss.	-\$62.2	Wyo.	-\$12.3
Mo.	\$668.5		

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers; U.S. Census Monitoring Board

Undercount in Census could cost metro areas \$11B

By Haya El Nasser
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Almost half of the nation's 332 metro areas could lose out on \$11.1 billion in federal funding this decade if the 2000 Census misses people at the same rate it did in 1990, according to a study released Thursday.

The losses average \$3,391 for every person missed in those metro areas, the study says. About half the states would lose money, a total of \$9.1 billion.

It's the first study to project the amount of federal dollars that states, metro areas and large counties would miss out on if the Census keeps undercounting the population. Democratic appointees to the Census Monitoring Board, a bipartisan oversight committee, commissioned the report.

The timing of the study is no coincidence. Census 2000 questionnaires will start arriving in people's mailboxes Monday. Polls have shown that people are more likely to fill out the forms if they know how much money their communities could lose. Census numbers are used, among other things, to allocate federal funding to states and local communities.

"This study really shows us how much is at stake," said Gilbert Casellas, co-chair of the monitoring board.

Federal funding, from 2002 through 2012, will be based on Census 2000 population numbers.

Communities that have a more complete Census count will get a larger share of federal funding. Because the undercount in Nebraska is small, for example, the state is projected to get more than \$171 million that might have gone elsewhere.

The biggest projected losers are areas with large populations of immigrants, minorities and children, groups that were disproportionately missed in the 1990 Census.

The study shows that the New York City metro area would lose the most through 2012: \$2.3 billion. Los Angeles would lose \$1.84 billion; Houston, \$453 million.

California is the state that can expect the largest losses: \$5 billion. Texas could lose almost \$2 billion. (For a complete listing, go to www.cmbp.gov)

States can do well overall, but their big cities can take a beating if most of the people who are missed live there. Illinois, for example, is expected to gain \$32.6 million over 10 years. But Chicago is projected to lose \$125 million. That means other parts of Illinois would get some of Chicago's share.

"There is no new ground broken by this report," says Chip Walker, spokesman for Rep. Dan Miller, a Florida Republican who heads the House Subcommittee on the Census. "The message is still the same. Fill your Census forms out and mail them in. The Census is very, very important."

But Democrats say that it's important enough that if not everyone can be counted, sampling should be used. Sampling is a statistical method used to estimate how many people are missed by the Census count. Republicans oppose it.

The report clearly serves to promote the use of sampling if a traditional headcount misses people.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, the national economic consulting group that did the analysis, projects the 2000 Census will miss 1.7% of the population. It based its projection on the 1990 undercount rate of various demographic groups and Census Bureau projections of population growth in each group.

The undercount estimate is more conservative than the Census Bureau's own 1.9%. In 1990, 1.6% of the population was missed, according to the Census Bureau. "The Census remains a family photo and everyone deserves to be in the picture," says Everett Ehrlich, a Democratic appointee to the board.

Congress approved?

**Census Long Form & College
Q&A
March 31, 2000**

LONG FORM Qs & As

Q: Recent news stories have raised questions about the legality and the “intrusiveness” of the census long form. Critics of the long form claim that the Constitution calls only for an “actual enumeration.”

A: Every subject on both the long and short form is mandated or required by law.

The Constitution (Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3) grants Congress the power to design the decennial census in such manner as it directs by law, and reads: “The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.”

Title 13 of the U.S. Code requires respondents to answer the census and requires the U.S. Census Bureau to maintain the strictest confidentiality of the data collected. Title 13 also requires the Department of Commerce to send the subjects and questions of the census questionnaires to Congress, which Commerce did. Congress reviewed the subjects for Census 2000 in 1997, and the actual questions and their order on the form in 1998.

At a time of increasing privacy concerns, it’s understandable that people want to know why the data are needed and how the information will be protected. The law forbids Census from sharing your answers with the IRS, FBI, INS, any other government agency or even the President. No one, except sworn Census Bureau employees, can see your questionnaire or link your name with your responses. Census workers are sworn to secrecy and if they give out any information, they face a \$5,000 fine and a five-year prison term.

Q: Why does the Census have so many questions?

A: The Census Bureau has the incredible challenge of balancing the country’s need for census data with a commitment to minimizing the reporting burden on the public.

Trying to strike this balance, the large majority of households will get a short form which asks just seven content questions and, takes an average household fewer than 10 minutes

to complete. **The Census 2000 short form is the shortest since 1820 – or in 180 years.**

The long form, which nationally 1 in 6 households will get, is the shortest in its history, with 52 content questions, all required by law.

As a matter of fact, for Census 2000 the Census Bureau moved five subjects from the short form to the long form, lessening the burden on five-sixths of the population. These were marital status, units in structure, number of rooms, value of home and monthly rent.

The only new question was on grandparents as caregivers, as required by the 1996 welfare reform law. And although important for programmatic needs, five subjects were dropped in 2000 because they were not explicitly mandated or required by law .

Questions about age, sex and race have been asked since the first census, which Thomas Jefferson oversaw in 1790.

Each long form question provides valuable information for important public policy and business decisions. For example:

- The question on the number of telephones in the home will help plan local 911 emergency services and provide emergency and health-care services to homebound seniors without phone service.
- The question on commute-time to work helps transportation planners design new roads, bus routes, and mass transit systems and manage traffic congestion, as well as distribute federal transportation funds.
- The question on plumbing facilities helps local communities determine the quality of housing stock and identify areas eligible for public assistance and rehabilitation loans. The question on veterans status helps plan the location of veterans hospitals and to efficiently deliver veterans health-care and nursing services.

COLLEGE Qs&As

Q: Where are college students counted - at home or at school?

A: Students are counted where they attend school because that is where they live most of the time.

Q: How are students in dorms counted?

A: Students in dormitories are counted during Group Quarters Enumeration. Census takers,

working with the college or university, will count students in their dormitories. The Census Bureau counts students living in on-campus housing between April 1st and May 6th.

Today's debate: Census forms

200 years and counting: Census nosiness isn't new

Our view:

**But politics, privacy concerns
needlessly stoke anger.**

More than 200 years ago, Thomas Jefferson warned George Washington that taking the first U.S. Census, done in 1790, wouldn't be easy. A Census taker could wind up with a musket in the face. And those were the days of a well-regulated militia.

The Census today faces equal mistrust. This is due to the public's innate aversion to government prying, amplified by an unsubtle campaign to discredit the Census as too intrusive. Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., has told Americans they need not answer questions they find too invasive. So has Republican presidential candidate George W. Bush. Sen. Charles Hagel, R-Neb., wants to change the law to make answering most questions voluntary.

Whether the campaign to malign the long form will affect results won't be known for weeks. But Kenneth Prewitt, director of the Census Bureau, testified in Congress on Wednesday that the return rate is lagging well behind 1990 figures. The Census was aiming for a 61% return over all. Below that, Congress will have to allocate extra money for door-to-door head counting.

That's just one reason the anti-Census crowd is giving bad advice.

Among the others: It's illegal not to answer all of the questions. And self-defeating. Over 10 years, up to \$2 trillion in spending will be directed by Census findings. Lott's beloved Mississippi, with one of the lowest response rates and highest illiteracy rates, could be shortchanged on education dollars. It also could lose private-sector investment that is guided in part by Census data.

Lastly, the Census isn't uncommonly intrusive. The short form is the shortest since 1820. The long form, received by 1 in 6 households, is the shortest ever. And some of the most criticized questions — about employment, disability status, etc. — have been asked since the 19th century. The question about income, since 1940. Indeed, Americans give more personal information, more

Same old questions

Critics say the Census Bureau's long form is too intrusive. But many of the questions receiving the most criticism have been asked for decades, even centuries. Selected subjects and the date first asked:

- ▶ **Race?**: 1790
- ▶ **Type of work?**: 1820
- ▶ **Disability?**: 1830
- ▶ **Occupation?**: 1850
- ▶ **Home ownership?**: 1890
- ▶ **Home value?**: 1930
- ▶ **Indoor plumbing?**: 1940
- ▶ **Kitchen in home?**: 1960
- ▶ **Farm residence?**: 1970
- ▶ **Telephone?**: 1980

Source: Bureau of the Census

publicly, when they buy a house, pay their taxes or fill out a medical form.

Still, the Census raises predictable questions about nosiness. The long form wants to know about your job and your mortgage, subjects you might not comfortably share with your brother, much less Big Brother.

Plainly, the government has done a poor job of preventive promotion. Worries about privacy are historic, yet the long form's cover letter barely addresses them.

Most people still answer the forms with speed and candor. But expecting them every 10 years to remember why they are providing personal information without immediate gratification is asking for trouble.

The irony is that many critics today also helped defeat the use of statistical sampling to make the head count more accurate.

Their understood motive was to prevent a reapportionment of congressional districts to represent undercounted populations, which tend to vote Democrat. Opponents demanded an actual head count, which is less accurate. Now the motive is simply to align Republican leaders with the public's general distrust of federal data-gathering.

Finally, let's not forget that Congress had a chance to review all of the questions two years ago. If they had problems, that was the time to stand up and be counted.

● Eugenia Chough

04/04/2000 09:47:42 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP

CC:

Subject: WP clip -- guidance for 10:45

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April 4, 2000, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B01

LENGTH: 968 words

HEADLINE: Some Areas Overlooked By Census In Mailings; Percent of U.S.
Households Returning Forms Near Goal

BYLINE: D'Vera Cohn; Carol Morello , Washington Post Staff Writers

BODY:

The Census Bureau is close to meeting its national goal for the number of responses mailed back, but officials said yesterday there were some problems locally in getting forms to everyone--especially in immigrant neighborhoods and the town of Occoquan.

