

## Census cont.

②

- PSA

- Ethnic Run - type monitor stats

- Briefings / Conference Calls for groups:

- Lawyers concerned when you go to Ct.

If someone is fined.

- Why not a legislative solution.

- Work on letter w/ Dan - ~~INTS~~ INTS

General Counsel

~~Census Committee~~

- Census Group - CAC, CAPAC, CSC, etc.

- In the past, Census fined people when violated.

- Chicago Study - Admarch - Many will not participate b/c of conf.

Republicans in the CAC to help  
mitigate.

Federal

looks ~~like~~

Commission INS - 2 wks window

Guidance - try

- what 2 weeks



CSJ - would shut down -

3/17

Full circle - mark of

- Post Census Review - walked in 1990 - costly - all 5

- Mayors to audit + rd - Pre-revenue process -

front end - would screw up further

- Week with <sup>week</sup> - all benefits (Andrea)

4/1 - Year out from Census Day = MALDEF

- Speeches - to press - see e-mail

Demand Nov 1990



## Hill Briefs

### High Court Allows N.C. Primary To Continue On Schedule

■ THE SUPREME COURT Thursday granted a stay of judgment that preserves North Carolina's congressional district map—including the 12th District of Democratic Rep. **Melvin Watt**—and allows the state's May 2 primary to proceed as scheduled.

A federal court ruled last week that Watt's district was unconstitutionally drawn due to so-called racial gerrymandering, prompting North Carolina Attorney General Mike Easley to appeal the decision and request a stay in the lower court ruling.

"I am pleased that the U.S. Supreme Court granted our request for a stay," Easley said. "This is a wide victory for the voters because now we can proceed with our scheduled primary elections. This brings some much needed certainty to our democratic process."

Candidate filing in North Carolina closed Feb. 7. If filing were reopened, it would have affected candidates in the 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th and 12th districts—and the state legislature would have had to convene a special session to redraw the districts.

The Supreme Court first ruled Watt's district unconstitutional in 1996, but allowed elections to continue. After the elections, a federal panel in 1997 invalidated the state legislature's redrawing of the district map. The legislature redrew the lines again in 1998, delaying the primary until September.

In 1999, the Supreme Court effectively reinstated the 1997 plan—pending another federal panel ruling that struck the plan down earlier this month. However, another appeal could still block the May congressional primaries.

Watt could not be reached for

comment Thursday, but a spokeswoman said he was "pleasantly surprised" by the latest ruling.

### Miller Criticizes Maloney Over Census Statements

■ AFTER MONTHS OF joint appearances promoting census participation, **House Government Reform Census Subcommittee Chairman Dan Miller**, R-Fla., fired off a letter Thursday to **ranking member Carolyn Maloney**, D-N.Y., charging that she has revived the sampling debate for political gain.

"The effect of your statements is to undermine a good mailback response rate. Mrs. Maloney, there is a very good chance that statistical sampling will be found illegal for redistricting," Miller wrote. "Therefore you have been selling people a false bill of goods."

Little more than two weeks before the official April 1 census day, Maloney renewed her call for census participation with a floor speech Wednesday during special orders.

Maloney also criticized Texas Gov. George W. Bush, the presumptive GOP presidential nominee, for his opposition to sampling. Many Hispanic voters, whose support Bush is courting, support sampling.

"He has no intention of helping minorities, children and even the people of Texas by supporting the use of modern statistical methods for the census," Maloney said.

Henceforth, Miller said he would not again appear with Maloney in joint census events.

"Why should I appear with you in a spirit of bipartisanship only to have you attack my party and me when my back is turned?" Miller wrote.

### Larson Renews Push For Internet, Technology Training

■ REP. JOHN LARSON, D-Conn., a

member of the New Democrat Coalition, renewed his push Thursday for stronger technology training for teachers, along with the creation of a new Technology Corps of volunteers to train students how to teach their peers and others use the Internet and other high tech tools.

"It becomes increasingly important that these new teachers be digitally fluent," Larson said. "Both the technology and the application of the technology go hand in glove."

A bill introduced by Larson would allow future teachers to qualify for the federal Work Study program—which provides college funds for campus work—if they tutor current teachers in technology skills, *National Journal's Technology Daily* reported.

The legislation also would call on the National Science Foundation to study how targeted tax incentives could encourage corporations to allow their employees to become technology mentors for classroom teachers.

Larson said that, given the measure's 27 cosponsors, he hopes the House Science and Education and the Workforce committees could come up with a comprehensive teacher training package. He introduced the bill last fall.

The House Education and the Workforce Committee plans to start work on the technology section of its plan to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act within the next four to six weeks, a spokesman said.

"As we reauthorize this piece, training teachers to use technology will be addressed. The majority of the committee feels more training for teachers is needed to use this technology," said a committee spokesman. "Simply putting technology in the classrooms isn't enough."

# On Target

H.R. 2944 & Electricity



## **Respect for the States and Limits on Federal Regulation — The Key Principles Underlying H.R. 2944**

Any federal legislation that restructures America's electric industry must embrace two fundamental principles. First, it must be deferential to the long standing prerogatives of the States. Second, it must be truly deregulatory and constrain the appetite of federal regulators to regulate. H.R. 2944 as reported by the House Subcommittee on Energy and Power now embodies these two crucial principles.

**EUSA**  
Electric Utility Shareholders Alliance

P.O. Box 104595  
Jefferson City, MO 65110-4595

2/26/00  
MCH

# 2100 Census Forecast: 2000 x 2

## Minorities Expected to Account for 60 Percent of U.S. Population

By D'VERA COHN  
Washington Post Staff Writer

A century from now, the United States will have twice as many people, the young will no longer outnumber the old and members of today's minority groups will be in the majority, according to Census Bureau forecasts to be released today.

Immigration will still drive population growth, but fewer new Americans will come from Central and South America, and more will come from Asia, the Middle East and Africa, the forecast says. And even amid this roiling racial and ethnic change, different groups will become more alike in important ways, according to a variety of demographers.

The Census Bureau forecasts, issued at the dawn of a new century, are the first to propose a glimpse of the future 100 years away. By mid-century, the United States will have about 404 million people, and 571 million by 2100, compared with today's 275 million. Members of today's minority groups will account for 60 percent of the population. The

numbers of people under 18 and people over 65 will be about the same, whereas now there are twice as many children.

Census Bureau demographers say they used trends already in motion, such as immigration, the aging of society, the tendency toward smaller families and advances in longevity. But forecasting is a flawed art, especially so far into the future. Even a small change in government policy or individual behavior, not to mention a disaster of some kind, could swing the numbers dramatically.

The new projections, some say, raise concerns that growth will strain the environment, public facilities such as highways and schools and the public's patience. Census Bureau demographers, though, offered reassurance that a doubling of the population is not necessarily cause for alarm.

"Our projections for 2100 will give us a population density one-quarter of the United Kingdom," said Frederick W. Hollmann, a Census Bureau demographer. "We'll still be a sparsely populated country among the industrialized countries of the world."

Census Bureau forecasters did not estimate which regions would see the most growth, but some said the increase is sure to worsen sprawl, traffic congestion and other urban ills.

"It's just amazing," said Steven Camarota, research director for the Center for Immigration Studies, which advocates controls on immigration. "Unless one postulates massive high-rises, you have got to have an enormous amount of rural and undeveloped land converted to suburban land."

Jeffrey Passell, a demographer at the Urban Institute, said much depends on where the new jobs are, which is especially important in attracting immigrants.

"Depending on the micro- and macroeconomic conditions, we might see some new centers," he said. "That having been said, the bulk of the immigrants go to where the immigrants already are."

Just as it has in past projections, the Census Bureau says the nation's population will age quickly, especially as the baby boomers reach their sixties over the next three decades. By 2100, there will be more than 5 million

Americans who are at least 100 years old; today, there are about 65,000. The number of children will grow, the projections say, but not as quickly.

Census Bureau experts continue to forecast that growth of the nation's minority groups will outstrip that of its non-Hispanic white population, due to immigration, larger families among minorities and improved life expectancy. Latinos are predicted to be the nation's largest minority group by 2005. No single minority group will outnumber non-Hispanic whites over the next century, however.

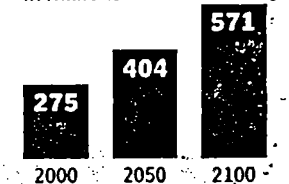
The nation's mix of immigrants will change radically in coming decades, the Census Bureau predicts. The huge influx from Central America is predicted to slow within the next two decades, when current U.S. residents have brought over all the relatives the law permits.

After 2020, the Census Bureau predicts higher immigration levels, in part to supply enough workers to balance the aging baby boom. As in recent years, the new immigrants will not come from Europe, but from other

### Populating the Century

The Census Bureau has released new predictions that say the nation's population could more than double by the end of this century, and that there could be major changes in the country's racial and ethnic makeup.

Population predictions  
In millions



| (In millions)         | 2000 | 2050 | 2100 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| Non-Hispanic whites   | 197  | 213  | 230  |
| African Americans     | 35   | 59   | 86   |
| Asian Americans       | 11   | 38   | 75   |
| American Indians      | 2    | 4    | 6    |
| Hispanics (all races) | 32   | 98   | 190  |
| Children              | 70   | 96   | 130  |
| People 65 and over    | 35   | 82   | 131  |

NOTE: The racial and ethnic groups above do not add up to the total population because Hispanics can be of any race.

SOURCE: Census Bureau

THE WASHINGTON POST

parts of the world, Census Bureau experts predict.

Immigrants are now 10 percent of the U.S. population but are predicted to grow to 13 percent in 2050.

Overall, Census Bureau and other demographers predict that the nation's racial and ethnic groups will grow more alike in time. For one thing, intermar-

riage will blur identification lines, possibly making today's racial categories irrelevant. But demographers also say it's part of the assimilation process for immigrants to want smaller families and move up the economic ladder.

"There are a lot of things going on," Hollmann said, "to occupy the attention of planners."



**ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND**

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

January 6, 2000

TO: Interested Parties 

FROM: Glenn D. Magpantay, Esquire  
Democracy Project Director 

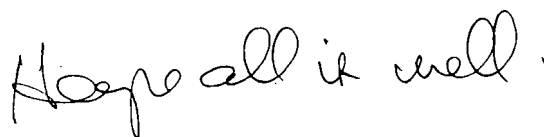
RE: Census outreach to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender communities  
And AIDS/HIV Service providers, advocates, and activists

I thought you would be interested in our letter to U.S. Census Bureau Director Ken Prewitt and Bureau Partnership Chief Brenda August expressing our concerns about the Bureau's lack of outreach, or lack *sensitive* outreach, to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community and AIDS/HIV advocates, activists, and service-providers.

We are all striving towards the most complete and accurate census count. Among traditionally undercounted communities, namely people of color, the poor, and immigrants, there are many who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or HIV-positive. These groups self-identify and oftentimes build community around their sexual orientation, gender identity, and health status. As another effort to mitigate the undercount, we are urging the Bureau to increase its efforts to educate lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and AIDS/HIV community-based organizations, service agencies, and advocacy groups on the importance of the census.

In the letter, I also outlined concerns over the lack of *sensitive* outreach to gay and AIDS communities. One must be able to relate the importance of the census to the particular and unique concerns of the gay community and people with AIDS or those who advocate on their behalf. Finally, I suggested some specific ways to conduct such outreach, such as hiring and training skilled and sensitive staff, and actively recruiting gay and AIDS organizations and service agencies as partners with the Bureau.

I welcome any support you can lend to addressing our concerns. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at AALDEF at 212-966-5932. And again, I thank you for your support.





**ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND**

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

November 9, 1999

Ken Prewitt  
Bureau Director

Brenda August  
Partnership Branch Chief

United States Census Bureau  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Washington, DC

**RE: Census outreach to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender communities  
And AIDS/HIV Service providers, advocates, and activists**

Dear Dr. Prewitt and Ms. August:

It has been a pleasure working with you and your staff. As you know, our combined outreach efforts—the Bureau's work through partnering with national, regional, and community-based organizations and AALDEF and our affiliates in Washington, DC, Los Angeles, and San Francisco's own outreach efforts—will certainly help ensure a more accurate count of the Asian American community in Census 2000. Too much is at stake and I look forward to our continued relationship.

I am writing because I have recently become concerned about the Bureau's efforts to outreach to the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community and AIDS/HIV advocates, activists, and service-providers.

At AALDEF, our first priority is to ensure that traditionally undercounted communities, namely people of color, the poor, children, and immigrants are accurately counted in the census. Recently, however, the Census Bureau's Partnership Program has been targeting its outreach efforts towards *everyone*, not limited to only those undercounted communities. Government groups, civic associations, churches, and labor groups, which may not primarily represent traditionally undercounted groups, are getting involved in Census 2000 at the Bureau's urgings. AALDEF endorses this broad outreach.

There are certainly people of color, poor people, and immigrants who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or HIV-positive. These groups self-identify and oftentimes build community around their sexual orientation, gender identity, and health status. As another effort to ensure that traditionally undercounted communities participate in the census, I urge the Bureau to increase its efforts to educate lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and AIDS/HIV community-based organizations, service agencies, and advocacy groups on the importance of the census.

At the outset, I must make clear that gay and AIDS communities are not interchangeable. Though these groups are discussed interchangeably herein, there are stark differences along membership, characteristics, networks, and concerns.

It is also important to understand, and be able to explain, why gay and AIDS communities must not only participate in the census, but also why organizations should expend limited resources for census outreach. I think there are three points to stress.

First, for only the second time, the census will collect data about domestic "unmarried partners." It is one indicator of sexual orientation. The statistical documentation of non-traditional relationships helps satisfy the great need for data on the gay community.

Second, the common reasons we all cite for participation in the census impacts gay and AIDS communities as well. The distribution of federal funds and state benefits are paramount. Specifically, for AIDS activists, advocates, and service-providers, accurate census data provides a larger context to the epidemiology of the disease. Population data is needed for calculating AIDS incidents, particularly among racial and ethnic minorities. Federal funds for AIDS services, as authorized by the Ryan White Care Act, also rely heavily upon census data.

Likewise, funding for health and social concerns which disproportionately impact the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community, like research on women's cervical cancer and services for runaway and suicidal youth, depend on reliable census data. Finally, political representation through the apportionment of congressional seats and redrawing of boundaries of city/town council, state legislative, and congressional voting districts, is also important. The gay community has long sought political representation.

Third, the confidentiality of census information must be stressed. We routinely discuss the high confidentiality protection in the context of undocumented immigrants, income reporting and taxes, illegal living arrangements, and criminal investigations. For reasons and history that are beyond peradventure, both gay and AIDS communities have concerns about confidentiality. This paramount protection must be carefully explained. It should also be made clear that the census does not ask about sexuality, sexual orientation, transitioning gender identity, or HIV status.

I do not suggest new national census education efforts for gay and AIDS communities. But I do suggest increased inclusion and sensitivity. A few suggestions come to mind.

