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TABLE 1

**The FY 1999 House Republican Budget Resolution:
The Ten Largest Discretionary Cuts from the
1997 Bipartisan Budget Agreement*
(Outlays In billions of dollars)**

<u>Budget Category</u>	<u>5 Yr. Total, (1999 - 2003)</u>	<u>Percentage Cut in 2003</u>
Unspecified Cuts**	-10.7	-3.4%
International Affairs	-10.4	-21.2%
Administration of Justice	-8.7	-11.4%
Community and Regional Development	-8.6	-18.1%
Income Security	-8.1	-8.9%
Education and Training	-5.7	-5.4%
Natural Resources and Environment	-3.2	-8.5%
General Government	-2.8	-6.8%
General Science, Space; Energy	-2.3	-5.8%
Commerce and Housing Credit	-1.3	-24.0%

**The Balanced Budget Agreement has been adjusted slightly to conform with OMB's sequestration preview report, and 2003 has been increased for inflation (2.8%) from the 2002 level. General Science and Space is a separate function from Energy, but the two are combined for comparability purposes due to a reclassification of several programs after the BBA was enacted.*

***The unspecified cut in 2003 in the Republican Budget Resolution is spread across the board among all remaining non-defense budget functions that were not cut below the BBA (i.e., the above budget functions do not include any portion of the unspecified cut). Of course, this unspecified cut could be applied in addition to the cuts to the above budget functions. However, it is reasonable to assume that the other functions would have to accommodate the unspecified cuts; otherwise, why did the Republicans not cut the above functions further in the first place?*

HBC Democratic Staff



HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Congressman John M. Spratt, Jr., Ranking Democratic Member
222 O'Neill House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515 • 202-226-7200
www.house.gov/budget_democrats/

July 7, 1998
(Revised)

Highlights of Entitlement Spending Cuts in House Passed Budget Resolution

Over five years (1999-2003), the House passed budget resolution cuts entitlements and other mandatory spending by approximately \$56 billion relative to current law. In 1999, these cuts total \$4.4 billion, growing to \$16.1 billion in 2003. The mandatory cuts in the House budget constitute 56 percent of the overall cuts required by the resolution.

The only difference between the House passed budget resolution and the budget reported by the House Budget Committee is the target of a five year cut of \$10.1 billion. The House passed budget resolution shifted an earlier Medicare cut of \$10.1 billion to income security programs, probably the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program. The major entitlement cuts in the House passed budget are as follows:

- **32 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Low-Income Programs other than Medicaid** — The House passed budget hits low-income programs for 32 percent of the required cuts. Reductions in food stamp benefits, welfare-to-work, and the social services block grant, and probably the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program are included in the resolution. When combined with the \$12 billion in Medicaid/CHIP cuts, the result is that more than one-half of the mandatory cuts hit programs for the poor and near poor, even though these programs constitute only about one-fifth of all entitlements.
- **22 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)** — These health insurance programs are hit with 22 percent of the required mandatory cuts in the House budget resolution. In Medicaid/CHIP, the cut is \$12 billion over five years (1999-2003). Last year, the Balanced Budget Act (BBA) cut Medicaid by a net of \$10.2 billion over the same period.

- **19 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Veterans** — The House budget resolution cuts \$10.4 billion over five years from veterans' programs. Since the highway conference agreement already cuts \$10.0 billion over five years from veterans' programs, the House passed budget requires an additional \$10.4 billion cut to veterans' programs.
- **12 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Selling the Power Marketing Administrations (PMAs)** — The House budget resolution requires three PMAs to be sold: 1) the Southeastern Power Administration; 2) the Southwestern Power Administration; and 3) the Western Area Administration. These are one-time asset sales which provide quick cash but no permanent savings to offset the revenue loss created by permanent tax cuts.
- **8 Percent of the Mandatory Cuts Come from Airport Slot and Inland Waterway Fees**
- **4 Percent of Mandatory Cuts Come from Federal Housing Administration (FHA)** — The House budget resolution cuts spending for FHA programs by \$2.2 billion over five years.