Nationally, census officials said last night, 55 percent of households have mailed back their forms. Officials had budgeted for follow-ups based on a 61 percent response, but they hope for a 70 percent response because that would be higher than 1990 and reverse a decline in participation.

Locally, Calvert County became the first jurisdiction to exceed the response target, hitting 61 percent so far. Most local jurisdictions had rates higher than the national average. The District, at 48 percent, was lowest. Howard County, at 67 percent, led the pack.

There were problems, however, in areas with large immigrant populations--including Adams-Morgan, Chinatown and Silver Spring--where officials reported some households did not receive census forms. One reason for that, census officials say, is that several families live in one house, but only one family filled out a form.

So many had not received forms and were eager to fill them out that they used all the forms workers brought to a census rally in Adams-Morgan on Saturday, said Wanda R. Alston, the District's census coordinator. Greg Chen, the mayor's liaison with Asian American communities, said problems with families not receiving forms were reported in Chinatown as well.

Scott W. Reilly, Montgomery County's planning manager, said informal surveys conducted at predominantly Latino Catholic churches over the weekend found significant numbers of people who reported not having received the forms.

Chen was seeing a bright side to the complaints, though. He said that might reflect the success of the Census Bureau's advertising campaign, which was intended to underscore the importance of the count in improving services and to reassure people that the information on their forms is confidential. Census data are used to apportion congressional seats, redistrict within states and direct billions of dollars in federal funds.

"There's wider awareness about the census," Chen said. "People are anxious to fill them out."

While problems were scattered in most areas, in the riverside town of Occoquan, in Prince William County, census forms missed the entire population. They were mailed, as they were everywhere else, to the street addresses. But in Occoquan, with about 700 residents, mail is delivered to post office boxes. Because census forms can be delivered only to homes, not postal boxes, the Occoquan post office returned the town's census forms as undeliverable.

After residents complained, census officials brought several hundred short forms to Occoquan Town Hall. A notice that the forms were available was inserted in the town's monthly newsletter to all residents. Mayor Patricia M. Conway and Town Clerk Claudia Cruise are even hand-delivering dozens of forms to their neighbors. Similar problems were reported in the town of Catharpin in western Prince William, said John McCauslin, manager of the census office in Manassas.

In Montgomery County, Reilly said, the residents of a new, 210-unit high-rise at the Leisure World retirement community did not get forms in the mail, nor did residents of a new subdivision along Travilah Road in Rockville. Kate Philips, a spokeswoman for the Governor's Census 2000 Office in Baltimore, said about 350 people called the office Friday and yesterday in response to a statewide mailing to report that they did not receive forms.

Census enumerators are to complete the job and account for anyone missed during the follow-up visits to homes that have not sent in their forms. Those visits are to begin late this month and run through June. The more households that mail back their forms, the less the census --budgeted at \$ 6.8 billion--has to spend on follow-up work.

But census officials are not depending only on a follow-up. They are trying a new technique to raise participation this time, opening "be counted" centers in fast-food stores, libraries and other venues where people can pick up forms if they did not receive one or lost theirs.

And because of problems in some District neighborhoods, Alston said, D.C. officials decided yesterday to open additional be-counted centers. She said forms will be available at libraries, employment offices, motor vehicle centers, health clinics and other government offices. Census officials also plan to hand out forms during coming weeks at promotional events in the city.

But forms at such sites do not have address codes and require double-checking, census officials said, so they urged that people try to get replacements from their local census offices or from the bureau's telephone assistance line.

Census spokesman Steven J. Jost said that the area is not alone in having some delivery problems, but that, overall, "this was a bigger problem in 1990. Whenever we get a report, we throw resources at that community to make sure they are fully counted."

Still, one report of nondelivery came from an arch-critic of the Census Bureau, Matthew Glavin, president of the Southeastern Legal Foundation in Atlanta, who has joined a lawsuit challenging some census questions as an invasion of privacy.

Glavin said he did not get a census form at the Atlanta house in which he has lived for three years. Neither, he said, did any of the other people on his block, although residents of nearby streets did.

If he had a "conspiratorial mind," Glavin said, he would think it was intentional. But, he said, "I think it's just ineptness on the part of the Census Bureau."

Staff writer Manuel Perez-Rivas contributed to this report.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: April 04, 2000

----- Forwarded by Eugenia Chough/OPD/EOP on 04/04/2000 09:47 AM -----



Anna Richter

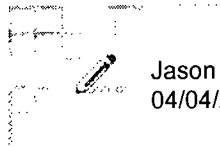
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cc: Eugenia Chough/OPD/EOP@EOP, Sarah C. Lucas/OPD/EOP@EOP
Subject: guidance for 10:45

The press office needs this by 11:15 (Jake is briefing today) and so I need it by 10:45 so I have time to run it by Bruce or Eric. Thanks!

----- Forwarded by Anna Richter/OPD/EOP on 04/04/2000 09:26 AM -----



Jason H. Schechter

04/04/2000 09:22:25 AM

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Subject: guidance for 11:15am pls

nec/counsel's
microsoft - counsel's - reaction
nec - worried about economic impact

dpc

md, guns - reaction

scotus/legal services corp (wp, wsj) - our position on whether congress can prohibit federally funded lawyers from challenging welfare laws

census (usa, wp) - reaction to usa today article + will census meet goal? concerned about census not getting to certain areas?

tobacco (usa today) - response to sen. stevens cutting off doj funding for lawsuit

health care
mass supreme court decision (nyt) - frozen embryos - have we taken a position on this?

nsc - updates on:
elian
cybersecurity report
colombia/us army colonel

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PLEASE DO NOT FILL OUT THIS FORM.
This is not an official census form. It is for informational purposes only.

United States Census 2000

U.S. Department of Commerce • Bureau of the Census



This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law. Complete the Census and help your community get what it needs — today and in the future!

Start Here

Please use a
black or blue pen.

- 1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?**

Number of people

INCLUDE in this number:

- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay
- people living here most of the time while working, even if they have another place to live

DO NOT INCLUDE in this number:

- college students living away while attending college
- people in a correctional facility, nursing home, or mental hospital on April 1, 2000
- Armed Forces personnel living somewhere else
- people who live or stay at another place most of the time

- 2. Is this house, apartment, or mobile home —**
Mark ☒ **ONE** box.

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

- 3. Please answer the following questions for each person living in this house, apartment, or mobile home. Start with the name of one of the people living here who owns, is buying, or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If there is no such person, start with any adult living or staying here. We will refer to this person as Person 1.**

What is this person's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

- 4. What is Person 1's telephone number?** *We may call this person if we don't understand an answer.*

Area Code + Number

- 5. What is Person 1's sex?** Mark ☒ **ONE** box.

☐ Male ☐ Female

- 6. What is Person 1's age and what is Person 1's date of birth?**

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

→ **NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 7 and 8.**

- 7. Is Person 1 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?** Mark ☒ the **"No"** box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- ☐ **No**, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.* ↗

- 8. What is Person 1's race?** Mark ☒ **one or more races** to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↗

- ☐ Asian Indian ☐ Japanese ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Chinese ☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Filipino ☐ Vietnamese ☐ Samoan
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race.* ↗ ☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.* ↗

- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.* ↗

→ **If more people live here, continue with Person 2.**

Person 2

Your answers are important!
Every person in the Census counts.



1. What is Person 2's name? *Print name below.*
Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Husband/wife | If NOT RELATED to Person 1: |
| ☐ Natural-born son/daughter | ☐ Roomer, boarder |
| ☐ Adopted son/daughter | ☐ Housemate, roommate |
| ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter | ☐ Unmarried partner |
| ☐ Brother/sister | ☐ Foster child |
| ☐ Father/mother | ☐ Other nonrelative |
| ☐ Grandchild | |
| ☐ Parent-in-law | |
| ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law | |
| ☐ Other relative — <i>Print exact relationship.</i> | |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Male ☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino | ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican |
| ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano | ☐ Yes, Cuban |
| ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — <i>Print group.</i> | |

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- ☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Asian Indian | ☐ Japanese | ☐ Native Hawaiian |
| ☐ Chinese | ☐ Korean | ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro |
| ☐ Filipino | ☐ Vietnamese | ☐ Samoan |
| ☐ Other Asian — <i>Print race.</i> | | |
| ☐ Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race.</i> | | |

- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 3.

Person 3

Census information helps your community get financial assistance for roads, hospitals, schools, and more.



1. What is Person 3's name? *Print name below.*
Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Husband/wife | If NOT RELATED to Person 1: |
| ☐ Natural-born son/daughter | ☐ Roomer, boarder |
| ☐ Adopted son/daughter | ☐ Housemate, roommate |
| ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter | ☐ Unmarried partner |
| ☐ Brother/sister | ☐ Foster child |
| ☐ Father/mother | ☐ Other nonrelative |
| ☐ Grandchild | |
| ☐ Parent-in-law | |
| ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law | |
| ☐ Other relative — <i>Print exact relationship.</i> | |

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

- ☐ Male ☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000 Month Day Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino | ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican |
| ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano | ☐ Yes, Cuban |
| ☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — <i>Print group.</i> | |

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- ☐ White
☐ Black, African Am., or Negro
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Asian Indian | ☐ Japanese | ☐ Native Hawaiian |
| ☐ Chinese | ☐ Korean | ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro |
| ☐ Filipino | ☐ Vietnamese | ☐ Samoan |
| ☐ Other Asian — <i>Print race.</i> | | |
| ☐ Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race.</i> | | |

- ☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 4.

Person 4

Information about children helps
your community plan for child
care, education, and recreation.