Most immediately, I suggest signing up more gay and AIDS organizations as partners with the Bureau and providing them with some support. I particularly recommend organizations listed at the end of this correspondence who will be receiving a copy of this letter. They have sizable memberships, most of which are particularly inclusive of traditionally undercounted communities. If organizations such as these simply included census information in their newsletters and hosted workshops at their conferences, it would go a long way to prepare the gay community to participate in the census.

This will require skilled staff. I suggest training, and maybe even hiring additional or re-assigning, partnership specialists for specialized outreach to both the gay community and AIDS activists, advocates, and service-providers. Because of differences between gay and AIDS communities, more than one specialist or training will be required. Assistance and trainings should target partnership specialists in areas where there are sizable gay populations.

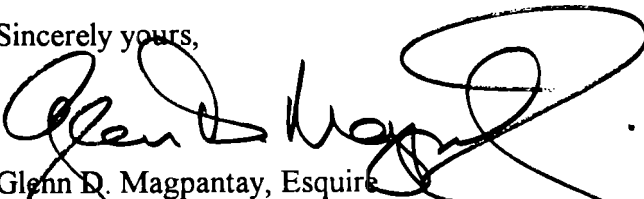
Finally, some minor, most likely donated, print advertising to gay community press and AIDS publications would be helpful to increase awareness about the census. There are relatively very few gay and AIDS media outlets.

I hope you seriously consider these suggestions. I have heard reports that outreach by partnership specialists has either not been inclusive of gay and AIDS communities or the outreach already done has been dismal, ineffective, and at times insensitive to these communities' particular needs and concerns.

For instance, I understand that no national advocacy groups for people of color with AIDS and only one national gay organization, the National Gay & Lesbian Task Force (which was involved in the 1990 census), have been contacted by the Bureau. Likewise, very few local gay and AIDS organizations in the Northeast have been contacted. When groups were contacted, their concerns and questions were rarely addressed. Nevertheless, some groups, like the East Coast Conference on AIDS in Asian and Pacific Islander Communities and national gay Latino/a organizations have prioritized the census as a major policy and community education issue. They need your support.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions or to discuss this correspondence further. I am willing to assist you in developing your plans to reach out to the gay community. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,



Glenn D. Magpantay, Esquire  
Democracy Project Director

cc:

Hon. Carolyn Maloney, House Subcomm. on the Census  
Hon. Barney Frank, Member of Congress

Members, U.S. Census Monitoring Board  
Members, Commerce Secretary's Census Advisory  
Committee

Members, Census Bureau Race and Ethnic Advisory  
Committee

Regional Directors, U.S. Census Bureau  
Partnership Coordinators, U.S. Census Bureau

Miguelina Maldonado, National Minority AIDS Council  
Teresita Rodriguez, Asian Pacific Islander Coalition on  
AIDS/HIV

Daniel Zingale, AIDS Action

Kerry Lobel, National Gay & Lesbian Task Force

Urvashi Vaid, National Gay & Lesbian Task Force  
Policy Institute

Martin Ornelas-Quintero, National Latina/o Lesbian,  
Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Organization

Jubi Headley, National Black Gay & Lesbian Leadership  
Forum

Doreena Wong, Asian Pacific Lesbian Bisexual Network  
Nancy Buermeyer, Human Rights Campaign Foundation

Rev. Troy Perry, Metropolitan Community Church  
National Assoc. of Lesbian/Gay Community Centers

Federation of State-wide Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and  
Transgender Organizations

Robin J. Bachman 03/12/99 10:58:04 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: 2:30 pm

I can come up to you. (I'm in 197, just FYI)

Here are some of our recent documents.

rb

----- Forwarded by Robin J. Bachman/WHO/EOP on 03/12/99 10:58 AM -----

Robin J. Bachman 03/11/99 07:11:54 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Packet Pieces

Here are the electronic pieces of the packet:

Cover letter, plus:

**The Census Bureau Will Make Every Effort to Count Everyone in 2000**

**Working in Partnership with Local Governments**

**The Importance of a Fair, Accurate and Complete Census**

**Providing America with Important Information**

**Census 2000 Message**

**Census Director Kenneth Prewitt's Statement on the Revised Census 2000 Plan**

**Statement by Commerce Secretary William Daley on the Revised Census 2000 Plan**

**Recent Presidential Statements on Census 2000**

**Census 2000 Editorials -- Post Supreme Court Ruling**

**Sample Op-ed**



covlet2.wp



cov0310.wp



how2'3.wpd



pclr-fs.wpd



census'p.wp



imp'pnts.wp



talk2.wp



potus020.wp



oped.wpd

Robin J. Bachman 03/10/99 07:07:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Census News

----- Forwarded by Robin J. Bachman/WHO/EOP on 03/10/99 07:07 PM -----



**"Chevat, Benjamin"** <Benjamin.Chevat @ mail.house.gov >  
03/10/99 06:36:51 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP, Robin J. Bachman/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Census News

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Census News

388 Days till the Census

Tomorrow the Census Sub committee will be having a markup of four bills that are part of the Majority's Census package.

Below and attached please find:

1. Talking points on the Majority's initiatives. While most of these proposals do no real harm, three of them threaten the ability of the Census to get an accurate count.
2. Republican Quotes on "Completing the Census, Census Funding and Attacks on Census Professionals".
3. Message Talking Points.

Democratic Response to Rep. Miller's Ideas on the Census

Rep. Miller has proposed a number of ideas he claims are designed to improve the 2000 Census. Unfortunately, with Census Day 2000 little more than a year away, we are well past the time when many of his suggestions might be feasible. Some of his ideas might work, but none of them will do anything to improve the accuracy of the 2000 Census, and some could cripple

the Census Bureau's efforts to conduct the most accurate census possible. Micro-management of the 2000 Census, at this late date, is absolutely the wrong thing to do. We need to get out of the way and let the Census Bureau do its job.

#### Reinstating Post-Census Local Review (H.R. 472)

This didn't work in 1990 or 1980, so Congress replaced it with a pre-census local review that is simpler and easier for communities to handle. Rather than adding another program, we should be working to make pre-census local review work. Dr. Barbara Bryant testified before Congress that the 1990 local review was a logistical nightmare and a public relations disaster. Most of the communities that participated were displeased with the process, and less than 20% of the governmental units participated.

H.R. 472, introduced by Rep. Dan Miller, requires the Census Bureau to provide local governments with an opportunity to review the housing counts from the 2000 census. There is little difference between Mr. Miller's proposal and the post-census local review conducted as part of the 1990 census, however, the Miller bill does expand the time for local review from two weeks nine weeks. The program as laid out in the Miller bill essentially duplicates activities in the pre-census local review. Although the desire on the part of local government officials to get one last chance to increase their counts is understandable, any such program should complement rather than duplicate other census activities. The main effect this bill would have would be to delay past the statutory deadline established in P.L. 101-174 (April 1, 2001) the release of corrected total at the geographic level suitable for redistricting.

#### Second Mailing (H.R. 928)

A second mailing was tested in the dress rehearsal and didn't work. About 40% of the responses were duplicates. Without methods to take out duplicate forms, the second mailing could result in making the census much worse. As the Census Bureau Director, Dr. Prewitt, testified, the value of a second mailing "is outweighed, substantially so, by the risks that it introduces in other census operations, not least of which is the deterioration in data quality in nonresponse follow up. The targeted mailing is operationally impractical. The blanket mailing postpones nonresponse follow up by approximately six weeks."

#### Publish the Census Forms in 33 Languages (H.R. 929)

This bill would require the Secretary to print the census short forms in braille and 33 languages other than English. There is no evidence that there is a need for census forms in 33 languages. Most persons who cannot read the census form fill it out with the help of either a census enumerator or a community representative. The Census Bureau does plan to print forms in the six languages that account for 99% of all household in the United States. After subjecting the idea of printing more foreign language forms to a business analysis, the Bureau rejected it because it would not accomplish its purpose. Instead, the Bureau has developed an integrated language program which involves 15,000 paid employees in Questionnaire Assistant Centers and the preparation of 15 million assistance guides in several dozen languages. Passage of this bill could present devastating logistical problems for the Census Bureau.

#### Matching Grants Program (H.R. 1009)

H.R. 1009 establishes a matching grant program to local governments, tribal organizations and public or private nonprofit organizations. There would be a 50% matching requirement and the \$26 million authorized by the bill would have to be distributed equally among the Census Bureau's regional centers. A grants program could be a useful tool if sufficient funding were provided; however, giving each jurisdiction only \$667 probably wouldn't help much, and could make for hard feelings if local governments believed that the effort was insincere. Another problem is that the Census Bureau does not currently have the resources to manage a large new grant program. An alternative approach might be to use the existing network of private foundations to manage grant funds.

#### Triple (or was it Quadruple) the Advertising Budget (H.R. 1010)

This bill would triple the Census Bureau's current projected paid advertising budget, from one to three million dollars. Everyone agrees that the advertising budget should increase. However, advertising won't reduce the undercount, it will only increase awareness of the census. Even the firm contracted to conduct the advertising campaign has said that advertising won't reach the hard to count. In addition, the Census Bureau is still developing their detailed budget for the 2000 Census, so the appropriateness of a \$300 million ad campaign is questionable. Indeed, the majority originally proposed \$400 million and has offered absolutely no supporting justification for the amount.

#### Hiring Welfare Recipients (H.R. 683)

Rep. Meek (D-FL) has been proposing hiring welfare recipients for four years, and the Republican majority has refused to move the legislation. The problem isn't bureaucratic red tape, as Rep. Miller characterizes it. It is the law which currently does not permit such hires.

#### 100,000 Additional Enumerators

The recent Supreme Court decision (Clinton v. Glavin) means that the Census Bureau cannot use sampling for nonresponse which will increase the workload for that activity by 50%. The Census Bureau will need at least 100,000 more enumerators, and may well need twice that number. The problem will be finding enough people to fill the jobs. While it is encouraging that Rep. Miller recognizes the need for more enumerators, there is no need for legislation on this point. The Census Bureau already has the legal authority to hire as many people as it needs to conduct the census. Given today's employment rates, the main difficulty may be getting enough employees at all.

#### Using Americorps to Help Enumerate

This is an idea which seems to have some merit, though changes to Americorps authorizing statute would be necessary.

#### Expand Census-in-the-Schools Program

This is a good idea, if the contractor can change the scale of production in time. In 1990, many of the materials for schools arrived well after the census and were just thrown away.

#### Triple the Number of Paid Partnership Specialists

Paid partnership specialists are individuals hired to coordinate the

promotion and outreach activities of the Census Bureau in a given community. Tripling the number of paid partnership specialists is an idea that on the surface looks as if it cannot hurt. The danger, however, is the ability of the Census Bureau to adequately train and supervise these specialists. Without adequate training and supervision, partnership specialists could raise the expectation of local organizations for activities the Census Bureau cannot provide. The partnership specialist at the South Carolina dress rehearsal site upset a number of local activists by promising more than could be done.

Republican Quotes on "Completing the Census"?

During a field hearing in Phoenix, Arizona on January 29, 1999, Rep. Dan Miller was heard to say "For money, its very clear. Sampling can be used, and it very likely will be used. So money is a different issue."

Community Based Approaches for a Better Enumeration.

"I'd like to send a clear message to the outside groups that support sampling. It is now time to come and work with Congress, with the Majority. No one here will ask that you denounce sampling. Just recognize that the court and the Congress have spoken and that we will have an actual enumeration for the purposes of positive apportionment in the 2000 census. I have chosen these words carefully, the issue of sampling is an issue of apportionment of representatives; not, I repeat not, the distribution of Federal aid." Rep. Dan Miller, Hearing on Oversight of the 2000 Census: Review of Census Bureau Planning and Preparations in Response to the Federal Court Ruling that Sampling is Illegal, September 9, 1998.

"Mr. Chairman, the statute is crystal clear. While allowing statistical methods for nonconstitutionally required purposes, the 1957 statute explicitly maintained an absolute firewall aga the use of statistical methods for reapportionment. This was a wise, bipartisan precaution designed to prevent the census from deteriorating into a partisan power grab.

Mr. Chairman, the Congress reaffirmed this firewall once again in 1976 when it passed into law Title 13, section 141 of the United States Code. This section allows the Secretary broad discretion in the use of statistical methods for nonapportionment purposes. Let me repeat: for nonapportionment purposes." Rep Dennis Hastert, during floor debate on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (September 30, 1997).

"All we are talking about here is not sampling for purposes of the reapportionment of the House of Representatives. We are not limiting sampling on all of the other aspects of the census." Rep. Harold Rogers, The Sacramento Bee (September 20, 1998).

"...because the administration is insisting on a one number census, there is no hard data to fall back on. The only word for this plan is irresponsible." Rep. Dan Miller, Hearing on Oversight of the 2000 Census (September 17, 1998).

The enacted FY98 Commerce, Justice, State (CJS) Appropriations Act contained the following language: "In both the 2000 decennial census, and any dress

rehearsal or other simulation made in preparation for the 2000 decennial census, the number of persons enumerated without using statistical methods must be publicly available for all levels of census geography which are being released by the Bureau of the Census.... These files of the Bureau of the Census shall be available concurrently to the release of the original files to the same recipients, on identical media, and at a comparable price. They shall contain the number of persons enumerated without using statistical methods and any additions or subtractions thereto. These files shall be based on data gathered and generated by the Bureau of the Census in its official capacity." [H.R. 2267, FY98 CJS Appropriations, Title II, Sec. 209. ( j)]. Therefore, the House Republicans were demanding the release of the raw data, in addition to the more accurate, corrected number.

Republican Quotes on Census Funding

"We are prepared to work with the Democratic Caucus to provide the resources to count accurately every person in America. We are prepared, if necessary, to hire the Post Office, ... We are prepared to start by counting the poorest neighborhoods first so we have the highest level of controlled, managed accuracy.... So here is my offer to the President and the Democratic Caucus. You work with us and we will meet whatever standard is humanly attainable of accurately counting every person of every ethnic background in every neighborhood in the entire country.... We will design it so we overachieve and we double , triple and quadruple count , if necessary, but we will get it done. That would ensure we actually had enumerated real people." Speaker Gingrich, during debate on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (August 5, 1998).

"This Congress is prepared to spend the money necessary for a first class full enumeration." Rep. Thomas Petri, during floor debate on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (August 5, 1998).

"'The Republicans are offering a blank check' to hire more enumerators to conduct the 2000 census by traditional means." Senior aide with the House Government Reform and Oversight subcommittee on the census, The Washington Times (June 13, 1998).

"We would be willing to spend a lot more to get an accurate count, rather than ... using the political sampling method the administration is proposing." Spokeswoman for Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, The Washington Times (June 13, 1998).

"We have been told who was not counted. Great. Let us go count the ones we are told were not counted. If it takes more money, put more money in." Rep. William Thomas, during debate on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (September 30, 1997)

Quotes attacking Census Bureau Professionals

"To provide a legal, Supreme Court mandated number to the Congress and then concoct another number for the states is a recipe for disaster. This irresponsible approach will only serve to confuse and confound the American people while hiding under a thinly veiled shield of so-called accuracy.

Every Governor, mayor, and county executive should be gravely concerned. The Census Bureau is peddling snake oil and they're headed for your neighborhood."

Rep. Miller, press release dated

February 24, 1999.