1. What is Person 4's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Husband/wife

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

☐ Natural-born son/daughter

☐ Roomer, boarder

☐ Adopted son/daughter

☐ Housemate, roommate

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter

☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Brother/sister

☐ Foster child

☐ Father/mother

☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Grandchild

☐ Parent-in-law

☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law

☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Male

☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

☐ White

☐ Black, African Am., or Negro

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

☐ Asian Indian

☐ Japanese

☐ Native Hawaiian

☐ Chinese

☐ Korean

☐ Guamanian or Chamorro

☐ Filipino

☐ Vietnamese

☐ Samoan

☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*

☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*

☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 5.

Person 5

Knowing about age, race, and
sex helps your community
better meet the needs of
everyone.



1. What is Person 5's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Husband/wife

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

☐ Natural-born son/daughter

☐ Roomer, boarder

☐ Adopted son/daughter

☐ Housemate, roommate

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter

☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Brother/sister

☐ Foster child

☐ Father/mother

☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Grandchild

☐ Parent-in-law

☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law

☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Male

☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

☐ White

☐ Black, African Am., or Negro

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

☐ Asian Indian

☐ Japanese

☐ Native Hawaiian

☐ Chinese

☐ Korean

☐ Guamanian or Chamorro

☐ Filipino

☐ Vietnamese

☐ Samoan

☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*

☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*

☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ If more people live here, continue with Person 6.

Person 6

Your answers help
your community plan
for the future.



1. What is Person 6's name? *Print name below.*

Last Name

First Name

MI

2. How is this person related to Person 1? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Husband/wife

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

☐ Natural-born son/daughter

☐ Roomer, boarder

☐ Adopted son/daughter

☐ Housemate, roommate

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter

☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Brother/sister

☐ Foster child

☐ Father/mother

☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Grandchild

☐ Parent-in-law

☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law

☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

3. What is this person's sex? Mark ☒ ONE box.

☐ Male

☐ Female

4. What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Age on April 1, 2000

Month

Day

Year of birth

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6.

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark ☒ the "No" box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

☐ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — *Print group.*

6. What is this person's race? Mark ☒ one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

☐ White

☐ Black, African Am., or Negro

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.*

☐ Asian Indian

☐ Japanese

☐ Native Hawaiian

☐ Chinese

☐ Korean

☐ Guamanian or Chamorro

☐ Filipino

☐ Vietnamese

☐ Samoan

☐ Other Asian — *Print race.*

☐ Other Pacific Islander — *Print race.*

☐ Some other race — *Print race.*

→ If more people live here, list their names on the back of this page in the spaces provided.

**Please turn
to go to last
page.**

Persons 7 – 12

If you didn't have room to list everyone who lives in this house or apartment, please list the others below. You may be contacted by the Census Bureau for the same information about these people.

Person 7 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 8 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 9 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 10 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 11 — Last Name

First Name

MI

Person 12 — Last Name

First Name

MI

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 10 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about the estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Finance and Administration, Attn: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0856, Room 3104, Federal Building 3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget.

**Thank you for
completing your official
U.S. Census 2000 form.**

The "Informational Copy" shows the content of the United States Census 2000 "short" form questionnaire. Each household will receive either a short form (100-percent questions) or a long form (100-percent and sample questions). The short form questionnaire contains 6 population questions and 1 housing question. On average, about 5 in every 6 households will receive the short form. The content of the forms resulted from reviewing the 1990 census data, consulting with federal and non-federal data users, and conducting tests.

For additional information about Census 2000, visit our website at **www.census.gov** or write to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

A. JIC1

B. JIC2

C. JIC3

D. JIC4



If you need help completing this form, call 1-800-XXX-XXXX between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.

TDD — Telephone display device for the hearing impaired. Call 1-800-XXX-XXXX between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., 7 days a week. The telephone call is free.

¿NECESITA AYUDA? Si usted necesita ayuda para completar este cuestionario llame al 1-800-XXX-XXXX entre las 8:00 a.m. y las 9:00 p.m., 7 días a la semana. La llamada telefónica es gratis.



CENSUS 2000 MESSAGE

Census 2000 provides data that are used by decision makers in federal, state and local governments and the private sector when allocating important resources.

- Census 2000 information can help determine how more than \$185 billion in federal government funding will be allocated annually to communities.
- Census 2000 information can help ensure that communities receive their fair share of government support and resources.
- Census 2000 information can help communities make critical decisions such as where new schools, job training centers, healthcare facilities, senior centers and daycare centers are needed.
- Businesses use census data to help decide where to locate or expand retail outlets, factories, service industries and for marketing.

Census 2000 provides the data for political representation.

- The information gathered in Census 2000 is the foundation of our representative democracy based on the principle of one person/one vote.
- Census 2000 data determines how U.S. House of Representatives' seats are allocated among the states.
- Census 2000 information is used to ensure that local communities receive proportionate political representation within their states at all levels of government by providing the data used to draw political districts.
- An accurate Census 2000 ensures that communities receive the political representation they deserve.

The census is always conducted in the strictest of confidence.

- Individual information obtained in Census 2000 will not be shared with anyone outside of the Census Bureau for any reason for 72 years.
- That means that no one, not even the President, can get individual data. Nor can anyone at the Internal Revenue Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any law enforcement agency.
- No one in state, local or tribal governments can get the information either. Nor can private persons, or businesses such as landlords, credit bureaus or marketing companies.
- Sworn Census employees are the only people with access to an individual's data. These Bureau employees are subject to strict criminal penalties for sharing data (a \$5,000 fine and a five-year prison term).

- The Census Bureau maintains the highest standards of security and confidentiality.

Census 2000 provides an opportunity for all residents of the United States, including Puerto Rico and the island areas to participate in a common civic activity.

- The census seeks to count all people living in the United States, citizens and non-citizens alike.
- Responding to the census is a right and a responsibility of every person living in the United States, including Puerto Rico and the island areas.
- Census 2000 is a national event that reasserts a common sense of civic engagement for everyone living in this country.
- The census is a civic event that matters. It is inclusive, it has real consequences and it is participatory because every household is asked to do something.
- The census reaches every population group; from America's indigenous people to its most recent immigrant; it crosses every social class and touches every race and ethnic group; it leaves no one out.

The Census Bureau is making an unprecedented effort to reach out to all residents to encourage increased participation in Census 2000.

- For the first time ever, the Census Bureau is using paid advertising to encourage participation in the census.
- There is a concerted effort in the advertising campaign to reach out to every person living in the United States, including Puerto Rico and the island areas.
- The ads for television, radio and print have been created in 17 different languages to reach the many non-English speaking communities in the United States, including Puerto Rico and the island areas.
- The census long form and short form is available in five languages other than English, (Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, Vietnamese).
- Language Assistance Guides are printed in 49 additional languages, including many languages common to recent immigrant and refugee communities.
- The Census Bureau has developed a promotional campaign that is aimed at educating and motivating *all* people to respond.
- There are more than 35,000 groups, organizations and companies from across the United States, including Puerto Rico and the island areas that are supporting the Census Bureau in its efforts to reach every household.

Census 2000

INFORMATION PACKET

Contents

- **The Importance of a Fair, Accurate and Complete Census**
- **Providing America with Important Information**
- **Census Director Kenneth Prewitt's Statement on the Revised Census 2000 Plan**
- **Statement by Commerce Secretary Daley on the Revised Census 2000 Plan**
- **Recent Presidential Statements on Census 2000**
- **Census 2000 Editorials -- Post Supreme Court Ruling**

THE IMPORTANCE OF A FAIR, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE CENSUS

"...Improving the census shouldn't be a partisan issue. It's not about politics, it's about people. It's about making sure every American really and literally counts. It's about gathering fair and accurate information that we absolutely have to have if we're going to determine who we are and what we have to do to prepare all our people for the 21st century." -- President Clinton, June 2, 1998

THERE IS A NEED FOR A FULL AND FAIR COUNT

According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census Missed 8.4 Million People and Double-Counted 4.4 Million Others. While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups (such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes) were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate.

Nationally, 4.4% of African Americans were missed in the 1990 Census; 2.3% of Asians and Pacific Islanders were undercounted; 5% of persons of Hispanic origin were missed; and 12.2% of Native Americans living on reservations were undercounted in 1990. With two million children undercounted, kids had the highest undercount of all. In 1990, children made up approximately 26% of the entire U.S. population, but made up 52% of those undercounted.

National Undercount Rates

OVERALL	1.6%
AFRICAN AMERICANS.....	4.4%
ASIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS	2.3%
HISPANICS	5.0%
NATIVE AMERICANS on Reservations ...	12.2%
CHILDREN	3.2%

WHY IS AN ACCURATE CENSUS SO IMPORTANT?

The Decennial Census Provides Information That Is the Cornerstone of Knowledge about the American People. It is the basis for virtually all demographic information used by educators, policy makers, journalists and community leaders. America relies on Census data everyday -- to determine where to build more roads, hospitals and child care centers. Federal, state and local governments use Census data to decide which communities need more federal help for WIC, Head Start, seniors nutrition programs, job training and other services. Businesses rely on Census data for marketing, hiring and expansion plans. Census data is used to reapportion Congressional seats and draw legislative districts.

WORKING TO ENSURE A FAIR, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE CENSUS

The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is the fairest and most accurate census possible, completed using modern scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences and the vast majority of the professional scientific community.

CENSUS 2000: PROVIDING AMERICA WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION

WHY IS AN ACCURATE CENSUS SO IMPORTANT? The decennial census provides information that is the cornerstone of knowledge about the American people. The data collected in the 2000 census will be the basis for virtually all demographic information used by educators, policy makers, journalists and community leaders for the next decade.

- **Census data directly affects decisions made on all matters of national and local importance, including education, employment, veterans' services, public health care, rural development, the environment, transportation and housing. Many Federal programs are statutorily required to use decennial census data to develop, evaluate and implement their programs.**
- **Federal, state, and county governments use census information to guide the annual distribution of nearly \$200 billion in critical services.**
- **Congressional seats are reapportioned and legislative districts are drawn based on decennial census data.**

THE CENSUS IMPACTS EVERYONE'S LIVES:

CHILD CARE -- Census data on the number of working parents, family income, and the age of children are used to locate areas in need of child care facilities. The census information impacts programs like the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**, a program that enables low-income families to obtain child care while they are at work, in job training or school.

SENIORS -- Under the **Older Americans Act**, funds for food, health care, and legal services are distributed to local agencies based on census data.

STUDENTS MOST IN NEED -- The Department of Education uses census data to identify school districts and allocate funds under the **Title I Program**, helping to provide extra help in the basics for students most in need, particularly communities and schools with high concentrations of children in low-income families.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE -- The Social Security Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services use census data to forecast the number of people eligible for **Social Security and Medicare** benefits.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES -- The **Federal Highway Administration** (DOT) allocates funds for public transportation services for the elderly and people with disabilities based on census data.

JOB TRAINING -- The Labor Department uses census estimates in support of the **Job Training Partnership Act** (JTPA) and now **the Workforce Investment Act** to prepare young people and adults facing serious impediments to employment by providing job and skills training.

RURAL COMMUNITIES -- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's **Farmers Home Administration** uses census data to allocate funds for housing assistance for elderly and low-income individuals and families in rural areas.

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT -- The Treasury Department uses census data for the **Community Reinvestment Act** to help determine whether financial institutions are meeting the credit needs of minorities in low- and moderate-income areas.

**STATEMENT
DR. KENNETH PREWITT
DIRECTOR
U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
National Press Club
Wednesday, February 24, 1999**

I will make a few general observations and then take your questions.

I start with a word on recent history. The results of the 1990 census did not please the Census Bureau, or the Bush administration, or the Congress, or governors, mayors, and other state and local officials, or a large number of private and public sector data users, or the American public. It was a costly census; it was less accurate than what the country has a right to expect. The Census Bureau was charged to design a more modern census, one that would reduce the number of Americans who are missed -- either because we cannot find them or because they won't cooperate. It did so. That design, however, quickly became mired in political disputes, was litigated, and a month ago was set aside by the Supreme Court.

The Census Bureau had, of course, planned for that possibility. It had presented an alternative design to the Administration and the Congress in mid-January, before the Court ruling. Based on our recently completed evaluation of our Dress Rehearsal experience, we have further refined that plan. Its principle features are the subject of this press conference.

The Dress Rehearsal tells us two things.

First, however hard we try and whatever the level of resources available, Census 2000 will not count everyone. Moreover, this "undercount" will not be equally distributed across demographic groups. There is what we refer to as a differential undercount. For instance, in 1990 we counted nearly all white Americans, but only approximately 95 percent of African-Americans and Hispanics, and an even lower rate of Native American Indians. Insofar as these less well counted groups are concentrated in some states, not others; in some cities, not others; in some neighborhoods, not others — those states, cities, neighborhoods do not get their fair share of either the political or economic benefits allocated on the basis of census numbers.

Second, the Census Bureau's design should include a procedure — described in the updated summary as the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (ACE) — that will identify the magnitude and distribution of the differential account, and correct for it. The Dress Rehearsal confirms the statistical soundness of this procedure. Consequently, I have today informed the Secretary of Commerce and the Congress that it is feasible for Census 2000 to include this procedure, and that by doing so we will produce a more accurate and complete census than would otherwise be the case.

Because the Supreme Court ruled that this more accurate number is not to be used for apportionment purposes, our design also includes a major, labor intensive (and expensive) effort to find and enumerate as many Americans as is humanly possible in the time-frame available. In pursuit of this goal, our first and most important effort is to put a census form in the hands of every single household in America. Census 2000 features many improvements and technical innovations not available in 1990 — for example, a completely re-engineered Master Address File, the most comprehensive ever constructed in U.S. history; first-ever use of paid advertising; intensified partnerships with tens of thousands local governments, tribal organizations, private groups and non-profit organizations nationally and locally, a census-in-the-schools initiative.

This plan is operationally robust, and will be conducted with complete dedication by the Census Bureau professionals. This said, the apportionment counts are not likely to be an improvement on the 1990 accuracy levels. How can this be? How can you spend more money, mount improved operations, and yet not increase accuracy? Because all the factors that made it difficult to count Americans in prior censuses are today even more present. In more American families, both parents work, making it difficult to find anyone at home. Transient lifestyles are on the rise. People are busy. More people live in irregular housing. Greater numbers of people are linguistically isolated. Large immigrant populations avoid government officials. Census forms must compete with huge flows of junk mail. More persons are cynical about — or actively hostile to — any of the works of government. Census 2000 must overcome decreased levels of civic engagement by the American people. In short, the Census Bureau has to work harder to stay in place. We will produce the best apportionment counts that we can; they will not include everyone.

Allow me to summarize the points just covered, so as to leave no ambiguity. Between the 1st of April and the 31st of December, the Census Bureau will count (and assign to an address) everyone it possibly can. The results of this effort will meet our obligation to present apportionment counts without the use of modern statistical methods. But the work will not then be finished. Census 2000 will continue its work with an Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation in order to produce more complete and accurate numbers, which will be ready prior to April 1, 2001. It is the task of the Census Bureau to produce the best numbers possible, not to decide how they will be used. The more complete census counts will be made available in a form that allows them to be used, if it is so decided, for redistricting purposes, for determining the allocation of federal funds, and for ongoing statistical and program purposes. Some may describe this as a “two-number census,” but it in fact is a census that is progressively more complete, more accurate.

I conclude by reminding us all that the census clock ticks -- relentlessly, ceaselessly. In just 372 days the first Census 2000 forms get delivered. Given the lateness of the hour, we must acknowledge the hard reality that we no longer have the luxury of debates about alternative designs, or substitute procedures. No matter how well intentioned, we cannot now take a chance on untested operations or late additions. The largest peacetime mobilization in U.S. history must go forward based on the considered professional judgement of the career scientific and operational experts at the Census Bureau, who stand with me here today. We are up to the task, but only if we are allowed to do the task.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census**

Washington, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

FEB 24 1999

The Honorable William M. Daley
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On behalf of the Census Bureau, I am pleased to forward a summary of the refined operational plan for Census 2000. This 13-page summary reflects the refinements the Bureau has made based on our experience in the Dress Rehearsal as well as adjustments responsive to the recent Supreme Court decision.

The Census Bureau firmly believes that the plan here summarized adheres to the goals for Census 2000: the Census Bureau is dedicated to delivering to the nation a census that is as complete and accurate as possible. I can assure the country that the Census 2000 plan is the finest and most modern plan ever conceived by the Bureau. Regrettably, given existing social trends that make completing the population counts for apportionment purposes more difficult with each new decade, it will take this enhanced effort just to meet the level of accuracy experienced in 1990. For all other purposes the plan includes an Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (ACE) that will produce the most accurate counts.

Though it is in the nature of a census that no plan is "final," the commodity now in shortest supply is time. I therefore stress that there is little elasticity in this plan if the Census Bureau is to meet its statutory and Constitutional obligations. The thousands of Bureau employees employed in the 12-year process of designing and engineering the census must immediately devote their full attention to its implementation.

Finally, the success of Census 2000 depends on the full faith and confidence of the American public in this great undertaking. We will need the cooperation of tens of thousands of public and private institutions to bolster that confidence and to achieve the highest level of participation. Anything that undermines the faith in this civic effort will only impede the achievement of that goal.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Prewitt
Director

Enclosure



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, February 24, 1999

Contacts: Morrie Goodman
202/482-4883
Karen Cowles
202/482-1523

STATEMENT OF U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE WILLIAM M. DALEY
ON PLAN FOR CENSUS 2000

Washington, D.C. – After review of the recent Supreme Court opinion on the Census and the results of the dress rehearsal, the Census Bureau has released a new plan that will achieve the most accurate Census possible under the law.

This plan will employ all effective means to produce as accurate a count possible for the purposes of reapportionment, without the use of statistical methods, as the Supreme Court required. Based on the lessons of the dress rehearsal, which confirmed the need to use those methods to reduce the undercount, the plan will also use statistical sampling to provide a more accurate count for all other purposes for which the Census is taken. This includes redistricting and the allocation of federal funds.

The Census Bureau has advised me of the feasibility and soundness of its plan and I support it. The time has come for the professionals at the Bureau to be allowed to get on with producing the best Census possible.

###

RECENT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS ON CENSUS 2000

"I also want to thank Mayor Corradini for her leadership on the census. I know we may have some questions about that later, but just let me say the Supreme Court struck down the use of sampling for congressional apportionment among the states. It reaffirmed our use of these scientific methods for other purposes. We remain committed to making the 2000 census both accurate and fair, and we are working very hard, as Secretary Daley is working very hard, to try to determine how we can best do that and have the most useful and accurate census we can."

Remarks by the President to the U.S. Conference of Mayors January 29, 1999

"Now, since every person in America counts, every American ought to be counted. We need a census that uses modern scientific methods to do that."

State of the Union Address January 19, 1999

"Let me say to everyone here listening to us, the census is not just important because it's a way of telling us how many Americans there are and how we break down -- what communities and states do we live in, what are our ages, what are our incomes, what are our racial backgrounds. The census also is used to draw the congressional maps and to determine the amount of assistance that comes in education aid and other things to various states and localities. Now, all I have tried to do in this census is to guarantee that we have an accurate count. In the last census we know we missed several million Americans, disproportionately Americans of color and Americans who live in urban areas. We know they were not counted. So all we've said is, let's take the most reliable way of doing that. The Republicans are adamantly opposed to the National Academy of Sciences' recommendations. They're opposed to the recommendations even of President Bush's own census taker. And the reason is I think they don't want all Americans counted because if that happens we'll have a different distribution of the congressional district maps and it will make a big difference for the long-term future of our country.