"This political flip-flop on census guessing is hypocritical and confounding...."

Speaker Hastert, press release dated

February 24, 1999.

"This administration wants to cook the books the way the Mafia does....."

Matthew Glavin, (President, Southeast Legal Foundation) press release dated February 24, 1999.

"Dr. Prewitt's background does not have anything to suggest he can lead a huge organization at a time of crisis. He has admitted that he has never run anything of the magnitude of the Census Bureau. Basically, for a short time he ran a think tank, and that is it. The decennial census is the largest peacetime mobilization in American history. The Census Bureau needs a General Schwarzkopf, not a professor Sherman Klunk, to save the census. So why would the President nominate an academic? Because of politics. Dr. Prewitt supports the President's sampling scheme, so he received the nomination.

Rep. Miller, statement on the floor of the House of Representatives, June 23, 1998.

"Rep. Dan Miller (R-Fla), chairman of the House Government Reform and Oversight subcommittee on the census, said he feared that Prewitt 'is simply being used by the Clinton White House as yet another statistical shill for their beleaguered statistical estimation scheme that has brought the 2000 Census to the brink of disaster.'" Roll Call, June 22, 1998.

## CENSUS 2000 MESSAGE

### ACCURATE

Our goal is the most accurate census possible, completed using the most up-to-date methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences and the vast majority of the professional scientific community.

### IMPORTANT

The census has real impact on the lives of real people. Information gathered in the decennial census is used by states and local governments to plan schools and highways, by the federal government to distribute funds for health care and other programs, and by businesses in making their economic

plans.

#### FAIR

Because the census is so important, we must do everything we can to ensure that everyone is included in the count. We know that previous censuses overlooked millions of Americans, especially children and minorities. That's not fair, it's not accurate, and it's not acceptable. We are determined to do better.

#### COMPLETE

A complete census must include modern scientific methods which will provide an essential quality check for Census 2000. Such a plan would comply with the Supreme Court's ruling that the law requires that the Census Bureau use modern methods such as statistical sampling for all other purposes of the census other than apportionment.

#### 1. Emphasize the Objective, Not the Means of Getting There.

"Improving the census should not be a partisan issue. It's not about politics, it's about people. It's about making sure that every American really, literally counts." President Clinton, June 2, 1998

#### 2. Focus Attention on What's at Stake, Both the Benefits of an Accurate Census and the Consequences of Missing People.

"The decennial census 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."

#### 3. Make the Extent of the Problem Clear.

"In 1990, the census missed more than 8 million people, and double-counted more than 4 million. Poor people living in cities and rural communities, African Americans and Latinos, immigrants and children were disproportionately undercounted."

#### 4. State Your Support for Allowing the Professionals at the Census Bureau to Plan and Conduct the Most Accurate Plan.

"The professionals at the Census Bureau are continuing their preparations to produce the most accurate census permitted under the law."

"Our goal must be the most accurate census possible, using the most up-to-date scientific methods and the best technology available."

#### 5. Note That the Court's Ruling Did Not Bar the Use of Modern Scientific Methods.

The Supreme Court's ruling was a narrow one focused on the use of sampling techniques for purposes of apportionment under the current statute. We believe that the Court went on to affirm that the law requires the use of scientific methods for all other purposes, if "feasible."

To eliminate the undercount for all other purposes beyond

apportionment of congressional seats among the states, Census 2000 will be completed using modern scientific methods. The Census Bureau has determined that it is feasible to use modern scientific methods and will use these methods to produce the most accurate census permitted under the law.

6. Remember That Census 2000 Must Be a Complete and Accurate Census.

The Census Bureau plans to use modern scientific methods in Census 2000 to ensure a complete and accurate count.

Scientific methods have been used by the Bureau for decades. Statistical methods disclosed that in the 1950 census minorities were undercounted at much higher rates than non-minorities. Since then, the Census Bureau has used scientific methods to more accurately measure and correct for this unfair undercount.

In 2000, the Census Bureau will:

Mail census forms to every household and do door-to-door follow-up to the homes that did not respond to the mailing;

for the first time in history, the Bureau will put on a national advertising campaign urging everyone to participate;

use special outreach to contact and encourage everyone to return their census forms, including people who do not have a fixed address;

carry out the Accuracy & Coverage Evaluation (ACE), a quality check which completes the census by evaluating accuracy and correcting any undercount. Methods very similar to ACE were used in the 1980 and 1990 censuses to improve accuracy.

"Our goal must be the most accurate census possible completed using the most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences and the vast majority of the professional scientific community."

## REPUBLICAN QUOTES

"I'd like to send a clear message to the outside groups that support sampling. It is now time to come and work with Congress, with the Majority. No one here will ask that you denounce sampling. Just recognize that the court and the Congress have spoken and that we will have an actual enumeration for the purposes of positive apportionment in the 2000 census. I have chosen these words carefully, the issue of sampling is an issue of apportionment of representatives; not, I repeat not, the distribution of Federal aid." Rep. Dan Miller, Hearing on Oversight of the 2000 Census: Review of Census Bureau Planning and Preparations in Response to the Federal Court Ruling that Sampling is Illegal, September 9, 1998.

"Mr. Chairman, the statute is crystal clear. While allowing statistical methods for nonconstitutional required purposes, the 1957

statute explicitly maintained an absolute firewall against the use of statistical methods for reapportionment. This was a wise, bipartisan precaution designed to prevent the census from deteriorating into a partisan power grab.

Mr. Chairman, the Congress reaffirmed this firewall once again in 1976 when it passed into law Title 13, section 141 of the United States Code. This section allows the Secretary broad discretion in the use of statistical methods for nonapportionment purposes. Let me repeat: for nonapportionment purposes." Rep Dennis Hastert, during floor debate on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (September 30, 1997).

"All we are talking about here is not sampling for purposes of the reapportionment of the House of Representatives. We are not limiting sampling on all of the other aspects of the census." Rep. Harold Rogers, The Sacramento Bee (September 20, 1998).

"We would be willing to spend a lot more to get an accurate count, rather than ... using the political sampling method the administration is proposing." Spokeswoman for Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, The Washington Times (June 13, 1998).

"'The Republicans are offering a blank check' to hire more enumerators to conduct the 2000 census by traditional means." Senior aide with the House Government Reform and Oversight subcommittee on the census, The Washington Times (June 13, 1998).

"This Congress is prepared to spend the money necessary for a first class full enumeration." Rep. Thomas Petri, during floor debate on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (August 5, 1998).

"We are prepared to work with the Democratic Caucus to provide the resources to count accurately every person in America. We are prepared, if necessary, to hire the Post Office, ... We are prepared to start by counting the poorest neighborhoods first so we have the highest level of controlled, managed accuracy....So here is my offer to the President and the Democratic Caucus. You work with us and we will meet whatever standard is humanly attainable of accurately counting every person of every ethnic background in every neighborhood in the entire country.... We will design it so we overachieve and we double , triple and quadruple count , if necessary, but we will get it done. That would ensure we actually had enumerated real people." Speaker Gingrich, during debate on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (August 5, 1998).

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## Democratic Response to Rep. Miller's Ideas on the Census

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Rep. Miller has proposed a number of ideas he claims are designed to improve the 2000 Census. Unfortunately, with Census Day 2000 little more than a year away, we are well past the time when many of his suggestions might be feasible. Some of his ideas might work, but none of them will do anything to improve the accuracy of the 2000 Census, and some could cripple the Census Bureau's efforts to conduct the most accurate census possible. Micro-management of the 2000 Census, at this late date, is absolutely the wrong thing to do. We need to get out of the way and let the Census Bureau do its job.

### Reinstating Post-Census Local Review (H.R. 472)

This didn't work in 1990 or 1980, so Congress replaced it with a pre-census local review that is simpler and easier for communities to handle. Rather than adding another program, we should be working to make pre-census local review work. Dr. Barbara Bryant testified before Congress that the 1990 local review was a logistical nightmare and a public relations disaster. Most of the communities that participated were displeased with the process, and less than 20% of the governmental units participated.

H.R. 472, introduced by Rep. Dan Miller, requires the Census Bureau to provide local governments with an opportunity to review the housing counts from the 2000 census. There is little difference between Mr. Miller's proposal and the post-census local review conducted as part of the 1990 census, however, the Miller bill does expand the time for local review from two weeks nine weeks. The program as laid out in the Miller bill essentially duplicates activities in the pre-census local review. Although the desire on the part of local government officials to get one last chance to increase their counts is understandable, any such program should complement rather than duplicate other census activities. **The main effect this bill would have would be to delay past the statutory deadline established in P.L. 101-174 (April 1, 2001) the release of corrected total at the geographic level suitable for redistricting.**

### Second Mailing (H.R. 928)

A second mailing was tested in the dress rehearsal and didn't work. About 40% of the responses were duplicates. Without methods to take out duplicate forms, the second mailing could result in making the census much worse. As the Census Bureau Director, Dr. Prewitt, testified, the value of a **second mailing "is outweighed, substantially so, by the risks that it introduces in other census operations, not least of which is the deterioration in data quality in nonresponse follow up. The targeted mailing is operationally impractical. The blanket mailing postpones nonresponse follow up by approximately six weeks."**

### Publish the Census Forms in 33 Languages (H.R. 929)

This bill would require the Secretary to print the census short forms in braille and 33 languages other than English. There is no evidence that there is a need for census forms in 33 languages. Most persons who cannot read the census form fill it out with the help of either a census enumerator or a community representative. **The Census Bureau does plan to print forms in the six languages that account for 99% of all household in the United States. After subjecting the idea of printing more foreign language forms to a business analysis, the Bureau rejected it because it would not accomplish its purpose.** Instead, the Bureau has developed an integrated language program which involves 15,000 paid employees in Questionnaire Assistant Centers and the preparation of 15 million assistance guides in several dozen languages. Passage of this bill could present devastating logistical problems for the Census Bureau.

### Matching Grants Program (H.R. 1009)

H.R. 1009 establishes a matching grant program to local governments, tribal organizations and public or private nonprofit organizations. There would be a 50% matching requirement and the \$26 million authorized by the bill would have to be distributed equally among the Census Bureau's regional centers. **A grants program could be a useful tool if sufficient funding were provided; however, giving each jurisdiction only \$667 probably wouldn't help much, and could make for hard feelings if local governments believed that the effort was insincere.** Another problem is that the Census Bureau does not currently have the resources to manage a large new grant program. An alternative approach might be to use the existing network of private foundations to manage grant funds.

### Triple (or was it Quadruple) the Advertising Budget (H.R. 1010)

This bill would triple the Census Bureau's current projected paid advertising budget, from one to three million dollars. Everyone agrees that the advertising budget should increase. However, advertising won't reduce the undercount, it will only increase awareness of the census. Even the firm contracted to conduct the advertising campaign has said that advertising won't reach the hard to count. In addition, the Census Bureau is still developing their detailed budget for the 2000 Census, so the appropriateness of a \$300 million ad campaign is questionable. Indeed, the majority originally proposed \$400 million and has offered absolutely no supporting justification for the amount.

### Hiring Welfare Recipients (H.R. 683)

Rep. Meek (D-FL) has been proposing hiring welfare recipients for four years, and the Republican majority has refused to move the legislation. The problem isn't bureaucratic red tape, as Rep. Miller characterizes it. It is the law which currently does not permit such hires.

### 100,000 Additional Enumerators

The recent Supreme Court decision (Clinton v. Glavin) means that the Census Bureau cannot use sampling for nonresponse which will increase the workload for that activity by 50%. **The Census Bureau will need at least 100,000 more enumerators, and may well need twice that number.** The problem will be finding enough people to fill the jobs. While it is encouraging that Rep. Miller recognizes the need for more enumerators, there is no need for legislation on this point. The Census Bureau already has the legal authority to hire as many people as it needs to conduct the census. Given today's employment rates, the main difficulty may be getting enough employees at all.

#### Using Americorps to Help Enumerate

This is an idea which seems to have some merit, though changes to Americorps authorizing stature would be necessary.

#### Expand Census-in-the-Schools Program

This is a good idea, if the contractor can change the scale of production in time. In 1990, many of the materials for schools arrived well after the census and were just thrown away.

#### Triple the Number of Paid Partnership Specialists

Paid partnership specialists are individuals hired to coordinate the promotion and outreach activities of the Census Bureau in a given community. Tripling the number of paid partnership specialists is an idea that on the surface looks as if it cannot hurt. The danger, however, is the ability of the Census Bureau to adequately train and supervise these specialists. Without adequate training and supervision, partnership specialists could raise the expectation of local organizations for activities the Census Bureau cannot provide. The partnership specialist at the South Carolina dress rehearsal site upset a number of local activists by promising more than could be done.

**Edward W. Correia**

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03/08/99 11:00:31 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
Subject: Diversity in the Workforce Initiative

The Counsel's Office and the Chief of Staff's Office have targeted a few priority areas for civil rights initiatives over the next two years. One of them is "diversity in the workforce." As I have discussed with some of you, one aspect of this rather broad idea is to increase the number of minorities, disabled persons and women who pursue science careers. Other possible areas for emphasis are the ENDA bill, ADA and Title VII enforcement priorities, and federal employment policies. We realize that there are several things already underway in these areas -- both in the White House and the agencies, so a big part of the task is to decide where we can be most helpful. Would you come to a meeting in 180 OEOB on Wednesday at 11:00 to discuss what we might productively do in this area. DOL, DOJ, and EEOC representatives will also attend. If you believe someone else should be invited, please let me know.

Message Sent To:

Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP  
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| Robin J. Bachman | 03/10/99 09:33:13<br>AM |
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Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: census clips, including op-ed by Mr. Pascrell

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**March 10, 1999, Wednesday, Final Edition**

NAME: WILLIAM DALEY; KENNETH PREWITT; DAN MILLER

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B03

LENGTH: 727 words

**HEADLINE: Campaign Takes Census to the Students; U.S. Officials Counting on Youngsters to Persuade Parents to Complete Forms**

BYLINE: D'Vera Cohn, Washington Post Staff Writer

**BODY:**

Across the city from Capitol Hill, where the future of the 2000 Census is being argued, three important men in suits sat on stools in front of three rows of D.C. fifth-graders yesterday and told them why they should nag their parents to participate in the national count.

If some people are left out, the men in suits said, how will the government know where to build schools or nursing homes? How will we know how many members of Congress should come from Maryland or Montana? And lobbying by pupils, it turns out, is one of the strategies the officials think will work.

The students at the Marie Reed Learning Center in Adams-Morgan have been studying the census in class, so they were ready when the three men -- Commerce Secretary William Daley, Census Director Kenneth Prewitt and U.S. Rep. Dan Miller (R-Fla.) -- began asking questions.

Jose Delcid jumped up and proceeded to discourse knowledgeably about why the census is important.

"It was exactly like I already knew," he said afterward. "My teacher, she really taught me a lot."

Still, he added, "I didn't know there was going to be a Census 2000. That was new."

The officials' appearance was part of a Census Bureau media blitz to announce the mailing of curriculum materials to thousands of schools as part of a broader campaign to reduce the number of people who are not counted. The government also will distribute pamphlets through churches, run ads on Spanish-language radio stations and work with local "Complete Count" committees representing different racial and ethnic groups.

Bureau officials hope that children will go home and persuade their parents to fill out the forms, much as children have nagged their mothers and fathers to recycle or stop smoking or do other things they have learned about in school. Some of those parents do not speak English and come from countries where governments sometimes use information gathered through the census for law enforcement purposes. The children, it is hoped, will reassure their parents that U.S. census information is private and poses no risk.

Half the people not counted in the 1990 Census were children, Daley told the fifth-graders. At Marie Reed, most of the 543 students are minorities or do not speak English at home -- two groups that are especially likely to be undercounted.

The census "is one of the largest things that happen in the United States," Prewitt told the students, who wore identical "Census 2000" T-shirts.

What can you do to aid the census? asked Prewitt, a former university professor.

"We can help other people by explaining how important the census is and how it works," one girl said. Everyone in the audience applauded.

"I am feeling better already about our job," Prewitt said. "If every school is as aware as you are, we'll actually get the job done."

The students skillfully answered questions on a number of topics. California has more people than any other state. States with more people get more members of Congress. The census also helps decide where roads are built.

They stumbled only when Miller, who chairs the House census subcommittee, asked them how many people live in the United States. The answers flew, first too low, then too high: 83 million? 100 million? 300 million? No, Miller said, it's more like 270 million.

"They are telling us a lot of good stuff," fifth-grader Josselyn Tobar said when it was over. "I think it will work."

On Capitol Hill, Miller often criticizes the Census Bureau and is an avid foe of the administration's proposal to conduct a sample survey in addition to the traditional head count next year. Instead of a survey, which is intended to reduce the size of the undercount, he wants the Census Bureau to raise the participation by involving more community leaders and schools to drum up enthusiasm for the count -- hence his appearance yesterday.

But none of that partisan tension was on display in the second-floor library at Marie Reed, as cameras clicked.

"They seem very happy every day, and they smile a lot," Chrystal Boyd said of the distinguished visitors. "Each and every time they said something, they had a smile on their face."

Commerce Secretary William Daley, left, Census Director Kenneth Prewitt and Rep. Dan Miller (R-Fla.) talk to students at the Marie Reed Learning Center in Adams-Morgan.

GRAPHIC: Photo, MICHAEL WILLIAMSON

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 10, 1999

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March 9, 1999, Tuesday, JOURNAL EDITION

SECTION: EDITORIAL; Pg. 08A

LENGTH: 630 words

SERIES: Final

**HEADLINE: THE ATLANTA JOURNAL; THINKING QUICK;  
Don't pay for any census 'guesstimates'**

**BODY:**

BOY, SOME bad ideas never go away. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the Clinton administration has to take an actual count of the population in 2000 for apportioning congressional seats.

But that has not stopped the Clinton administration from pressing on with its plan to "statistically adjust" for people it guesses have been missed by census -takers. It's a sure-fire way to manufacture people to suit big-city mayors who translate numbers into federal dollars.

A General Accounting Office calculation based on the mythical people "missed" concludes that Georgia would have gotten an extra \$ 161 million during the 1990s if the last census had been adjusted as the administration wants.

Sorry, Charlie. Give us an honest count and we'll forgo the \$ 161 million. Congress, in fact, should kill any proposal to fund the "guesstimate" method of manufacturing population.  
Charging for drugs makes sense

GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL authorities are right to charge a co-payment for prescription drugs. With a \$ 26 million shortfall, asking patients to pay a minimum \$ 10 for drugs is a necessary step to make up some of the deficit.

Of course, no one wants folks who need medicine to do without. Those who qualify for Medicaid already get assistance with drugs. But in some instances people who could afford health insurance have chosen not to pay for it, exploiting a system intended to serve the truly indigent, getting medicines at Grady for a mere 50 cents per prescription. If the policy's protesters really care about serving the poor, they need to consider what will happen to services if Grady does not make up the deficits.  
Not one of the original rights

THE HEADLINE on the New York Times story about the death of retired Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun read, "Justice Blackmun, author of abortion right, dies." See --- even the New York Times knows that it wasn't in the Constitution.  
Budget proposal that makes sense

A QUICK QUIZ: Congress spends more of its time (a) spending tax money or (b) saving money by reviewing spending programs.

If you guessed (b), please turn in your voter registration card. A new study shows the U.S. Senate spent half or more of its time on budget bills. When it came time to review the effectiveness of existing spending programs, it regularly missed deadlines over the past 20 years.

A group of 32 senators, Georgia Democrat Max Cleland included, is pushing two-year budgeting. Congress would work on spending measures in odd-numbered years and money-saving measures in even-numbered years.

We think the proposal makes sense. Which means Congress will never do it. Don't sweat out the cold

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**The Bulletin's Frontrunner**

**March 09, 1999**

LENGTH: 96 words

**HEADLINE: Daley To Enlist Kids In Census Effort.**

**BODY:**

USA Today (3/9, A3, Nasser) reported Commerce Secretary William Daley today will unveil "a program to encourage schoolteachers to educate children about the importance of responding to Census questionnaires." The Census Bureau "will provide 24-page teacher's kits, wall maps, and take-home student guides to indoctrinate students and their parents." Said Daley, "We need to let kids know this is important to them." He added, "In some families they may have better knowledge of the English language, (and) they can help their parents fill out Census forms."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 9, 1999

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**National Journal's CongressDaily**

**March 9, 1999 10:52 am Eastern Time**

EDITION-1: am

SECTION: GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

LENGTH: 525 words

**HEADLINE: Census Director, Former Official Spar On 2000 Effort**

**BODY:**

A retired Census Bureau employee told the U.S. Census Monitoring Board Monday that the bureau has various options to reduce the undercount of urban and minority groups in the 2000 census, but Census Bureau Director Kenneth Prewitt said the bureau cannot afford the time needed to introduce radical changes.

In the first full hearing of the board since the Supreme Court ruled in January that statistical sampling cannot be used for apportionment, the board met in Suitland, Md., to consider other methods to reduce the undercount.

Retired district director Bill Hill rejected Prewitt's contention the bureau cannot change its plans on the fly.

"This idea that change is not possible and (a plan) is locked in is not true," he said.

To reduce the undercount, Republicans would like the bureau to allow 39,000 local communities to "quality check" bureau census numbers before they become official.

The bureau opposes the procedure, called post- census local review, and contends communities will have a chance for feedback as the bureau prepares its address list before sending out questionnaires next year.

"Hours of argument and deliberation precede any decision. Nothing is haphazard," Prewitt said. But he later acknowledged the bureau by law could "scramble" to meet congressional mandates.

Ohio Secretary of State Kenneth Blackwell, the Republican co-chairman of the board, said Prewitt should be "intellectually honest" about the effectiveness

of post- census local review, which the bureau attempted in the 1990 census and rejected for 2000.

Tony Coelho, a former House majority whip and Democratic co-chairman of the panel, gave the proposal little chance of enactment and urged Prewitt to have the Census Bureau stick to its plan.

"Legislation passed by Congress does not mean legislation signed into law," Coelho noted.

On Wednesday, the House Government Reform Committee is expected to mark up a bill to add post- census local review, and Census Subcommittee Chairman Dan Miller, R-Fla., has scheduled a markup Thursday on bills to make language and mailing changes that the bureau opposes.

The bureau intends to use sampling, which it contends is more accurate, to produce numbers for redistricting and other uses, but Republicans assert it is

illegal, untrustworthy and confusing.

In a video conference from Denver, Hill recommended the bureau defer more to its district directors and employ some of the "blitz" techniques he helped develop during the 1990 census.

Hill said the bureau could lower its undercount by making early contact with communities, hiring local residents as enumerators, undertaking a coordinated media campaign, deploying small enumerator teams in dangerous neighborhoods and immediately analyzing nationwide data to identify problems more quickly.

Prewitt later told CongressDaily he thought Hill, who retired in 1997, was largely unaware of the bureau's plan for 2000.

"I would say every one of these are in place," Prewitt said of Hill's recommendations. "All of those are plausible and we are doing them."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 9, 1999

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**Pittsburgh Post-Gazette**

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**March 9, 1999, Tuesday, SOONER EDITION**

SECTION: EDITORIAL, Pg. A-8

LENGTH: 377 words

**HEADLINE: THE PRICE OF ACCURACY;  
WHAT IF PENNSYLVANIA LOSES WITH AN ADJUSTED CENSUS?**

**BODY:**

If the Clinton administration proceeds with a two-tier census next year one done the traditional way and the other adjusted by statistical sampling Pennsylvania stands to lose \$ 110 million in federal funding, more than any other state.

That is the sobering news from the General Accounting Office, and it poses a challenge to those - including this newspaper - who have favored an adjusted count in the name of accuracy. The state already stands to lose two congressional seats through the traditional method.

In January, the Supreme Court ruled that sampling could not be used for

purposes of congressional redistricting, but it did not rule out its use for the allocation of federal funding. The argument for sampling is that it offers a more accurate picture of the nation's population, a need emphasized by the fact that the 1990 census was the first in the nation's history to be less accurate than the one before.

Despite what its critics say, statistical sampling is an entirely respectable method of proceeding. The Census Bureau first began using it in 1940 and it is backed by a panel from the National Academy of Sciences. Moreover, sampling is used only as a supplement; the aim is to count at least 90 percent of the people by conventional canvassing.

But if sampling is done, the General Accounting Office reports, Pennsylvania loses in sensitive areas - \$ 102 million trimmed from Medicaid funding, \$ 3.6 million for foster care and \$ 2 million from vocational rehabilitation for those with disabilities.

States like California and Texas would see their allocations go up; not only have their populations been growing, but they are home to some of the people more likely to be missed in a traditional count.

Pennsylvania's loss is not to be underestimated, but in the greater scheme of things the adjustment is relatively small. (By comparison, the state is seeking \$ 11.3 billion in the tobacco settlement. And the amount lost would be less than half of the cost of one new sports stadium in Pittsburgh.)

So parochialism aside, the best deal for taxpayers is for federal dollars to be spent on the basis of the most accurate information, and statistical sampling is the best way to get a fair picture of reality.

LOAD-DATE: March 9, 1999

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**The Record (Bergen County, NJ)**

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**March 9, 1999; TUESDAY; ALL EDITIONS**

SECTION: OPINION; Pg. L07

LENGTH: 964 words

**HEADLINE: WHY WE'RE COUNTING ON A DUAL-COUNT CENSUS**

SOURCE: Wire services

BYLINE: BILL PASCRELL JR.

BODY:

PRACTICALLY everyone knows that every ten years a census is taken, yet its significance is at best fuzzy. The fathers of our nation thought the census was so important that it was one of the first things they put into our Constitution.

Even though it is probably not on most folks radar screens, a brouhaha is shaping up in Congress over the census, and it has wide-ranging implications for New Jersey and America. The fight that is erupting is over the use of statistical sampling methods in the year 2000 census.

Statistical methods are scientifically proven techniques designed to produce a more accurate count of the American people. When we talk about using statistical methods in the census, we are not talking about some kind of hocus-pocus or quasi-scientific analysis.

Sampling is supported by groups like the National Academy of Sciences. These aren't political people with an ax to grind. They simply want to do things better.

In addition to being a vehicle for the re-carving of congressional districts within states and for reapportioning Congress, that is, determining how many of the 435 Members of the U.S. House of Representatives each state gets, the primary purpose of the census is to serve as a basis for the disbursement of almost \$ 200 billion annually in federal aid to New Jersey and the other states.

The census helps us provide a quality education for our children, keep our neighborhoods and streets free of crime and drugs, rid our community of toxic waste, and enhance our vital system of transportation. And when New Jersey is 49th out of the 50 states in terms of getting a return on the tax dollars we send to Washington, we better know just how many folks live here.

The 1990 Census was the first in history to be less accurate than its predecessor. The job is just not getting done, and large segments of our population are being missed.

In 1995, as mayor of Paterson, I urged the U.S. Census Bureau to test the value of sampling with more accurate census techniques.

Paterson was one of three cities chosen to test these methodologies.

Through the use of these techniques, it was discovered that the 1990 census had missed 8,000 Patersonians.

But this is not solely an urban problem, as opponents of statistical methods would have us believe. Indeed, in 1990 some 10 million Americans were not counted and another six million were counted

twice. The use of statistical methods in the 2000 census will allow these people to be counted and to be heard.

Many Republicans believe that the motive for pushing for statistical methods is a political attempt to boost the supposed Democratic urban "base" and to neutralize the allegedly more GOP-friendly suburban vote, because most undercounted populations tend to live in Democratic-leaning cities, they reason.

This is the politics of cynicism at its worst, and even if this were the case, the truth remains that the use of statistical methods would yield a more accurate count. This is, after all, what the census is all about.

Recently, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a mixed opinion that spells an uncertain future for statistical sampling. The court, in a 5-4 ruling, prohibited the use of statistical methods for the purpose of apportioning members of Congress among the states. But the court opined that a sampling-based census could be used for drawing congressional election districts and in distributing federal aid.

So then what is all the hullabaloo about the census? The problem is twofold.

First, funding for the 2000 census runs out June 15, and a partisan fight is shaping up in Congress between Democrats and moderate Republicans who favor sampling and an accurate census and those who want to bury their heads in the sand and deny the merits of this scientifically accepted technique.

The stakes are high. Some Republican members of Congress have stated publicly that they will shut down the government if they have to in order to defeat sampling. Census Director Dr. Kenneth Prewitt has said, however, that the bureau is planning to move ahead with plans to employ statistical methods in a followup survey shortly after the 2000 census is completed in order to determine how many Americans were missed. These numbers will be able to be used for everything except for reapportionment.

This brings us to the second obstacle. Since the Supreme Court's ruling leaves open the possibility of using sampling for everything but reapportionment, Congress is going to be arguing over funds so that the Census Bureau can do two counts and in essence keep two sets of books.

It will be difficult to get the money to do one count right, let alone two, but it will be worth the fight. If we do not move ahead, we will be paying more for a less accurate census.

Conducting dual counts is best path to follow, even if it is an imperfect one. Despite the Census Bureau's well-intentioned plans for a mass mobilization of community-based volunteers to ferret out every man, woman, and child, even the bureau would admit that this effort is sure

to fall short.

We know statistical methods work and to not utilize them would be like using a pair of manicure scissors to cut the grass in Central Park.

We have to get the most accurate score of the citizenry as possible. A distorted or inaccurate count is a disservice to the American people, who after all, are footing the bill.

America needs and deserves an accurate census, and we can no longer count heads simply by counting heads.

Bill Pascrell Jr. is a member of the House Census Caucus, a bipartisan group that advocates statistical sampling methods.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: March 9, 1999

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**THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN**

**March 9, 1999, Tuesday CITY EDITION**

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1

LENGTH: 612 words

**HEADLINE: State's Miscount Tally Tall Wrong Census Numbers Cost Millions**

BYLINE: David Zizzo, Staff Writer

BODY:

People we couldn't find have cost Oklahoma more than \$ 13 million.

That's according to a federal study on a one-year impact of the

last U.S. census in 1990 - and on a rough way of extending that impact for the decade since.