"Now, this will happen in the year I leave office, 2000, my last year as President. But I just believe I owe it to the future as we grow ever more diverse -- and this is not just an issue for African Americans, this is an issue for Asian Americans, this is an issue for Hispanic Americans, this is an issue for new immigrants from even some of the Central European countries, countries to the former Soviet Union. All these people, if they're here, deserve to be counted. If they're citizens they deserve to be counted and taken into account when we draw the congressional district maps. If they're legal immigrants, they should be counted so that we can give the appropriate distribution of federal education and health care assistance and other things."

Radio Interview of the President On the Tom Joyner Show November 2, 1998

"We have fought hard for a more accurate census, because millions of Latinos were not counted in 1990. The Republicans have fought for a system that will ensure that millions of Latinos will not be counted in 2000."

**Radio Interview of the President By Hispanic Journalists
November 2, 1998**

"The Act also contains provisions relating to preparations for the year 2000 Census. An accurate census is essential to our democracy and to basic fairness, and the Census Bureau is doing all it can to count each and every American in the 2000 Census. To count everyone, including nonrespondents, the Census Bureau must use proven scientific statistical techniques. Despite overwhelming support from impartial statistical experts for using such modern scientific methods, some in the Congress have opposed them. These opponents have proposed instead an approach that, even at vastly greater cost, will exclude millions of people -- especially children and minorities. I am pleased that this Act contains sufficient funds to allow the Census Bureau to continue preparations for a decennial census using the most accurate methods.

"This Act funds the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State through June 15, 1999. By that time, we should have the benefit of the Supreme Court's decision whether we can use up-to-date scientific methods in the census for purposes of apportioning Congressional seats among the States. We are confident that the Court will not consign us to 18th century methods to deal with 21st century problems. It is imperative that the Congress, before June 15, 1999, fund these departments for the entire fiscal year without excluding millions of Americans from the census. I am committed to ensuring that the year 2000 is the most accurate census possible."

**Statement by the President regarding H.R. 4328, the "Omnibus
Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999
October 24, 1998**

Census 2000 Editorials -- Post Supreme Court Ruling

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

First, Save the Census

BEFORE THEY do such issues as Social Security and a tax cut, the president and Congress need to do the census. The question is to what extent the bureau will be permitted to use sampling and related techniques to adjust for the chronic undercount of poor people, and minority groups particularly, that has plagued the census in recent decades.

The administration favors the step as the only practical way of achieving final figures that are accurate and fair. Republicans are opposed, on grounds that the Constitution requires an "actual enumeration" and that adjusted figures would be subject to political manipulation. Their underlying fear is that the adjustment process could cost them seats and conceivably their majority in the House in the next redistricting.

The parties have deferred the issue up to now. The Republicans also asked the courts to resolve what the political process could not. The Supreme Court recently issued a decision that in effect handed the issue back. It didn't reach the constitutional question, holding instead that the relevant statute requires the use of unadjusted figures in apportioning House seats among the states but appears to require the use of adjusted figures for such other purposes as allocating federal funds and perhaps even drawing congressional district lines within states.

Statutory issues are for the elected branches to work out. That seems especially right in this case, since the issue is fundamentally political. But the bureau is fast approaching the point where it needs a decision, to avert a fiasco for which the faltering politicians would themselves be to blame.

The census money is in the appropriations bill for the departments of State, Justice and Commerce. The bill was written to expire this summer, at which point those major departments would be without funds unless the census issue could be resolved. It's a game of chicken that has been set up; which party will flinch at the approach of a possible partial governmental shutdown?

The administration is right on this one. Congress should give the ground and permit the sampling. The opponents who fear manipulation are engaging in a form of manipulation of their own if they compel the undercount that they well know will otherwise occur. To leave the vulnerable in the society undercounted, under-represented and without the funds to which they are entitled is especially unfair. The issue can't be resolved at the committee level, where too much of the fighting has gone on so far. The president and the speaker need to step up to it.

Today's debate: Counting the population

Fears of political, economic loss revive threat to 2000 Census

OUR VIEW Congressional leaders block any use of Census sampling.

Back in 1920, a population shift toward fast-growing cities so spooked a farm-dominated Congress that it ignored the new Census. Fearing the loss of seats, it evaded the Constitution and blocked reapportionment for 10 years.

Now, a similar but subtler attempt is afoot to deny the reality of 21st century America after the 2000 Census. If Congress insists on its present course, the result is likely to be:

- unfair distribution of a whopping \$2 trillion in federal aid to states, counties and cities over the next 10 years;

- a possible shutdown of three Cabinet departments and the federal courts this spring;

- another unfair assignment of House seats among states;

- inaccurate drawing of congressional and legislative districts within the states.

In the '20s, Congress was anything but subtle. Californians, for example, by 1930 had scarcely half the representation in Congress to which they were entitled.

This time there's no talk of refusing to reallocate House seats, but Republican congressional leaders are insisting on a Census method that's guaranteed to be less than the best.

No one disputes a Census Bureau follow-up study that the 1990 Census missed 8 million people and counted 4 million twice. Yet similar methods are planned for 2000.

Census professionals would prefer, on top of the usual count, to apply some of the same sampling methodology used in that study to get a more accurate result. The National Academy of Sciences agrees.

But congressional leaders are insisting on sticking to the old method. In fact, they're prepared to throw \$1 billion or more into a hyped public relations campaign and other efforts to get folks to cooperate. They're so desperate they even want to use volunteers from Ameri-

Shortchanged cities

Here's what the expected undercount of the population by using only traditional methods in the 2000 Census will cost some localities in lost federal and state aid in the next decade:

- Los Angeles — \$227 million
- Chicago — \$184.4 million
- St. Joseph, Mo. — \$80 million
- McAllen, Texas — \$24.5 million
- Covington, Ky. — \$22.7 million

On the other hand, many others expect no undercount and no loss of federal or state aid. Among them: Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Plano, Texas; Plantou, Ill.; Scottsdale, Ariz.

Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors 34-city survey

Corps — a Clinton program they've repeatedly tried to shut down.

As in 1920, the motive is fear. The 1990 Census follow-up showed that most of those not counted were poor, living in center cities and rural hovels, many of them minorities or recent immigrants, half of them children. If they get counted, it means those areas, which tend to vote Democratic, will be entitled to more representation in Congress and state legislatures, and a bigger slice of federal aid for education, health and other programs.

And most of those who get double counted are middle- and upper-middle class suburbanites, who tend to vote Republican. End the double counting, and those communities lose clout and some federal funding.

The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 last week that current law requires use of the old counting system for apportioning House seats among the states, but encourages use of sampling for other purposes. Republican leaders say they'll use their majority to ban sampling altogether, and President Clinton has promised a veto.

Thus, the prospect of another partial government shutdown when current money runs out in June and the unseemly sight of public officials standing up for a flawed Census and unfairness to millions of voters and taxpayers.

That's a steep price to pay for political fear.



FOUNDED IN 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*'First the blade, then the ear,
then the full grain in the ear.'*

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THE MONITOR'S VIEW

GET ON WITH THE COUNT

THE Supreme Court has spoken on the volatile issue of how a census should be taken. Actually, the court spoke only in part. The issue remains charged, and fireworks could start anew when Congress deals with additional funding for the national head count this spring.

Counting every head, so to speak, lies at the heart of this controversy. As you probably recall, one side of the aisle in Congress took great umbrage at the idea of using scientific sampling methods to fill in census gaps. (And gaps there are: Some 4 million people were missed in 1990's count, mostly urban and mostly minority.)

Republicans argued that sampling techniques — no matter how praised by statisticians — violate the Constitution's requirement for an "actual enumeration." Above all, they weren't about to let numbers so derived be used to apportion states' representation in Congress.

On that, the court agreed. The five-

justice majority found that federal law prohibits sampling for that crucial political purpose. But the justices left the door open to other uses of sampling: to set population figures for distributing federal spending, or even to guide state redistricting.

Its GOP critics, however, want sampling all the way out. Most Democrats, on the other hand, want to be sure that poorer Americans, who tend to vote Democratic, are counted. In the middle stands an already frustrated US Census Bureau, which needs quickly to set a steady course toward the 2000 count. Knocking on the front door of every household that doesn't mail back the census form is not a feasible alternative.

Justice Stephen Breyer, in dissent, hit it on the head. Sampling is a useful, statistically sound supplement to (not substitute for) an actual enumeration. As he said, it would achieve the "very accuracy that the census seeks and the Census Act itself demands."

Taking the Census Two Ways

The Supreme Court's ruling against the use of statistical sampling to supplement the traditional head count in the 2000 census is disappointing. Sampling has long been endorsed by experts, including panels convened by the National Academy of Sciences, to produce an accurate population count. But the ruling, based on the wording of the Federal Census Act, is actually quite narrow.

The Court did not address the argument that sampling violates the "actual enumeration" requirement in the Constitution. The Court held only that the Federal statute prohibits the use of sampling to determine population for purposes of apportionment of Congressional seats among the states. That is a blow against political fairness because states with immigrant, minority and low-income populations have suffered significant undercounts under traditional census-taking methods, making them likely to be shortchanged on seats in Congress. The 1990 census missed an estimated 8.4 million Americans, a disproportionate number of them blacks and Hispanics.

But the Court's ruling allows the use of sam-

pling in collecting census data for all other government purposes, including Federal aid to state and local governments. As the majority opinion by Sandra Day O'Connor explains, the 1976 revisions to the Census Act actually require the use of sampling for non-apportionment purposes if it is deemed "feasible" by the Secretary of Commerce.

That means the more accurate, adjusted figures can be used in drawing within each state the Congressional, state and local legislative district lines. Using better data could affect the control of Congress by increasing the number of districts with substantial urban and minority populations. A more accurate count could also affect state legislatures by giving more voice to areas where undercounting has been rampant. The adjusted data should also be used to determine distribution for more than 160 Federal aid programs. The Clinton Administration should move forward with sampling for those important uses while producing a separate set of unadjusted figures for apportionment only. The Republicans will balk at the two-track proposal, but accuracy, fairness and the Census Act demand it.

The Miami Herald

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Undercounting noses

Why take a census that nearly everyone knows will not be accurate? Alas, that will happen in 2000 because the Supreme Court, by a 5-4 majority, has turned aside an attempt to use statistical sampling in the census.

Congress and the Clinton administration became so embroiled in a quarrel over use of sampling that the result was yet another law that encouraged legal challenges to the Bureau of Census's announced methods.

Writing for the majority, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor said Monday that a 1976 law forbidding the use of statistical sampling for reapportionment of the House of Representatives still stands.

This works to the disadvantage of states with large populations of minorities, children, immigrants and renters. Those groups aren't counted well for a number of reasons. Typically only 67 percent of households return the census questionnaire that they receive in the mail. Census takers must visit those who don't and also try to find people living in places without mailing addresses.

Conventional wisdom says that many big cities with undercounts are traditional Democratic strongholds. Despite evidence that some GOP areas including Miami and some rural states would benefit from better numbers, partisan bickering over the numbers is fierce.

CENSUS RULING
Despite flaws in the census, the High Court clings to old-fashioned head counting.

And there's more politics at work. Although the law and ruling speak only to House reapportionment, those figures are used by many state and local governments for election districting and by federal agencies in

giving grants. Cities that try to supplement the census with better counts have a costly fight.

The 1990 census was praised for its good design; yet it missed some 8.4 million people while counting 4.4 million — people with two homes, for instance — twice. The Florida undercount was 258,000, with Miami and Hialeah among the top five cities with undercounts.

This ruling puts cities on their mettle to help census takers find all of their residents and to reassure those residents that cooperation won't have repercussions. As in 1990, that still won't result in a true count, leaving some states and cities underrepresented politically and shortchanged with funding.

For a nation dedicated to equal representation, that's a sorry state of affairs, one that Congress — with new, younger members who should be more comfortable with statistical methods — should address for the next census. In the meantime, fair-minded members should direct federal dollars to where they are most needed, notwithstanding undercounts.

Census Ruling

Even if seats in Congress can't be apportioned fairly, at least federal funds ought to be.

Republicans have won the census fight that matters most inside the Washington Beltway. The Supreme Court has ruled that statistical sampling cannot be employed to fine-tune the population numbers used to reapportion seats in Congress.

So Republican lawmakers who worried that sampling — if used to divide the 435 seats among the states — would threaten their jobs and their control of Congress can breathe a sigh of relief. Now they should do what's fair for the rest of the country: They

should allow sampling to augment the always flawed head count for the purpose of redistricting and divvying up \$180 billion in federal funds allocated annually to states and localities based on population.

The court did not address whether the Constitution's call for an "actual enumeration" of the nation's people prohibited the use of modern statistical methods that experts agree would improve accuracy. The ruling was based instead on statutes that, the court said, prohibit sampling for reapportionment but *require* it, if feasible, for all other purposes. That includes allocating money and redistricting — redrawing political boundaries within each state for congressional, state legislative and local electoral districts.

The 1990 census undercounted by 4 million people, mostly minorities, immigrants and renters who live in cities and tend to vote Democratic, according to experts. Census officials — and Democrats — want to reduce the margin of error by counting at least 90 percent of the population in the traditional direct fashion and then using sampling to adjust the resulting figures.

The issue landed before the Supreme Court after congressional Republicans failed to override President Bill Clinton's veto of their legislation barring sampling. Republicans then funded the Census Bureau for only a half year, ensuring that the battle would be joined again after the high court ruled.

Democrats will have to live with the statutory prohibition on sampling for reapportionment. Republicans should live with the statute, too — and appropriate the money census officials need for sampling, to fine-tune the numbers for everything else.

THE DENVER POST

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The census decision

A sharply divided U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that statistical sampling may not be used as part of the 2000 census to determine congressional representation.

That decision ends a multi-year controversy over the Clinton administration's plan to use statistical sampling to avoid a repeat of a 4 million undercount that reportedly occurred in 1990. Democrats had contended for years that the undercount especially damaged their party. Clinton, in his State of the Union earlier this month, continued to back the use of sampling, saying, "Since every person in American counts, every American ought to be counted. We need a census that uses the most modern scientific methods to do that."

The court made it clear Monday that the determining factor is congressional language and intent, not whether sampling is better than an actual count.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for a five-member majority, noted that "At no point . . . did a single member of Congress suggest that the (1976) amendments (to the Census Act) would fundamentally change the manner in which the (Census) Bureau could calculate the population."

Because it decided the case based on statutory language, the court did not have to reach the issue of whether an "actual enumeration" is required by the language of the U.S. Consti-

tution.

The effect of the court decision is to greatly limit the options. Republican lawmakers have previously argued that an undercount can be minimized by assuring that the census is properly funded. Whether that argument is now accepted by leading Democrats remains to be seen.

Colorado has a stake in the outcome. There have been predictions that the state should be entitled to a seventh congressional seat. Obviously, in a close situation, it might matter both if there is an undercount and where it occurs. Colorado, like other southwestern states, has a disproportionately high number of Hispanics and Native Americans, two groups that are traditionally undercounted.

Still, viewed strictly as a legal matter, the high court decision seems to be both right and based on the plain language of the law. Backers of statistical sampling can still argue for its use, although not where congressional apportionment is concerned. Sampling may still be used perhaps to buttress some of the other uses of census data, such as the distribution of federal aid.

In the interim, we would urge all members of the state congressional delegation, to assure themselves that the census is fully funded and the resulting count (not to be confused with an estimate) is as complete and accurate as available science and government effort can make it.

The Supreme Court Blocks A Sensible Census Count

Wednesday, January 27, 1999

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URL: <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?file=/chronicle/archive/1999/01/27/ED80564.DTL#sections>

EVEN THE MOST determined census-taker will have a hard time counting all the folks living above Stockton Street in San Francisco's Chinatown, along the streets of San Jose's East Side or in Oakland's flatland neighborhoods. That's because residents in these areas don't always keep regular hours, pay close attention to official mail, or want to chat with a federal worker asking the details of family life.

For these reasons, the Census Bureau missed an estimated 4 million residents in the 1990 head count. For the 2000 census, federal authorities wanted to try an established technique called sampling that involved estimating the numbers of bodies living in a census tract instead of a literal nose-by-nose count.

By a one-vote margin, the Supreme Court has blocked this approach, at least where it intrudes on congressional apportionment. A five-member conservative bloc on the court heeded arguments that sampling could not be used when it came to divvying up the 435 congressional seats among the 50 states, the central purpose that the census serves under the Constitution.

This ruling was embraced by Republicans who view sampling as a plot to boost the numbers of Democratic-leaning urban dwellers and minorities. Democrats say that a literal head count will disenfranchise millions who won't otherwise be counted.

In truth, neither side completely ran the table with the court decision. Sampling may still be used to compute federal money sent to big cities, where under-counting is a problem, and state governments may use the estimating practice to set boundaries for legislative districts. The Census Bureau signalled it will use a dual design for next year's national count: a traditional, door-to-door tally for apportionment and a second number, produced by sampling, for an "adjusted" national total.

The struggle over which counting method is best will continue. The Republican-dominated Congress will have to dig deeper to pay for a traditional census because it will take more time and labor to count America's citizenry with the older methods.

Democrats will press ahead with sampling on other fronts. If sampling can't be used to parcel out congressional seats, can it be used to draw the boundaries for House districts? Democrats saw nothing in the Supreme Court's ruling to bar this suggestion while Republicans smoldered at the thought.

©1999 San Francisco Chronicle Page A16

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

A Limited Census Ruling

A DIVIDED Supreme Court issued a limited ruling yesterday against the use of sampling and other statistical techniques to improve the accuracy of the year 2000 Census. The limits were the good news.

The 5 to 4 decision was based on a reading of relevant statutes rather than the Constitution. That means Congress and the president have the ability to reverse it, and last year's appropriations process was arranged in such a way that they will have to face the issue again this spring. Failure to pass a bill would leave the departments of State and Justice as well as Commerce, in which the Census Bureau is housed, without funds to carry out their duties. Congressional Republicans will likely continue to resist the use of sampling, but the administration will press in favor—so the president indicated in the State of the Union address—and it is not clear how the issue will be resolved.

The decision was also limited to the figures that will be used in the reapportionment of House seats *among the states* after the next election. Its application to the redistricting that will follow within the states is not clear. Legislatures may well be free to use statistically adjusted figures in that process, and the federal government apparently remains free to

use such figures in the allocation of federal funds as well. For that to happen, the bureau might have to issue two sets of figures, one adjusted, one not, but it would have the data to do so. The administration yesterday was still reviewing the opinion, and said only that it would strive to produce "the most accurate accounting of the American people" possible while conforming to the law.

You would think that might be everyone's goal, but it is not, quite. The problem with the census is an undercount of minority groups and poor people especially. That's what the bureau would use sampling and extrapolation to correct. Republicans are opposed in part for fear that an adjusted count could cost them seats, and perhaps their House majority, in the next redistricting. They argue as well that statistical adjustment could be subject to political manipulation, and that the Constitution requires an "actual enumeration." The Supreme Court didn't get to the constitutional question. Our sense is that the figures ought to be as accurate as the statistical profession can produce. An undercount of vulnerable groups is especially indefensible. Congress ought to fix the law.