"It's a crude estimate," Phil Schiliro said. Schiliro is chief of staff for Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., the state that lost the most federal funding because of the inaccurate 1990 census.

Census officials say the 1990 census missed more than 4 million people. Of those, 57,378 people were believed living in Oklahoma.

Since much of the federal money is doled out to states based on population, states where population counts were lower than they should be got less federal money than they should have. A study by the Government Accounting Office shows how much states would gain and lose in one year (1998) had we counted things more accurately.

If we did, the General Accounting Office concluded, Oklahoma would have received \$ 1.38 million more in federal money, most of which would be for Medicaid. Schiliro said impact for the decade can be estimated roughly by multiplying that one-year figure by 10.

The Government Accounting Office, however, said formulas, grants and other things change from year to year, and multiplying by 10 would not be accurate. Schiliro said it's close enough. Besides, he said, the estimate could be conservative because the report did not include grants from several government programs.

The report, which closely studied census impact on 15 federal programs, said use of adjusted census figures would have reallocated \$ 449 million among the 50 states in one year.

There are no plans to reallocate that money, however.

"This is hypothetical," Government Accounting Office economist Bob Dinkelmeyer said. "This is a 'what if' exercise."

But the report, presented to Congress last week, shows the effect of something politicians are arguing about - statistical sampling. The 2000 census will use both a traditional head count of people in America and population figures adjusted through statistical sampling.

A Supreme Court ruling said the head count must be used to allocate seats in Congress among the states. States that gained population could gain seats at the expense of slower-growing states. Other uses of census figures, such as allocation of funding, could be based on figures adjusted by statistical sampling formulas, which census officials say are more accurate.

Census experts say minorities and young people are undercounted more than other groups. The Government Accounting Office study showed states with the highest percentage of undercounted people border Mexico. The top states by percentage were, in order,

California, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

Most of the states whose populations were undercounted are in the South and West. If sampling were used to allocate funds, the Government Accounting Office said, "funding would generally shift from Northeastern and Midwestern states to the Southern and Western states."

Schiliro said those Northeastern and Midwestern states are taking money that should be going to the states that got undercounted.

"It reminds me of people who get a check in the mail, but it's not for them," he said.

California, which accounted for about 20 percent of the adjusted population, would receive almost half the reallocation if Congress decides to use sampling to dole out money. The four states

bordering Mexico accounted for more than a third of the adjusted population and would receive almost 75 percent of the reallocation of federal funds.

LOAD-DATE: March 10, 1999

Message Sent To: \_\_\_\_\_

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Bureau of the Census**  
Washington, DC 20233-0001

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OCT 27 1999

Ms. Karen K. Narasaki  
Executive Director  
National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium  
1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1200  
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Ms. Narasaki:

Thank you for your letter on behalf of the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium (NAPALC) expressing concerns about the U.S. Census Bureau's efforts to include your organization in the development and implementation of our marketing and promotion campaign.

The Census Bureau recognizes that partners like NAPALC need to be informed about the messages being delivered to their communities to ensure that the complementary materials they are producing are as effective as possible. We understand that Jennifer Marks, Chief of the Census 2000 Publicity Office, has met with you and a representative from Kang & Lee to address your concerns. In addition, Jennifer and I are both scheduled to participate in your national conference on October 29, 1999. We look forward to discussing issues of interest to you during that meeting.

With respect to your specific concern regarding the *Glossary of Terms*, the Census Bureau's Publicity Office forwarded NAPALC a draft of the *Glossary* in Chinese, Hmong, Japanese, Cambodian (Khmer), Korean, Laotian, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese for your review in August. This *Glossary*, created by Kang & Lee, was finalized on September 17, 1999, and uploaded to our Internet site for use by all partner organizations. Asian language logos, created by Kang & Lee, also were provided to NAPALC prior to their release and are available on our Internet site as well. In addition, the Public Information Office has pulled together a video of the national monuments and other images to be used in your informational videos.

Let me assure you that the Publicity Office will continue to keep NAPALC up-to-date on the direction and content of the campaign. I have asked Census Bureau officials, including Ms. Marks; Ms. Nampeo McKenney, Senior Research and Technical Advisor; and Brenda August, Chief of the Partnership and Data Services Branch, to develop procedures to ensure that NAPALC and other key organizations receive Census 2000 materials and information as they become available. This includes information about the advertising campaign, in-language publications, and detailed information about the Questionnaire Assistance Centers and the Telephone Questionnaire Assistance Program.

Census Bureau policy prohibits the dissemination of advance copies of the questionnaire. However, language guides should be available by the end of the year, and text has been included in our Internet advertising to Asian Indian, Japanese, Korean, and Chinese communities regarding the language guides and how to access them via the Internet. We also have agreed to include clips of the census questionnaire in the video mentioned earlier.

The Census Bureau will be working closely with all our partners to identify appropriate locations for the Questionnaire Assistance Centers. We encourage affiliate members of NAPALC to contact our regional offices to help identify effective locations, recruit volunteers and staff members, and obtain information regarding the sites to be established in the months ahead.

Finally, in response to your suggestions about the advance letter, the design and content of both the letter and the envelope have been finalized, and no further changes can be made at this late date. However, in our publicity campaign, we will emphasize messages concerning the availability of "in-language" census forms via the advance letter.

Thank you again for writing and for your continuing efforts to ensure that Census 2000 is a success. The Census Bureau looks forward to working with you in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

signed Kenneth Prewitt

Kenneth Prewitt  
Director

cc: Secretary William Daley, Department of Commerce  
Karen Tramantano, White House Chief of Staff Office  
✓ Laura Efurd, White House Office of Public Liasion  
Martina Hone, Department of Commerce  
Brenda August, Bureau of the Census  
Eliot Kang, Kang & Lee  
Margaret Chin, Chair, Asian American Advisory Committee

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Los Angeles Times

July 5, 1999, Monday, Valley Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 1; Zones Desk

LENGTH: 1226 words

HEADLINE: ACCURATE COUNT SOUGHT FOR ASIAN IMMIGRANTS;  
CENSUS: COALITION WILL TRY TO CONVINCE RELUCTANT AND NON-ENGLISH-  
SPEAKING  
RESIDENTS TO FILL OUT FORMS IN 2000 TO GAIN POLITICAL CLOUT AND  
GREATER SHARE OF  
FEDERAL FUNDS.

BYLINE: ANNETTE KONDO, TIMES STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Years ago in Vietnam, the census meant the government wanted to keep a close eye on you--to make sure you carried the proper identification, lived where you were supposed to and could be easily found for the military draft.

Los Angeles Times July 5, 1999, Monday,

It's a cultural carry-over that still evokes fear among some Vietnamese in this country when they are asked to fill out census forms.

Mindful of these fears, the U.S. Census Bureau was careful to avoid the Vietnamese words for census that translate as "investigation of population," said Xuan Nhi Van Ho, a Census Bureau community partnership specialist. Instead, the gentler "Thong ke dan so" ("survey of population") is now used on census forms.

Such are the nuances involved in convincing some Asians to take part in the 2000 census.

Those subtleties are being woven into the first nationwide education and media campaign in Asian communities to improve census participation and prevent an undercount. The Census Bureau estimated that its 1990 count missed about 2.3% of Asians nationwide.

"It's a challenge for us," said Karen Narasaki, executive director of the Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium in Washington, D.C., which organized the largely grass-roots project and expects to contribute about \$ 1 million toward it.

Los Angeles Times July 5, 1999, Monday,

"We have a lot of people in households with no one over the age of 13 who can speak English," she said. "We have people from countries like Vietnam where the census was used to identify men for the military. And you have a wave of anti-immigrant legislation that makes the community afraid to participate."

Advocates consider next year's census especially critical in Southern California: The Census Bureau recently estimated that Los Angeles County has nearly 1.2 million Asians and Pacific Islanders, the most of any county in the country, while Orange County ranks third with about 344,000. Honolulu County was second with nearly 600,000.

Those numbers are crucial because they help determine federal funding for community services. Strength in numbers is also the first step toward political empowerment, which is still coalescing in Asian communities.

Economically, the 1990 undercount hit communities hard, said attorney Bonnie Tang of the Asian Pacific American Legal Center in Los Angeles, which is leading the state's Asian American agencies in the census effort. Millions of dollars were lost for schools, senior services, child care and health centers.

But the undercount did spur the national outreach and media campaign, "the largest Asian American education effort on a single issue," Narasaki said.

Unlike the Latino community, united primarily by Spanish, Asians are a polyglot of both culture and language.

Because the diverse Asian community isn't served by a few dominant media outlets--"We don't have Univision or BET," Narasaki pointed out--delivering the census message will involve dozens of sources, from a Thai cable TV station to a Cambodian newspaper.

And every Asian group has different ways of being coaxed and encouraged to take part in the census.

"If you ask Koreans why did they come here, they say it was for their kids," said Casey Chung, chief executive of NEO Media International, a video production company. A Korean public service ad should highlight the long-term benefit of the census for future generations, he suggested.

Dreaming of the perfect ad pitch, Chung mused about the desirability of landing a Korean celebrity, such as Dodger pitcher Chan Ho Park or golf phenom Se Ri Pak, for a public service spot.

Chung was in his Koreatown office last week brainstorming with the Census

Bureau's Jennie Choo, a Korean community partnership expert, and Lynne Choy

Uyeda, a media partnership specialist.

Chung plans to donate his services to produce a video, with help from corporate sponsors and Korean cable TV stations.

Similar meetings are taking place in Asian communities from Little Saigon to Monterey Park.

In addition to the media campaign, an education program at the community level is also in the works: setting up booths at events like next weekend's Lotus Festival, a popular Southeast Asian event in Echo Park, and visits to temples, churches and community organizations.

Data from next year's census hold far-reaching implications.

"We're at a point where the Asian and Pacific Islander community is becoming empowered," Tang said, and the first step toward that empowerment--voting--is closely tied to census numbers.

The federal Voting Rights Act mandates that when a voting population meets certain standards of size and English illiteracy, voting materials must be provided in the needed language.

"We anticipate after the 2000 census, Chinese and Korean will be required in Orange County," Tang said. Vietnamese and Spanish are already mandated.

The Cambodian community--the largest population outside Cambodia--may also be close to meeting that language requirement, she said.

The Southland's Cambodian community, centered in Long Beach, is sizable enough to be represented on the City Council, said census community specialist Ruben Treviso, a Vietnam veteran who speaks Vietnamese, some Cambodian and Jarai Montagnard--the language of the Montagnard, a Vietnamese hill tribe.

"The ones I'm talking to escaped prison camp at age 5 or 6," Treviso said. "I tell these young men and women: 'This is your future.' "

The 1990 census counted about 18,000 Cambodians in Long Beach, but the city did its own survey and reported 36,000, said Sovann Tith, executive director of the United Cambodian Community. In Los Angeles County, the count was 29,806, but Tith said many estimates put the number closer to 60,000.

With memories of the Khmer Rouge's reign of terror and a high rate of English illiteracy, many families are fearful of government forms or simply can't read

them, Tith said.

The Filipino community has always been plagued by an undercount, partly because its members were identified by their Spanish surnames, said Joel Jacinto, executive director of Search to Involve Pilipino Americans.

"In the year 2000, we are likely to be the largest Asian Pacific Islanders group in the nation," Jacinto said.

In Los Angeles County, the 1990 census identified Filipinos as the second-largest Asian ethnic group, after the Chinese.

Uyeda cautioned, however, that although Filipinos can claim to be the largest Asian population, politicians will always say "Show me the numbers."

Many Filipino Americans, like many Japanese Americans and Chinese Americans, have lived in Los Angeles County for generations.

These groups often differ from newer immigrants because they are familiar with the decennial census and are English speakers.

But census workers say that even some longtime Asian American residents distrust the government tally.

Los Angeles Times July 5, 1999, Monday,

Some Japanese Americans who are first and second generation still harbor fears that census numbers were used to identify them for placement in internment camps during World War II, Tang said.

Convincing perennially reluctant residents will not be easy.

"I talked to one older Filipino couple at a festival, and they had been living in the Valley for 50 years and never filled out the forms," said Susan Ng, a Census Bureau community specialist for the Asian community. "That's amazing--they missed about five censuses."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: From left, Casey Chung of NEO Media International and Lynne Choy Uyeda and Jennie Choo of U.S. Census Bureau discuss outreach plans.

PHOTOGRAPHER: PAUL MORSE / Los Angeles Times

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: July 5, 1999



**ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND**

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

**MEMO**

April 30, 1999

**TO:** Interested Parties

**FROM:** Glenn D. Magpantay  
Asian American Democracy Project Director

**RE:** AALDEF's Census Policy Advocacy Issues

Following is a brief listing of the main policy issues AALDEF is advancing on the Census. In the coming weeks, we will be developing fact sheets or briefing papers on each item.

- advocating and strengthening the confidentiality of census information as it pertains to protecting undocumented immigrants
- ensuring the appropriate placement of bilingual census enumerators in neighborhoods with new immigrant communities or new Asian languages and dialects not reflected in prior census data
- answering the "English proficiency" and "educational attainment" questions for purposes of making bilingual ballots and voting materials available in Korean
- using statistical sampling to supplement an enumeration (or headcount) to correct the undercount of racial and ethnic minorities, children, and the poor
- facilitating community input to develop the Census Bureau's bilingual outreach plans, and paid advertising campaign
- advocating to making financial resources available for community-based organizations to develop and execute their own census outreach and advocacy efforts
- seeking a tabulation method of multi-racial responses that does not misportray the Asian American community
- seeking a moratorium on INS raids while census enumerators are canvassing neighborhoods
- eliminating the citizenship first preference and prohibition against hiring legal permanent residents for census positions



**ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND**

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

May 5, 1999

COMMERCE SECRETARY'S 2000 CENSUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
CENSUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATIONS  
CENSUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE HISPANIC POPULATIONS

Dear Committeemembers:

Enclosed is a copy of AALDEF's letter to Commerce Associate Under Secretary Martina Hone and Census Director Dr. Kenneth Prewitt surveying our concerns about the confidentiality of census information, particularly as it protects the anonymity of undocumented immigrants. As we stated in the letter, we are concerned that the federal statutory provisions making census information confidential may be compromised in light of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996. Thus, we have asked the Bureau to clarify its position on this matter.

The Bureau, with support from The White House and the Commerce Department, has asked the Attorney General to issue an advisory opinion on this matter. Commerce Secretary Daley believes, and The White House position is, that the confidentiality provision *has not* been compromised. Both hope the Attorney General will come to that same conclusion. If she does not come to such a conclusion, we understand the President is willing to sign an Executive Order to remedy the problem.

But our legal analysis makes it difficult to believe that the Attorney General can come to such a conclusion given the current state of the law. Furthermore, even a favorable opinion or executive order will not allay our fears. In light of more recent research, it seems that only a technical amendment by Congress or a rule promulgation by INS – recognizing that the confidentiality provisions of the Census Act are exceptions to IRAIRA's reporting provisions – will sufficiently resolve the apparent conflict of the statutes to the satisfaction of a court of law.

Nevertheless, we are working closely with the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, and White House to resolve this dilemma. I will keep you informed of any further developments. Please contact me if you have any questions or would like to discuss this issue further.

Sincerely,

Glenn D. Magpantay, Esq.  
NAPIL Equal Justice Fellow  
Asian American Democracy Project Director



**ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND**

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

April 9, 1999

VIA FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION AND U.S. MAIL

Martina Hone

Associate Under Secretary for Economic and Statistical Administration

Kenneth Prewitt

Director of the U.S. Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce

Washington, DC 20230

Dear Ms. Hone and Dr. Prewitt:

The Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California and Asian Law Caucus are writing to express our concerns about the confidentiality of census information, particularly as it protects the anonymity of undocumented immigrants. The federal statutory provisions making census information confidential, codified at Title 13, Sections 8 and 9 of the United States Code, may be compromised in light of recent legislation, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IRAIRA) and Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Welfare Reform Act). We believe that absent appropriate clarification, we will be unable to recommend to undocumented immigrants that they fully participate in the upcoming census. We ask you to clarify the Bureau's position on this matter.

The confidentiality of census information helps encourage all people, especially immigrants, to participate in the census. With the confidentiality provisions, undocumented immigrants can fill out the Census form without the fear that any information they provide will later be transmitted, or obtained by, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Internal Revenue Service, local Police Departments, and building landlords.

However, the federal statute making census information confidential and privileged, codified at Title 13, Sections 8 and 9 of the United States Code, may be compromised in light of more recent legislation. Section 9 of the Census Act states that:

Neither the Secretary, nor any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, or local governmental census liaison, may . . . (1) use information furnished . . . for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it is supplied; or (2) make any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified; or (3) permit anyone other than the sworn officers and employees of the Department or bureau or agency thereof to examine the individual reports. 13 U.S.C. § 9.

Additionally, Section 8(c) provides:

In no case shall information furnished under this section be used to the detriment of any respondent or other person to whom such information relates, except in the prosecution of alleged violations of this title. 13 U.S.C. § 8(c).

However, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IRAIRA) states that:

(a) *Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law*, a Federal, State, or local government entity or official may not prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from sending to, or receiving from, the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual.

(b) *Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law*, no person or agency may prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity from doing any of the following with respect to information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual:

(1) Sending such information to, or requesting or receiving such information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service . . . .

(3) Exchanging such information with any other Federal, State, or local government entity. 8 U.S.C. § 1373 (a), (b) (emphasis added).

Alongside IRAIRA, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Welfare Reform Act) states that:

*Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal, State, or local law*, no State or local government entity may be prohibited, or in any way restricted, from sending to or receiving from the Immigration and Naturalization Service information regarding the immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of an alien in the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1644 (emphasis added).

Both IRAIRA and the Welfare Reform Act apparently conflict with the Census Act's confidentiality provisions, if an agency were to report, or seek such information about, the identity and whereabouts of undocumented immigrants.<sup>1</sup>

Identifying and locating undocumented immigrants would be an easy process. According to John Thompson, Associate Director of the Decennial Census, we understand

---

<sup>1</sup> The Census Act is explicit as to the confidentiality of reports in the judicial process:

Copies of census reports which have been so retained shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the individual or establishment concerned, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding. 13 U.S.C. § 9.

This provision makes clear that census information, without the consent of the individual holding the privilege, cannot be used in any immigration or deportation hearing. But this says nothing about locating the whereabouts of undocumented immigrants.

that neither the census long form nor short form inquire into a respondent's immigration status. The long form does, however, ask about citizenship. Thus, the INS, which has lists of immigrants or aliens in the United States, could also seek census reports listing non-citizens. By comparing the two lists, INS will be able to identify undocumented immigrants.

Unless the Bureau can demonstrate a clear absence of a conflict, we believe that several steps must be taken to resolve this conflict and dispel the fear that immigrants have about the census.

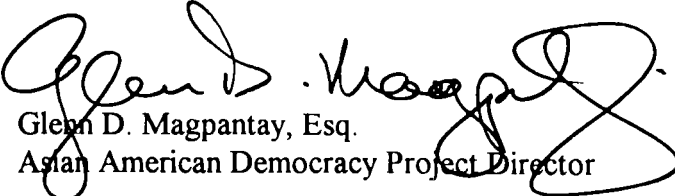
The most definitive action, and perhaps the only effective action, is a legislative change to IRAIRA and the Welfare Reform Act. This could be the complete elimination of the conflicting provisions of IRAIRA and the Welfare Reform Act, striking 8 U.S.C. § 1373 (a), (b), and 8 U.S.C. § 1644. Alternatively, a narrow and simple technical amendment to IRAIRA and the Welfare Reform Act, clarifying that the provisions are limited by Sections 8 and 9 of the Census Act, would also resolve this apparent conflict.

Second, INS regulations have not been promulgated on the relevant provisions of IRAIRA and the Welfare Reform Act. INS regulations which recognize that Sections 8 and 9 of the Census Act are exceptions to these provisions would also resolve the apparent conflict.

Lastly, a legal memorandum from the Executive Branch would provide some help in resolving the apparent conflict. This could be an Executive Order from the President barring the request and/or transfer of identifiable census information between federal agencies. In addition, an Advisory Opinion from the U.S. Attorney General and/or Advisory Opinions from the Legal Counsels of the U.S. Commerce Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service stating that the recent legislation, IRAIRA and the Welfare Reform Act, cannot be read to overcome the restrictions of the Census Act. A document from the highest possible officer in the administration would carry the most persuasive value in reconciling the statutes.

We are eager to work with you to resolve this issue. Please contact the undersigned at AALDEF at 212-966-5932 to arrange a meeting or to discuss this issue further.

Sincerely,

  
Glenn D. Magpantay, Esq.  
Asian American Democracy Project Director



# Asian American CENSUS 2000 UPDATE

## Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

### March 1999

## Asian Americans and Census 2000

Every ten years the federal government takes a Census – a count – of the entire population of the United States. The next census is scheduled for **April 1st, 2000**. Census data is used as a basis to:

- allocate federal and state benefits to communities, such as the building schools, hospitals, and playgrounds, hiring teachers, and providing services for the elderly;
- enforce civil rights laws;
- determine the availability of bilingual ballots and voting materials;
- distribute the 435 Congressional seats among the states; and
- redraw congressional, and state and local legislative district lines.

With so much at stake, an accurate count of the Asian American community is crucial.

Unfortunately, the 1990 Census missed 2.3% of all Asian Americans nationally. Asian Americans are one of the fastest growing minority groups in the nation, estimated to number more than 10 million. But if the Census in 2000 again undercounts Asian Americans, the community will lose out on its fair share of federal and state funds for social services and political representation.

An accurate count of the Asian American community is particularly important in the

Northeast. However, Northeastern cities and states with large Asian American populations routinely experienced higher undercount rates.

### 1990 Census Undercount

|               | Total Pop.<br>Rate | Asian<br>Rate | Net Asians<br>Missed |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| United States | 1.6%               | 2.3%          | 170,000              |
| New York      | 1.5%               | 3.2%          | 22,760               |
| Massachusetts | 0.5%               | 3.9%          | 5,830                |
| New Jersey    | 0.6%               | 1.7%          | 4,758                |
| Connecticut   | 0.6%               | 2.8%          | 1,461                |
| Pennsylvania  | 0.3%               | 2.5%          | 3,508                |
| Rhode Island  | 0.1%               | 4.1%          | 791                  |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau website, LCEF

**New York** – Even with the nation's second largest Asian American population, Asian New Yorkers were undercounted at a rate much higher than the national average, or **3.2%**. An accurate census count is especially important in New York City, where no Asian American has ever been elected to any city council, state legislative, or congressional district, despite the City's population of over 800,000 Asian Americans.

**Massachusetts** – Asian Americans in the Bay State were undercounted at a rate of **3.9%**, the highest of all the New England states.

**New Jersey** – With the nation's sixth largest Asian American population, Asian Americans in the Garden State were undercounted at a rate of **1.7%**. In Jersey City, where large Filipino and South Asian populations reside, the **3.5%** undercount rate was starkly higher than the national, and double the state rate. ☺

### In this issue:

|                                           |   |
|-------------------------------------------|---|
| Asian American Democracy Project Launched | 2 |
| Update from the Nation's Capitol          | 3 |
| Meeting with New Census Director          | 4 |
| Reaching Asian American Communities       | 5 |

The Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund (AALDEF) is the first organization on the East Coast dedicated to promoting the legal rights of Asian American through litigation, legal advocacy, and community education. AALDEF is affiliated with the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium in Washington, DC, Asian Law Caucus in San Francisco, and Asian Pacific American Legal Center in Los Angeles.

## Asian American Democracy Project

In the Fall, AALDEF, through the National Association for Public Interest Law (NAPIL) Equal Justice Fellowship program, launched its Democracy Project, to ensure an accurate count of Asian Americans in Census 2000 and expand Asian American voting rights. The Project Director is Glenn D. Magpantay, a graduate of New England School of Law, who brings several years of experience working in electoral and voting reform, community organizing, and lobbying.



Already, AALDEF has testified before the New York City Council Subcommittee on Immigration and met with the U.S. Census Bureau Director on special issues of concern to the Asian American community in the Census.

AALDEF's census program includes *litigation, advocacy, and community education*. The program focuses on New York City, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

### ⇒ Litigation

AALDEF represented the New York-based National Korean American Service and Education Consortium and individuals as defendant-intervenors in both Census cases recently decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. AALDEF supported the Bureau's use of statistical sampling in the Census to correct for the expected undercount of Asian Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities.

Now that the Court has ruled against using the most modern scientific techniques, getting an accurate count of the Asian American community will be determined by Congressional funding, the Bureau's outreach in hard-to-reach communities, and local community education efforts. See article, *U.S. Supreme Court Rejects Sampling* on page 3.

### ⇒ Advocacy

AALDEF is presenting issues of special concern to the Asian American community to Census Bureau officials and policy-makers in Washington and locally. We seek

- full Congressional funding for the Census, including funds for statistical sampling;
- availability of bilingual Census materials;
- hiring of bilingual Census workers; and
- placement of bilingual enumerators in neighborhoods with new immigrant and linguistically isolated Asian Americans.

In achieving these goals, AALDEF is incorporating its advocacy work into community education efforts.

### ⇒ Community Education

Locally, we are promoting *culturally sensitive* and *language/dialect-specific* community education efforts to ensure every Asian American participates in the Census. Further, our community education will highlight special issues of concern, such as the *confidentiality of information* given to Census workers and the need to answer *questions determining English proficiency* correctly.

The confidentiality is especially critical in counting both undocumented and legal immigrants and families crowded into apartments meant for fewer people. The English proficiency questions are used to determine the availability of bilingual materials, but in the past, individuals may have answered this question in a way that misrepresents the actual need for such materials. ☉



**Asian American Legal Defense  
& Education Fund (AALDEF)**

99 Hudson Street, 12<sup>th</sup> floor  
New York, New York 10013

email: AALDEF@worldnet.att.net

ph:212-966-5932; fax:212-966-4303

## UPDATE FROM WASHINGTON, DC



### U.S. Supreme Court Rejects Sampling in Census Cases

On January 25, 1999, the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the federal government's use of modern scientific techniques, namely statistical sampling, in Census 2000 to correct the undercount of Asian Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities in its decision in two Census cases, *US Department of Commerce v. US House of Representatives* and *Clinton v. Glavin*.

In both cases, AALDEF represented the National Korean American Service and Education Consortium and Korean New Yorkers as defendant-intervenors. The law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison was co-counsel.

Sampling, as a supplement to a headcount, was recommended by the National Academy of Sciences to correct for the undercounts. Sampling is a scientifically accepted and more cost efficient way to ensure a total count. The Supreme Court still rejected sampling.

Kenneth Kimerling, AALDEF Legal Director, said, "We believe the Supreme Court was wrong. Nevertheless, its decision only holds that sampling cannot be used to apportion or distribute the 435 Congressional seats among the States. A census which uses sampling can still be used to redistrict within states, as well as distribute federal funds. The battle now shifts back to Congress and the fight over whether monies for sampling will be included in this year's budget."

Believing that such funding is unlikely to be appropriated by the current Congress, Margaret Fung, AALDEF Executive Director, said, "To preserve the Asian American community's fair share of federal and state funds for social services and political representation, we will now step-up our community education efforts to ensure every Asian American is counted." ☺



### U.S. Congress: Funding for Census 2000

**Fiscal Year 1999** - Late last year, partly due to disagreements over the use of sampling, the White House and Congress agreed only to fund the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce (the Census Bureau is a branch of the Department of Commerce) until **June 15, 1999**. Over \$1 billion was allocated for the Census Bureau's activities. These funds will be used for many purposes, including:

- \$ 23 million - opening and staffing all Local Census Offices -
  - 29 in the Greater New York City and Northern New Jersey areas;
  - 11 in Massachusetts.
- \$ 17 million - promotion, outreach, and marketing
- \$ 35 million - modification of Census forms for six people per household to respond

By June 15, the remainder of the budgets for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce must be appropriated, or all three agencies will shut down.

Write to: Rep. Harold Rogers (R-KY), Chairman, House Appropriations Subcomm. on Commerce, Justice, and State, at Capitol, Rm. H309; Wash., DC 20515; and urge him to "support full funding for the Census Bureau, which includes funds for sampling."

**Fiscal Year 2000** - The President recently submitted his budget request to Congress for this fiscal year. His budget includes almost **\$3 billion** to fund all the operations of Census 2000, including the advertising campaign and hiring of thousands of temporary workers to follow up personally with every household that does not return the form by mail. But since the President's budget was prepared before the Supreme Court's decision on sampling, the budget will be significantly increased to try to correct for expected undercounts.

(continued on next page)

## AALDEF Meets with New Census Director

In October, the Senate confirmed **Dr. Kenneth Prewitt** to be the new Director of the Census Bureau. On January 22, 1999, Glenn Magpantay, AALDEF Democracy Project Director, participated in a meeting with Dr. Prewitt, organized by the Carnegie Corporation. Also attending were the Deputy Assistant to President Clinton, Commerce Department Undersecretaries, and the Bureau's Associate Director for the Decennial Census.

AALDEF raised concerns over the ad campaign, confidentiality of Census information, availability of bilingual materials, and placement of bilingual enumerators. The high ranking officials were all very receptive to these concerns, and AALDEF will be following up in the near future. ☺



## Tabulating Multi-Racial Responses



The Census 2000 form will now allow respondents to check more than one racial category to identify themselves. Currently, federal agencies such as the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Justice are trying to decide how multiple race responses will be tabulated. Tabulation methods vary. If a respondent checks "Black" and "Korean," she could be counted as "Black-Korean," "Black" and "Korean," half-Black and half-Korean, or as someone who checked more than one response.

Race data is critical in enforcing civil rights laws. Many civil rights statutes that protect minorities from discrimination based on race and national origin in education, employment, voting, and housing depend on accurate race data collected from the Census. Asian Americans are working closely with African American, Latino, and Native American communities to work out a consensus on a specific method of tabulation that does not displace any one group. ☺

(continued from previous page)

### U.S. Congress: Funding for Census 2000

In light of the Court's decision, **Rep. Dan Miller** (R-FL), Chairman of the House Subcommittee on the Census has proposed: (1) hiring an additional 100,000 additional census-takers to work in the hardest-to-count communities; (2) adding \$300 million to the advertising campaign; (3) providing federal grants to communities and nonprofits groups for outreach activities; (4) sending a second census form to all households; and (5) having Americorps help in the counting.