Los Angeles Times

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Backward Step for Census

The Supreme Court's decision Monday to block the use of sampling techniques to improve the accuracy of the decennial census is akin to insisting that congressional reports be written with quill pens because that's the way they were done when the Constitution was drafted. California lost out big in terms of House seats and federal funding because 1990 census takers using outdated methods undercounted the state's population. Now, without the use of sampling methods in obtaining counts that will be used for reapportionment, California could be an even bigger loser in the 2000 census.

While the Constitution requires an "actual enumeration" every 10 years, the Census Bureau has not exclusively used head counts since at least 1940. Instead it has used statistical estimates as a check on the accuracy of the head count itself, adjusting it as required. Used in tandem with the Census Bureau's traditional counting methods, these statistical techniques are not hocus-pocus; they allow for the most accurate, fairest and most cost-effective count.

Yet a 5-4 court majority invalidated the use of statistical sampling. The 1990 undercount severely hurt Southern California and other major urban areas; it's estimated that 4 million people went uncounted across the nation. The result in California was that the state lost an estimated \$500 million in federal funds and one House seat. It could be shorted as much as \$3 billion in federal funds and two additional House seats in next year's count.

The legal dispute before the high court centered on an ambiguous line in 1976 amendments to the Census Act on the scope of the Census Bureau's ability to use sampling. At its core, the case involved a debate over the meaning of the 18th century constitutional re-

quirement for head counts, and it thrust the court into the middle of a contemporary partisan wrangle. Republicans take refuge in wording of the 1976 amendments, arguing that Congress did not intend that an "actual enumeration" for purposes of congressional apportionment would include sampling. The high court Monday agreed with this interpretation. Democrats accuse Republicans of wanting a poorly performed census and of resisting sampling because minorities and the poor—groups most likely to be missed by census takers—tend to vote Democratic.

The court would appear to have decided the question of whether next year's census can rely on modern sampling to determine congressional apportionment. Absent specific authorization from Congress or a constitutional amendment, it cannot. Congress will now have to spend much more money on what will surely be less accurate methods, such as door-to-door canvassing to find those who don't mail back the census questionnaire.

Yet the court decision appears to permit the use of sampling to verify traditional population counts for other census purposes, such as for the allocation of federal funding. President Clinton has asked Congress to fund this sampling technique. Congress ought to consent.

The upshot of Monday's decision could be more confusion. The old head count methods, with their documented flaws, will determine the size and composition of Congress into the 21st century. But sampling techniques might determine federal funding figures. California is almost certain to lose out on congressional representation in the next decade. It need not lose out again on its share of federal funds. The state's delegation in Washington can help see to that.

March 31, 2000

Attention: Irene Bueno
The White House
Fax (202) 456-5581

Copy: Robin Bachman
The Census Bureau
Fax (301) 457-2092

Paula Schneider

From: Joan Naymark
Target Corporation
Phone 3/31/00 evening: (612) 926-8057

Subject: Census Day April 1, 2000: Press Kit Statement

Statement for use in support of Census Day

By: Joan Naymark
Director, Research and Planning
Target Corporation

"For over 50 years, Target Corporation has been an active participant in ensuring the health of the communities in which we operate. Census 2000, and in particular the data collected in the Long Form, provide our communities with information that is critical to their current and future well-being. We encourage everyone's participation in the Census."

Congresswoman Carrie P. Meek



401 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

(202) 225-4506 (202) 226-0777 (fax)

Facsimile

Date: 3.31.00

To: IRENE BUENO / ROBYN BACHMAN

Number Faxed to: 202 456-5581 / 202 301 457-3679

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Comments: For inclusion in Press Packet.



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Congressional Black Caucus of the United States Congress

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PRESS RELEASE

For Immediate Release
April 1, 2000

Contact: Michael Elazier
202-225-3315

CBC Encourages "All to Fully Participate" in the 2000 Census

(Washington, DC) --- It is unconscionable that Republicans are encouraging people in the United States not to fully participate in the 2000 Census.

This reveals the real fact that Republicans across the country do not want all the people in the United States to be counted. They do not want African Americans and minorities to be fully represented in Congress; they do not want schools built in our neighborhoods; nor do they want all of our children to be counted.

If Republicans had problems with certain questions that were being asked on the 2000 Census form, then why did they wait until now to raise these untimely concerns? We can only discern that it is because they wanted to raise the level of fear and distrust that folks already have of the federal government during a critical point - the week before April 1st.

We will never forget the fact that we were counted only as three-fifths of a person in the U.S. Constitution. We can not afford to return to that status as we enter into the new millennium. We urge everyone to complete every question on their census form. It is important that we are fully counted in the 2000 Census.

Rep. Carrie Meek (D-FL), Chair CBC Census Task Force, contributed to this statement.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 1, 200

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The Map Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Today I want to speak with you about an opportunity to shape the future of our country, and a responsibility we all have to make our voices count. I want to talk about this year's Census and the importance of filling out and sending in your Census form right away.

The Constitution mandates that our nation conduct a Census every 10 years. The first was taken back in 1790, and was directed by Thomas Jefferson when he served as Secretary of State. Every decade since then, the Census has helped tell the story of America -- who we are and what we're becoming.

Census 2000 is our chance to write the latest chapter in the unfolding epoch of America. Even though the Census is taken only once in a decade, it has an impact on our lives every day. A report I'm releasing today by the Council of Economic Advisors shows just how much we need the Census.

We need the Census to help decide how almost \$200 billion in federal funds will be invested in states and communities. We need the Census to draw legislative district lines and allocate seats for each state in the U.S. House of Representatives. We need the Census to help our hometowns determine where to build everything from roads to schools to hospitals to child care centers. And we need the Census to help businesses make decisions about where to invest and help individuals make informed decisions about where to buy a home or take a job.

For all of these reasons, it's important to make sure the first Census of the 21st century is fair, accurate and complete. After all, if we want to make good decisions about where we need to go as a nation, we first have to know where we are.

In the last Census, we didn't know where more than 8 million people were. They were left uncounted. Many of them were children, minorities and low-income families. When people are uncounted, their voices are unheard -- in the halls of Congress and in their own communities.

Those who suggest that filling out your Census form isn't essential are plainly wrong. An inaccurate Census distorts our

understanding of a community's needs, denies people their fair share of resources, and diminishes the quality of life not only for them, but for all of us. If we believe everybody in our American community counts, we simply must make sure everyone is counted.

That's an enormous undertaking. This year's Census represents the largest peacetime mobilization in American history, involving hundreds of thousands of local Census-takers and community volunteers. But the most important person in the process is you. I want to thank the millions of Americans who have sent in their forms. As of today, we're halfway there. But we must do better. We need the most accurate picture of America in the dawn of the 21st century.

So today, I'm issuing a proclamation declaring this Census Day, and urging all Americans to take a little time this weekend to fill out and send in your form. I've also issued a memorandum to all federal employees urging them to do the same. Having completed our Census form I can tell you it only takes a few moments.

You can also fill out your Census form on-line, as the Vice President did just recently. The on-line form can be found at: www.2000.Census.gov. It won't take long. The short form is the shortest since 1820. The long form is the shortest in history. And every question on both forms was reviewed by Congress two years ago.

But more important, information from the long form is critical for everything from helping communities design mass transit systems to providing 911 emergency services. It also helps us calculate cost of living increases for Social Security, military retirement and veterans' pensions.

I know Americans are concerned about their privacy, and that's why I also want to stress that the information you provide is strictly, absolutely confidential. Individual information will not be available to anyone outside the Census Bureau for any reason.

So whether you have a long or a short form, please fill it out completely and send it in promptly. America is counting on you. This is your future. Don't leave it blank. Thanks for listening.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 1, 200

CENSUS DAY, 2000

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Every 10 years, as mandated by our Constitution, all persons living in the United States are called upon to participate in the census. As the foremost method of gathering information about our Nation, the census plays a crucial role in helping us to maintain our democratic form of government.

An accurate census helps to ensure that the rights and needs of every person are recorded and recognized as we shape public policies, programs, and services. Too often in the past, children, minorities, and low-income individuals have not been counted and, as a result, have not been fully and fairly served. Census data are also used to determine the number of seats each State is allocated in the U.S. House of Representatives, and State and local governments depend upon these data to draw legislative districts that accurately represent their residents.

The census also serves as the basis for many public funding and private investment decisions. Census results play a part in determining the portion each State receives of more than \$185 billion in funds distributed by the Federal Government each year. State and local public officials use census data to decide where to build public facilities such as schools, roads, hospitals, and libraries. Census data also are a valuable resource for businesses that are trying to identify where to build stores, office buildings, or shopping centers.

The census is unique. It reaches every population group, from America's long-time residents to its most recent immigrants, and every age group from newborns to centenarians. The census touches every social class and every racial and ethnic group. The census is truly a democratic process in which we all can participate.

Census 2000 offers each of us an important opportunity to shape the future of our Nation. By taking part, we help ensure the well-being of our families and our communities, and we fulfill one of our fundamental civic duties. The U.S. Census Bureau has taken unprecedented steps to ensure full participation in this first census of the new millennium. At the same time, the Bureau will continue its

long tradition of protecting the personal information of America's citizens, and no other Government agency will be able to see any individual or family census form. I strongly urge every man and woman living in the United States to fill out and return his or her census form or to cooperate with census takers who will help them do so.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim April 1, 2000, as Census Day. I call upon all the people of the United States to observe this day with ceremonies, activities, and programs that raise awareness of the importance of participating in Census 2000.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 1, 2000

PRESIDENT CLINTON COMMEMORATES CENSUS DAY,
URGES ALL AMERICANS TO COMPLETE THEIR CENSUS 2000 FORMS

Today, in his weekly radio address, President Clinton will issue a proclamation commemorating April 1, 2000 as "Census Day" and will urge all Americans to complete and mail in their census forms. The Census is a vital statistical snapshot used to ensure fair representation in the Congress, to distribute billions in government funding, and to guide other important decisions that affect our everyday lives. The President today will release a new report from his Council of Economic Advisers that demonstrates the many vital uses of census data by businesses, community groups and others. He will also emphasize that completing the census form takes only a brief amount of time, and that every question in both the long form and the short form has been reviewed and approved by Congress. Finally, he will reassure Americans concerned about their privacy that all individual information is absolutely confidential and cannot be used by anyone outside the Census Bureau for any reason.