However, **Rep. Carolyn Maloney** (D-NY), the ranking minority member on the subcommittee, expressed reservations about the proposal and, along with 33 other Representatives introduced **H.R. 548**, to allow sampling to be used for non-apportionment purposes. U.S. Senators **Daniel P. Moynihan** (D-NY) and **Jeff Bingaman** (D-NM) introduced a companion bill, **S. 355**, in the Senate. ☺

### 1990 Undercount Rates and Numbers for Major Northeastern Cities and States

| State<br>City         | Net<br>Undercount | Undercount<br>Rate |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Massachusetts</b>  | <b>28,799</b>     | <b>0.50%</b>       |
| Boston                | 16,420            | 2.78%              |
| Lowell                | 2,333             | 2.21%              |
| Middlesex Co.         | 739               | 0.05%              |
| Plymouth Co.          | 1,124             | 0.26%              |
| Suffolk Co.           | 16,912            | 2.48%              |
| <b>New Jersey</b>     | <b>44,273</b>     | <b>0.60%</b>       |
| Elizabeth             | 3,624             | 3.19%              |
| Jersey City           | 8,377             | 3.5 %              |
| Newark                | 14,744            | 5.09%              |
| <b>New York State</b> | <b>272,036</b>    | <b>1.50%</b>       |
| New York City         | 244,582           | 3.23%              |
| Bronx                 | 61,979            | 4.90%              |
| Brooklyn              | 88,486            | 3.70%              |
| Manhattan             | 53,905            | 3.50%              |
| Queens                | 40,408            | 2.03%              |
| Nassau                | <9,899>           | <0.08%>            |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau website, LCEF

## REACHING ASIAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

### Bilingual Forms and Assistance

The Census Bureau recently announced a plan to reach bilingual households by providing the following services:



#### Census forms in five (5) languages:

**Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Spanish.** Although these forms will not be mailed initially to households on April 1<sup>st</sup>, they can be requested or picked up at Census Questionnaire Assistance Centers and participating community-based organizations.



#### 15 million Questionnaire Assistance

**Guides** in over 30 languages that will assist individuals in completing the Census forms.



#### Questionnaire Assistance Centers

(QAC) in neighborhoods, staffed with more than 15,000 bilingual workers to give oral assistance.



#### Telephone Questionnaire Assistance

Individuals will be able to call an 800 number to get assistance in filling out the form; operators will be fluent in Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Spanish, and other languages to be determined.



#### Advance Letter with instructions in

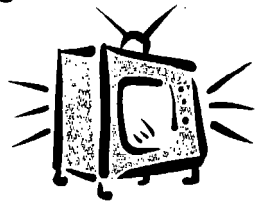
English, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Spanish. This letter will be sent to all households a few weeks before the actual Census questionnaires are mailed out. It will have instructions for obtaining a Census form in one of the five selected languages mentioned above. ☉

### Culturally Sensitive Media Outreach

For the first time, the Census Bureau will embark on paid advertising campaigns to increase participation in the Census. There will be three advertising campaigns, one for early education, another to increase the mail response rate, and a final campaign while census-takers canvas non-responding households.

At a Census dress-rehearsal taken in Sacramento last year, the ad campaign failed to effectively reach Asian communities. For example, the official Census slogan, "It's your future. Don't leave it blank!", did not make sense when translated into Asian languages.

AALDEF will be meeting with the advertising firms to help them develop culturally sensitive and linguistically appropriate messages and determine where to place ads. ☉



### Jobs with the Census Bureau

#### Census taker/bilingual worker positions

The Bureau is planning to recruit more than two million candidates to be census takers, and an additional 15,000 workers to staff Questionnaire Assistance Centers in neighborhoods across the country. To apply for a position in NY, NJ, or MA, call 1-888-325-7733.

#### Census Partnership Specialists

The Bureau is hoping to partner with community organizations to spread the word about Census 2000, and will hire Partnership Specialists to work with community-based organizations. There are several openings in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, call Tia Costello at 617-424-4977, and in New York/New Jersey, call Alice Chin at 212-620-7707, for more information. The NY/NJ Office is also looking for two more specialists to work with the South Asian and Cantonese-speaking Chinese communities, contact AALDEF at 212-966-5932 for a copy of the job announcements.

#### For more information contact:

**Glenn D. Magpantay**

**NAPIL Equal Justice Fellow and**

**Asian American Democracy Project Director**  
at 212-966-5932

***Yes, I want my community accurately counted in Census 2000!***

|                      |                                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name .....           | (.....) .....                     |
| Phone .....          | (.....) .....                     |
| Organization .....   | Fax .....                         |
| Street Address ..... | Email address .....               |
| City/State/Zip ..... | Languages/dialect(s) spoken ..... |

☐ Please send me regular *Asian American Census 2000 Updates* by: ☐ mail ☐ fax ☐ email  
☐ Send me more information about: ☐ Volunteer/internship opportunities  
☐ Jobs with the Census Bureau  
☐ AALDEF and becoming a member

Return to AALDEF Democracy Project, 99 Hudson Street, 12<sup>th</sup> floor, New York, NY 10013, or by fax 212-966-4303.

**1990 Census Undercount for Major Cities and Impact on the Loss of Schools and Teachers**

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau website, LCEF, Children's Defense Fund*

| City            | Total Net Undercount | Undercount Rate | # of Children Missed | # of Fewer Schools | # of Fewer Teachers |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| New York City   | 244,582              | 3.23%           | 66,579               | 99                 | 4,380               |
| Jersey City, NJ | 8,377                | 3.54%           | 2,735                | 5                  | 201                 |
| Elizabeth, NJ   | 3,624                | 3.19%           | 1,005                | 2                  | 74                  |
| Newark, NJ      | 14,744               | 5.09%           | 4,831                | 10                 | 355                 |
| Boston, MA      | 16,420               | 2.78%           | 4,861                | 10                 | 326                 |
| Lowell, MA      | 2,333                | 2.21%           | 875                  | 2                  | 59                  |



Asian American Democracy Project  
 Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund  
 99 Hudson Street, 12<sup>th</sup> floor  
 New York, NY 10013

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☒ **Census 2000 Update**  
***for Asian Americans***

**Lumahok  
sa Census 2000**

**Ang kalalabasan ng Census 2000  
ay may malaking kabuluhan sa iyo,  
iyong mga anak, at kumunidad.**

# **Mahalaga ang Iyong Sagot!**

**Ano ang Census 2000???**

Bawat sampung taon, binibilang ng Census Bureau ang kabuuang populasyon ng Estados Unidos. Ang susunod na bilangan ay tinatawag na "Census 2000" at gaganapin sa ika-1 ng Abril 2000. Kailangan ng gubyerno, mga negosyo at organisasyon ang hustong bilang ng populasyon sa pagpapamahagi ng pampublikong serbisyo. Mahalaga ang iyong pagsagot sa census forms para makarating ang mga benepisyo at serbisyo sa iyong kumunidad.

**Paano ginagamit ang Census?**

- Sa disisyon kung gaano kalaking pera ang tatanggapin ng mga iskwelahan sa iyong kumunidad
- Sa disisyon kung saan magtatayo ng ospital, child care centers, at kalsada
- Sa disisyon kung ilan ang kakatawan sa iyong state sa U.S. House of Representatives
- Sa paglalaan ng pera para sa job training programs at student loans
- Sa paghadlang sa diskriminasyon sa mga minoridad, may kapansanan at nakatatanda sa kanilang pinagtatrabahuhan

**Paano mangyayari ang pagbibilang?**

Sa maagang bahagi ng Marso 2000, bawat sambahayan ay tatanggap ng sulat tungkol sa census. Itatanong sa iyo sa sulat kung gusto mo ng census form na nasa salitang Intsik, Koreano, Tagalog o Vietnamese. Sa huling bahagi ng buwan, bawat sambahayan ay tatanggap ng census form sa koreo. Sa census form may mga tanong na tulad ng pangalan, kasarian, idad, istatus sa relasyon, etnisidad, at lahi ng lahat ng iyong kasama sa bahay.

**Sagutan ang Form!!!**

Nakatadhana sa batas na bawat sagot mo sa Census ay ituturing na kumpidensyal. Hindi pwedeng ipakita ang impormasyon dito kanino man o ipamahagi sa kahit na anong ahensya ng gubyerno na tulad ng Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) o Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Tanging ang kaunlaran ng iyong kumunidad ang magiging resulta ng iyong partisipasyon.



**Participate  
in Census 2000**

**The outcome of Census 2000 will  
have a major impact on you, your  
children, and your neighborhood.**

## **Your Response is Important!**

### **What is Census 2000 ?**

Every ten years, the Census Bureau counts the total number of people in the United States. The next count is called "**Census 2000**" and will be on April 1, 2000. The government, businesses and organizations need a complete count of the population to provide basic services. Completing the census forms will help **your neighborhood** receive **benefits and services**.

### **How is the Census used?**

- \* To decide how much money your community will get for **schools**
  - \* To decide where **hospitals, child care centers, and roads** will be built
- \* To decide how many **representatives** from your state will serve in the U.S. House of Representatives
  - \* To provide money for **job training programs and student loans**
- \* To prevent **discrimination** against minorities, the disabled and the elderly in the workplace

### **How will the count happen ?**

Early in March 2000, every household will receive a letter in the mail about the census. The letter will allow you to request census forms in **Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, or Vietnamese** if you prefer one of these languages over English. Later that month, every household in the United States will receive a census form in the mail. The census form will ask questions such as the name, sex, age, relationship, ethnic origin, and race of all the members in your household.

### **Fill out the form !!!**

By law, all of the individual answers you give in the Census are **confidential**. The information cannot be shared with any person or any government agency such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Filling the form out will only **help to improve your neighborhood**.



Produced by the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, Washington, DC, January 1999.  
Reproduction permitted only with attribution. "Your Response is Important"  
Contact: Glenn D. Magpantay, Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund (AALDEF)  
212-966-5932 or email at [AALDEF@worldnet.att.net](mailto:AALDEF@worldnet.att.net)

## Census 6/1

Barbara

1980 - did not work

1990 - worked

- Memo ~~to help~~ - don't interfere w/ Census ~~and~~ enumeration.
- All other enforcement  
Special clearance process
- Spoke w/ census about 1 year.

- Census - do a memo

- avoid routine press releases

- stay out of residential areas - INS what do you mean - ~~but~~ don't do sweeps but if bad ~~guy~~ guy - in the home

- ~~avoid~~ Census - time frame +

- level of coordination w/ INS + Census -

• defer when possible -

• ~~time~~ time sensitive

- How localized + time

- Area sweeps do that.

- Bilateral meetings between Census + INS  
Barbara Hughes -

~~not~~ not involved in den refusal - ~~INS~~  
INS coordinated

Robin J. Bachman 05/28/99 03:32:40 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP  
cc:  
bcc:  
Subject: Re: 2:30 pm

Sorry about the cryptic note.

The call was today, Friday.

Andy Pincus and Dan Marcus gave a briefing on the OLC opinion. There seemed to be a good collection of lawyers from the various immigrant advocacy groups. Marisa Demeo and Cecilia Munoz hosted the call. The groups' lawyers are receiving the opinion today and then Marisa is going to set up a follow-up call Tues or Wednesday.

When I have the paper, I'll share it with you.

Not too many questions. Glenn with the Asian American LDF (I think) asked if the INS and Daley letters could be changed into MOUs, he thought that would be more forceful. Dan Marcus said he'd look at it.

On a separate note, the INS raids issue came up again. One caller said that he had trouble in NC during the 98 dress rehearsals, seems INS raids were being held while the census dress rehearsal was in the field. Eileen Jacobs underscored the importance of making sure that raids are not going on during non-response follow-up (when the enumerators are going door-to-door). After Dan Marcus kinda punted the question, I mentioned that you were looking into this issue and that I'd ask you to touch base with Dan Marcus and Andy Pincus on this. So would ya? Sounds like this group of advocates would like a future call just on this issue.

I think that was about it.

Robin  
x66237

Irene Bueno

Irene Bueno



05/27/99 08:19:04 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Robin J. Bachman/WHO/EOP@EOP  
cc:

**THE CENSUS BUREAU WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO COUNT EVERYONE IN 2000**

**And Will Produce the Most Accurate Census Possible Using the Modern Scientific Methods**

**Here's How the Census Bureau Will Work to Count Everyone:**

**MAIL TO EVERY HOME THREE TIMES**

- \* Early March 2000: Letters will be mailed to every home in the nation alerting residents that census forms will be arriving soon.
- \* Mid-March 2000: Census forms will be delivered to every home by the Postal Service.
- \* Late March, 2000: Letters will be sent to all households reminding them to return the Census Form by April 1, 2000 -- CENSUS DAY.

**GO DOOR TO DOOR TO REACH HOMES THAT HAVE NOT RESPONDED**

- \* April to June 2000: More than 100,000 Census Bureau enumerators will go door to door to follow up with every household that did not respond to the mailings. We know that based on previous experience, *less than two-thirds* of all households will have mailed in their forms.

**USE NATIONAL ADVERTISING TO REACH EVERY AMERICAN WITH THE IMPORTANCE OF RESPONDING TO THE CENSUS**

- \* For the first time in history, the Census Bureau will put on a paid national advertising campaign urging everyone to participate in the census. The campaign will include television, radio and outdoor advertising.

**USE SPECIAL OUTREACH TO CONTACT AND ENCOURAGE EVERYONE TO RETURN THEIR CENSUS FORMS, INCLUDING PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HAVE A FIXED ADDRESS**

- \* A toll-free number will be advertised and available with multi-lingual operators to assist people with their forms. Special outreach and census forms in a variety of languages will be available in schools, civic and community centers, stores and malls, and other appropriate places. The Census Bureau will also send outreach workers to homeless shelters, soup kitchens and other locations used by people who do not have a residential address.

**AFTER THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN COLLECTED, THE CENSUS BUREAU WILL USE SCIENTIFIC METHODS TO ENSURE THAT THE CENSUS IS ACCURATE AND COMPLETE**

- \* As we learned in 1990, the Census will not reach everyone, no matter how hard the Bureau tries. After all of these mailings and visits have been completed and carefully tabulated, the professional statisticians of the Census Bureau will carry out the Accuracy & Coverage Evaluation (ACE), a quality check which completes the census by evaluating accuracy and correcting any undercount. Methods very similar to ACE were used in the 1980 and 1990 censuses to improve accuracy. These proven scientific methods will complete the count.

*Census 2000 will be the most accurate census possible completed using proven scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences and the vast majority of the professional scientific community.*

Robin J. Bachman

03/11/99 10:15:40  
AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: census clips, including Roll Call

ROLL CALL 3/11/99

GOP Girds For Census Battle First to Hold Job, He's Leaving  
For Private Sector <-- // headline 2 --> -->

By Jim VandeHei and John Mercurio

Fearing the loss of two dozen House seats if his party blinks, Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) has tapped former National Republican Congressional Committee Chairman Bill Paxon (N.Y.) to prepare GOP troops for a budget fight over the 2000 Census that could provoke a partial government shutdown.