MOBILIZING AMERICANS TO RESPOND TO THE CENSUS. As he issues a proclamation to commemorate April 1, 2000 as "Census Day," President Clinton today will call on all Americans to respond to the census. The U.S. Constitution requires the federal government to conduct a census every 10 years, and information from the census is vital to ensure fair representation in the Congress, to distribute billions in government funding, and to make other important decisions. Because the 1990 census missed 8.4 million people -- including many children, minorities, and low-income Americans -- the Census Bureau is engaged in a massive mobilization effort to count all Americans. Only about half of Americans have mailed in their census forms. Noting this, the President today will urge all Americans to complete and mail in their forms or respond to the census online (as Vice President Gore has done) by going to the Census web page, www.2000.census.gov. He will also call on federal employees and his Cabinet to lead this effort by their own example.

CENSUS INFORMATION AFFECTS VITAL DECISIONS ABOUT OUR EVERYDAY LIVES. Every question on the census form is approved by Congress and required by law. These questions help the government and communities determine where to build schools, child care facilities, Head Start centers, homes, hospitals, senior centers, job training programs, roads, and supermarkets. For instance, a question on the long form about commuting time will help transportation planners design new roads and mass transit systems. Today the President will release a report from his Council of Economic Advisers that demonstrates how businesses, community organizations and academics use census data to make research, planning, hiring and other critical decisions. A low response rate would provide

inaccurate information for these important decisions that impact our everyday lives.

REASSURING AMERICANS ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF ALL CENSUS INFORMATION. The President will reassure the public today that all census information is absolutely confidential and, by law, cannot be shared with anyone outside the Census Bureau for any reason. He will add that Census Bureau employees are subject to stiff penalties if they violate that trust. The President today will also point out that completing the Census 2000 forms is not burdensome: the short form, which the vast majority of Americans receive, is the shortest it's been since 1820; the long form, which goes to only one in every six households, is the shortest in its history. Every question on both forms, the President will note, has been reviewed by Congress. But more important, information from the long form is critical for important public policy decisions, from helping communities design mass transit systems to providing 911 emergency services. The information also helps the government calculate cost-of-living increases for Social Security.

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Congresswoman

Carolyn **Maloney**

Reports

14th District • New York

2430 Rayburn Building • Washington, DC 20515 • 202-225-7944
1651 Third Avenue • Suite 311 • New York, NY 10128 • 212-860-0606

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 1, 2000

CONTACTS: BEN CHEVAT / NICOLE HARBURGER
(202) 225-7944

Maloney Urges Americans to Fill Out Census Forms

Finally, after years of planning, Census Day 2000 is here. If you haven't already filled out and returned your Census questionnaire, do it today. Do it now, this very minute.

According to the Census Bureau's web site, 50 percent of the public has already returned their forms, including 49 percent of New York State residents and 40 percent of New York City residents. To the remaining 50 percent of Americans - do it today!

Federal and state funds for schools, employment services, housing assistance, road construction, day care facilities, hospitals, emergency services, programs for seniors, and much more are distributed based on census figures obtained from the long form. That's why returning the long form is so important. It's unfortunate that some people who should know better are urging Americans not to participate in this crucial civic exercise.

On average, the long form takes a little over half an hour to complete. Only information needed to manage or evaluate government programs is collected by the Census.

180 billion dollars a year in federal money depends on census data. That's close to 2 trillion dollars over the decade. Clearly, that is reason enough to fill out the long form, which, by the way, goes to only one in six American households.

Now is the time to urge everyone to participate in this civic ceremony together, as one nation.

It's your future. Don't leave it blank.

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Anna Richter

03/31/2000 03:15:27 PM

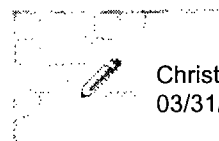
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**PRESIDENT CLINTON COMMEMORATES CENSUS DAY,
URGES ALL AMERICANS TO COMPLETE THEIR CENSUS 2000 FORMS**
EMBARGOED for Release Until 10:06 am EST, Saturday, April 1, 2000

Today, in his weekly radio address, President Clinton will issue a proclamation commemorating April 1, 2000 as "Census Day" and will urge all Americans to complete and mail in their census forms. The Census is a vital statistical snapshot used to ensure fair representation in the Congress, to distribute billions in government funding, and to guide other important decisions that affect our everyday lives. The President today will release a new report from his Council of Economic Advisers that demonstrates the many vital uses of census data by businesses, community groups and others. He will also emphasize that completing the census form takes only a brief amount of time, and that every question in both the long form and the short form has been reviewed and approved by Congress. Finally, he will reassure Americans concerned about their privacy that all individual information is absolutely confidential and cannot be used by anyone outside the Census Bureau for any reason.

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Message Sent To: _____

Kay Casstevens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lisa M. Kountoupes/WHO/EOP@EOP
Martha Foley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Joanna E. Slaney/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lisa Zweig Molyneux/OMB/EOP@EOP
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Heather H. Howard/OPD/EOP@EOP
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Stephanie A. Cutter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mariah S. Sieber/OMB/EOP@EOP
Cheryl T. Macias/WHO/EOP@EOP
Omarosa O. Manigault/WHO/EOP@EOP
Michael A. Hammer/NSC/EOP@EOP

Lindsay R. Drewel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
Katherine A. Eltrich/OMB/EOP@EOP
Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP@EOP
pike@nlc.org
Jennifer L. Dewitt/WHO/EOP@EOP
Stephen N. Boyd/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark D. Magana/WHO/EOP@EOP
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP@EOP
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David E. Kalbaugh/WHO/EOP@EOP
G. Timothy Saunders/WHO/EOP@EOP
Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP@EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen/WHO/EOP@EOP
Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP@EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
Laura S. Marcus/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP@EOP
Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP@EOP
Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP@EOP
Karen L. Barbuschak/OA/EOP@EOP
Wayne C. Johnson/OA/EOP@EOP
Margaret M. Suntum/WHO/EOP@EOP
Natalie S. Wozniak/NSC/EOP@EOP
Wendy E. Gray/NSC/EOP@EOP
Steven J. Naplan/NSC/EOP@EOP
Robert S. Weiner/ONDCP/EOP@EOP
John A. Gribben/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Lynn G. Cutler/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa M. Murray/WHO/EOP@EOP
Katharine Button/WHO/EOP@EOP
Eli G. Attie/OVP@OVP
wh-outbox-distr@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov
Pubs_Distribution
backup@wilson.ai.mit.edu
Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP@EOP
Linda Ricci/OMB/EOP@EOP
Jeffrey A. Shesol/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP

McGavock D. Reed/OMB/EOP@EOP
Delia A. Cohen/WHO/EOP@EOP
Maureen T. Shea/WHO/EOP@EOP
Peter Rundlet/WHO/EOP@EOP
William C. Haymes/OA/EOP@EOP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Marty J. Hoffmann/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas M. Rosshirt/OVP@OVP
Minyon Moore/WHO/EOP@EOP
Charles M. Brain/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dario J. Gomez/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Jennifer Ferguson/OMB/EOP@EOP
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Carrie A. Street/WHO/EOP@EOP
Paul D. Glastris/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Christopher K. Scully/WHO/EOP@EOP
Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP@EOP
Matt Gobush/NSC/EOP@EOP
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Jeffrey L. Farrow/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Jeffrey H. Oakman/WHO/EOP@EOP
Melissa B. Ratcliff/OVP@OVP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Deborah Akel/WHO/EOP@EOP
Debra D. Alexander/WHO/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Leslie Bernstein/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Kathleen K. Ahn/WHO/EOP@EOP
Ruby Shamir/OPD/EOP@EOP
William Hadley/OA/EOP@EOP
David Vandivier/OMB/EOP@EOP
Dawn M. Chirwa/WHO/EOP@EOP
Michele Ballantyne/WHO/EOP@EOP
Laura Efurd/WHO/EOP@EOP

John H. Corcoran III/WHO/EOP@EOP
Courtney C. Crouch/WHO/EOP@EOP
Renee Sagiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Patrick M. Dorton/OPD/EOP@EOP
Edward W. Correia/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Denver R. Peacock/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jenni R. Engebretsen/WHO/EOP@EOP
Brian A. Reich/OVP@OVP
Hildy Kuryk/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sharon H. Yuan/OPD/EOP@EOP
Michael K. Gehrke/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark J. Bernstein/WHO/EOP@EOP
Daniel E. O'Brien/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lisel Loy/WHO/EOP@EOP
Irma L. Martinez/WHO/EOP@EOP
Anne W. Bovaird/WHO/EOP@EOP
Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP
Charles J. Payson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Fern Mechlowitz/WHO/EOP@EOP
Michele Ballantyne/WHO/EOP@EOP
Terry Edmonds/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kristina Wolfe/OVP@OVP
Matthew T. Schneider/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Alberto O. Feraren/OA/EOP@EOP
Bobby D. Conner/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
Shivaun A. Cooney/WHO/EOP@EOP
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Ann O'Leary/OPD/EOP@EOP
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Joshua J. Ackil/WHO/EOP@EOP