At Hastert's request, Paxon huddled this week with NRCC Chairman Tom Davis (Va.), Republican media strategist Eddie Mahe and others to help devise a coordinated strategy to block President Clinton's plan to use sampling in the 2000 Census.

"I am one of a group of people trying to figure out how to keep Mr. Bill Clinton from imposing his political calculations on the census," Mahe said in an interview.

The impending battle will erupt in earnest next month when GOP leaders begin working on the funding bill for Commerce, Justice, State, the judiciary and related agencies. During last year's budget negotiations, Republicans and Clinton agreed to put off final decisions on whether to fund the use of sampling until this June, when the results of the Census Bureau's dress rehearsals would be available and the Supreme Court would have ruled on a much-anticipated legal challenge to sampling.

The budget fight follows the High Court's decision in late January that the bureau's plan to use sampling in the decennial for reapportionment of House seats violates the Census Act.

But according to pro-sampling Democrats' interpretation of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor's majority opinion, the federal government can, "if feasible," use sampling for the very different purpose of redistricting, or the redrawing of House district boundary lines, within each state.

Following the court's ruling, Census Bureau Director Kenneth Prewitt said the Clinton administration will seek an increased level of funding to conduct two counts -- one using the GOP-backed practice of trying to count every American, the other using the Clinton-endorsed sampling.

Meanwhile, Democrats are trying to amend the Census Act to allow sampling for reapportionment, and Republicans will try to place language in the spending bill that would restrict funding for any sampling practices associated with the census.

The GOP plan, according to informed sources, likely will include a media campaign against Clinton's plan, which most House Democrats support.

It will also include a lobbying campaign to convince Republican Members to stand up to Clinton if he threatens to shut down the government to scare off opposition.

"Everybody knows this is 'do or die' for the party," said one GOP official familiar with the nascent strategy. "We're not going to back down on this."

That spending plan will include a provision preventing the bureau from using statistical sampling, which Hastert and Paxon fear will cost Republicans dozens of House seats in the new millennium.

"The Speaker and virtually every GOP leader believe no single vote will have greater ramifications on the future of the Republican majority than the vote to block President Clinton from changing the way we conduct the census," said one Hastert confidant.

But Democrats understand that if Clinton backs down, Republicans' chances of retaining their majority will increase.

He won't capitulate to GOP demands, according to senior Democratic leadership sources.

"They have never shown any weakness and I don't know why they would," said a top Democratic adviser, who insisted White House officials will shut down the government if Republicans refuse to back down.

Democrats said the Republican moves show they are preparing to allow this battle to result in a shutdown. A government shutdown in 1995 caused their party's support to plummet and ultimately led to a more conciliatory tone among House GOP leaders.

"They weren't able to convince the American people to believe they were justified in doing that in 1995, and I don't see how they would be able to do so in 1999," said Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), the ranking member of the Government Reform Committee.

"If they do make it a partisan issue and close down three departments of government, they're going to need to spend a lot of money to try to convince people they're not being partisan again," Waxman said. "And I don't think they're going to succeed."

Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-N.Y.), the ranking member of the Government Reform subcommittee on the census, said Democrats can turn back the Republican budget proposal by appealing to "at least 10 Republicans" to support sampling. So far, only three Republicans -- Reps. Connie Morella (Md.), Christopher

Shays (Conn.) and Nancy Johnson (Conn.) -- have sided with Democrats in the sampling battle.

"I truly believe there are at least 10 Republicans who truly care about their constituents and their country who would not go along with this."

But Maloney said the GOP media plan "wouldn't surprise me. The Republican machine has been focussing like a laser beam on this subject in their attempts to make sure that blacks, Hispanics and Asians are not counted. It's wrong, and they should stop."

While talk of a government shutdown may be hyperbole by both sides, the political posturing underscores how contentious the upcoming budget debate will be.

Last Congress, Republican and Democratic leaders ended months of bickering over the census by delaying a final decision until after the election. They passed a six-month funding bill and agreed to tackle the tricky topic when the pressure of impending elections subsided and the Supreme Court had ruled on a legal challenge to the sampling plan.

The six-month funding bill expires in June, but Hastert wants appropriators to start work soon, likely early next month, to provide leadership with as much as time as possible to avert a shutdown.

In the meantime, Paxon is working with several Members and strategists to develop a plan to win the public relations war over the census.

Besides Davis, Mahe and Paxon, House Administration Chairman Bill Thomas (R-Calif.); Rep. Dan Miller (R-Fla.), chairman of the Government Reform subcommittee on the census; and two GOP strategists, Bill Greener and Chuck Greener, are intimately involved in the strategizing, sources said.

Paxon's team is considering a paid media campaign to educate voters on the census issue in the weeks leading up to a final vote on legislation and a variety of communications ideas to prevent the PR debacle in the wake of the 1995 government shutdown, the sources said.

GOP leaders have not decided who will run the media campaign or who will pay for it.

In the meantime, Hastert plans to hand more money to Miller and his census subcommittee to conduct an oversight investigation into how the administration is reacting to the Supreme Court decision on sampling.

He also plans to educate Members on the topic and lobby them to support the leadership's position.

Davis said GOP leaders don't anticipate more than one Republican defecting, though both Shays and Morella remain opposed to leadership's position, according to their spokesmen. "And we'll pick up some Democrats," he said, though he refused to list any possibilities.

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**FNS DAYBOOK**

**MARCH 11, 1999, THURSDAY**

EDITION: FINAL

SECTION: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

LENGTH: 186 words

**HEADLINE: EVENT: HOUSE GOVERNMENT REFORM COMMITTEE**

TIME: 10:00 am

**BODY:**

SUBJECT: Census Subcommittee markup of bills dealing with the 2000 Census: H.R.928, to require that the 2000 decennial census include either a general or targeted followup mailing of census questionnaires, whichever, in the judgment of the secretary of Commerce, will be more effective in securing the return of census information from the greatest number of households possible; H.R. 929, to amend title 13, U.S. Code, to require that the questionnaire used in taking the 2000 decennial census be made available in certain languages besides English; H.R.1009, to authorize the awarding of grants to cities, counties, tribal organizations, and certain other entities for the purpose of improving public participation in the 2000 decennial census; H.R.1010, to improve participation in the 2000 decennial census by increasing the amounts available to the Bureau of the Census for marketing, promotion, and outreach.

LOCATION: 2154 Rayburn House Office Building -- March 11, 1999

CONTACT: 202-225-5074 <http://www.house.gov/reform>

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 10, 1999

**The Associated Press State & Local Wire**

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**March 10, 1999, Wednesday, AM cycle**

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 638 words

**HEADLINE: Even as Census count looms, squabbles continue on Capitol Hill**

BYLINE: By MICHELLE MITTELSTADT, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

**BODY:**

Pointing to a recent study that estimates Texas is losing nearly \$ 1 billion in federal funds this decade because of census inaccuracies, Texas Democrats are pressing their case for changes in how the decennial headcount is conducted.

The 2000 Census is around the corner, but Republicans and Democrats on Capitol Hill have yet to resolve their squabbles over a seemingly esoteric topic that has major financial and political ramifications.

At issue is the question of statistical sampling.

Because of inaccuracies to the 1990 count, which missed 8.4 million people and counted 4.4 million twice, the Census Bureau, National Academy of Sciences and others proposed a new method of counting Americans.

That plan - which involves counting 90 percent of households the old-fashioned way by mail and in-person visits, and then using sampling techniques to estimate those who were missed - has drawn heavy fire from congressional Republicans.

They contend that sampling is unconstitutional because the Constitution calls for an enumeration of the population. Already leery of the Clinton administration's motives, they also fear sampling would open the door to manipulation of the numbers. And, they are worried about political losses because past undercounts traditionally have been among minorities,

particularly in inner-city areas and other traditionally Democratic strongholds.

Democrats, for their part, defend sampling as scientifically valid and say the current system isn't working. The 1990 Census was the first to be less accurate than its predecessor. Post-Census surveys show the 1990 count missed nearly half a million people in Texas alone.

Armed with a recent report from the congressional General Accounting Office, Texas Democrats also cite financial disparities. Texas is losing \$ 934 million in federal funds this decade because of 1990 count inaccuracies, the GAO found. Only California suffered a greater hit, losing \$ 2.2 billion, the study said.

"If the 2000 Census results in an equally unfair count, Texas stands to lose an additional \$ 2.18 billion in population-based federal funds," 15 of Texas' 17 congressional Democrats have written Gov. George W. Bush, asking for his support.

Bush has said he wants an accurate census but doesn't support sampling.

Democrats profess not to understand the GOP's position.

"You would think that anyone who represents a state that has suffered as a result of the undercount and appears to be subject to a repeat performance of being undercounted would do everything in the world to make sure that we have an accurate count," said Rep. Charles Gonzalez, D-San Antonio.

That argument carries little weight with some.

"The suggestion that any public official should make a deal with the devil to accept dishonest census numbers in return for federal pork is outrageous," said Rep. Bob Barr, R-Ga., a leading sampling opponent.

Twice, the House has voted to bar the use of sampling. In January, the Supreme Court ruled sampling cannot be used to determine how many House seats each state will receive. But the court indicated sampling could be used for other purposes.

Seizing on that finding, the administration is moving toward a dual-track census: Using headcount numbers for apportionment of the House's 435 seats, and sampling-adjusted counts for federal grant distributions and the redrawing of congressional and legislative district maps.

House Majority Leader Dick Armey, R-Irving, vows to block a dual census.

"Where does it say that we should have two censuses - one for the nation and one for the administration?" he said in a recent interview. "Sampling is always a poor substitute for actually counting."

Determined to block sampling, Republicans have crafted an \$ 800 million plan to improve the headcount that begins April 1, 2000.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: March 10, 1999

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**M2 PRESSWIRE**

**March 10, 1999**

LENGTH: 738 words

**HEADLINE: US CENSUS BUREAU**

**Commerce Secretary William M. Daley unveils " Census in the Schools" program**

**BODY:**

Washington Commerce Secretary William M. Daley today unveiled an innovative program that will mobilize the nation's schools in the Commerce Department's campaign to increase participation in the Census 2000.

The program, the first major activity to promote Census 2000, involves teaching school children about the importance of the Census 2000 and about its benefits for them, their families and their communities.

"Children accounted for more than half of the 4 million net undercount after the 1990 Census this cheated thousands of children and communities out of the many resources and programs they deserve," Daley said in outlining the project at a press conference at the Marie H. Reed Community Learning Center in Washington, D.C. Secretary Daley was joined at the press conference by Commerce Under Secretary Robert Shapiro and Census Bureau Director Kenneth Prewitt.

Under the program, teaching materials about the Census 2000 will be delivered to every public, private and parochial school in the nation, as well as to many adult-education classes. The project will especially focus on reaching every teacher in hard-to-enumerate areas.

Added Prewitt, "Students who are educated about the importance of the census can play a vital role in encouraging and helping their families to participate".

The " Census in Schools" materials come in three versions for use by grades K-4, 5-8 and 9-12. They include a 24-page teaching guide containing an overview of the census and six lessons providing practical applications. The lessons fulfill standard curriculum requirements in math, geography and social studies. Also for classroom use is a 4-by-6-foot wall map depicting the distribution of the U.S. population. The program will target about 43,000 schools in areas with low census response rates. Among them are schools with large numbers of American Indian students and schools with large numbers of migrant farm children. Specially designed materials will also be sent to adults taking classes in literacy,

English-as-a-Second-Language and citizenship, as well as those studying for their General Equivalency Diploma. Also targeted will be parents with children enrolled in Head Start centers.

The Census Bureau contracted with Scholastic Inc., a publisher of children's books, supplemental teaching materials and core curriculum, to

produce the materials. The schedule for distribution of the teaching materials is multi-step. Notification packages were mailed to public school administrators and principals in late February. Mailings to teachers at selected schools will occur in two waves during the next several weeks. Instruction kits then will be sent to teachers who indicate their desire to participate. At that time, principals in the remaining schools also will receive project materials.

In January 2000, principals will receive a kit containing posters, reminder notices and a letter to parents translated into appropriate languages. In late March 2000 about the same time as the Census 2000 questionnaires are being mailed participating teachers will receive a package of take-home activities for students to complete with their parents. The take-home letters will explain the importance of an accurate census.

Several teachers already have commented on the usefulness of the materials. Jane Moriarty, a middle-school teacher from Troy, Mich., called them "sound educationally," adding, "They represent interdisciplinary learning in a real-life situation, clearly connecting the classroom to the community."

Shanna Lippiatt, a high school teacher from Grand Junction, Colo., said, "My school requires service-learning projects for a student to graduate. This would be a great community project."

And Dot Ely, a middle-school teacher in Campion, N.H., said, "This is an important topic. Students know very little about collecting or using census data. The materials can be used independently or easily connected to other curriculum areas."

The U.S. Census Bureau, pre-eminent collector and disseminator of timely, relevant and quality data about the people and the economy of the United States, conducts a population and housing census every 10 years, an economic census every five years and more than 100 demographic and economic surveys every year, all of them evolving from the first census in 1790.

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LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: March 10, 1999

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**The Santa Fe New Mexican**

**March 10, 1999, Wednesday**

SECTION: Local; Pg. B-1

LENGTH: 310 words

**HEADLINE: City forms census panel to boost participation**

BYLINE: The New Mexican

BODY:

The city of Santa Fe, anxious to get a thorough population count in the 2000 census, has helped form a committee to encourage local participation.

The national census is conducted every 10 years. The figures are used to determine a state's number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as federal allocations for health and human-services programs.

Local communities use the figures to plan for hospitals, libraries, senior centers, day-care facilities and infrastructure.

In the 1990 census, New Mexico was undercounted by about 48,000 people, causing a loss of about \$ 8 million in potential funding from the federal government, according to a press release from the Census 2000 Complete Count Committee.

During the past 10 years, Santa Fe lost more than \$ 2.1 million in federal money because of its undercount of about 1,290 people, the press release said.

Officials believe that one reason for the low count is that undocumented immigrants may be afraid to complete the census form for fear of being deported.

Part of the census committee's work will be to teach people that the census information is kept confidential, not to be used by federal agencies such as the Internal Revenue Service or Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Committee members include Joseph Sandoval, census partner specialist; Jerry Easley, Santa Fe County Chamber of Commerce; Roger Makin, New Mexico Municipal League; Shawn Scanlon, St. Elizabeth Shelter; Cynthia Gallegos, Santa Fe Civic Housing Authority; and city employees Gar Clarke, Gerard Martinez, Reed Liming, Carrie LaCrosse and Joyce Bond.

The census committee will be recognized at today's City Council meeting.

For information on Census 2000 and volunteer opportunities with the committee, call Joyce Bond at 984-6852 or Joseph Sandoval on a pager at 1 (888) 307-9790.

LOAD-DATE: March 10, 1999

Message Sent To: \_\_\_\_\_

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