Table 2

Mandatory Cuts in the House Passed Budget Resolution

(Outlays, in millions of dollars)

		FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	5-year total
Budget Function							
270	Sell three Power Marketing Associations	0	0	-1,000	-5,556	0	-6,556
370	FHA	-770	-360	-364	-368	-373	-2,235
400	Airport slot fees	-500	-500	-500	-500	-500	-2,500
400	Inland waterway fees	-170	-449	-465	-465	-465	-2,014
450	Flood Insurance	-40	-245	-430	-457	-482	-1,654
500	Student loan interest rates	-40	120	175	250	295	800
(1) 500	Title XX social services block grant	-558	-563	-542	-552	-870	-3,085
500	Welfare-to-work grants to states	-178	-203	-247	-60	-60	-748
550	Federal Employee Health Benefits	0	-116	-280	-462	-666	-1,524
(1) 550	Medicaid / Food Stamp admin costs	-300	-600	-800	-1,100	-1,500	-4,300
550	Medicaid block grant / cut	-200	-500	-1,900	-1,900	-2,900	-7,400
(2) 600	"Unspecified" Income Security/TANF	-200	-1,200	-2,200	-3,000	-3,600	-10,200
(3) 600	EITC for workers without children	0	-505	-518	-531	-545	-2,099
600	Food Stamp "work requirement"	-369	-390	-517	-491	-502	-2,269
(1) 700	Disability payments for smokers	-400	-900	-1,900	-2,900	-3,900	-10,000
700	Extend expiring VA savings	0	0	0	0	-373	-373
950	Federal Employee retirement "contributio	0	0	0	0	-194	-194
950	Litigation over surplus federal property	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-100
TOTAL		-3,745	-6,431	-11,508	-18,112	-16,655	-56,451

Notes:

These cuts are based on the House passed budget resolution and the May 12th and 19th draft Republican budget plans.

(1) All or a portion of these cuts have already been enacted. The TEA 21 transportation bill cuts the Title XX block grant by \$2.5 billion and denies veterans compensation for tobacco-related disabilities and the Ag Research bill reduces federal payments for food stamp administrative costs.

(2) The House passed budget dropped the \$10.1 billion in Medicare cuts that were included in the House reported budget. Instead, it replaced the Medicare cuts with \$10.2 billion in "unspecified" cuts to income security programs in function 600 (presumably the TANF block grant to states).

(3) Includes outlay reductions only. This policy would also increase revenues by \$614 million over five years.

Table 3

Mandatory Cuts in the House Passed Budget Resolution, by Budget Function		
(Outlays, in billions of dollars)		
Budget Function		
550	Health	-13.5
600	Income Security	-13.5
700	Veterans	-10.3
270	Energy	-6.6
400	Transportation	-4.6
500	Education and Training	-3.4
370	Commerce/Housing Credit	-2.2
450	Community/Regional Dev.	-1.6
950	Undist. Offsetting Receipts	-0.4
TOTAL \1		-56.0

Notes:

1 The cuts in this table are derived from the function totals in the House passed budget resolution. The total mandatory cuts shown here differ slightly from Table 1 because that Table reflects the specific cuts listed in the May 12th and 19th draft Republican budget plans.

Table 4

Reconciliation **Based on House Passed Budget**

Outlays in millions of dollars

Agriculture Committee

CBO baseline	159,403
HBC spending level, reconciliation	157,400
IMPLIED CUTS	-2,003

Cuts from May 19th list:

Food Stamp "work" requirement	-2,269
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Unexplained difference	266
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Banking Committee

CBO baseline	-31,179
HBC spending level, reconciliation	-35,100
IMPLIED CUTS	-3,921

Cuts from May 19th list:

Flood Insurance	-1,654
FHA	-2,235
May 19th cuts	-3,889

Unexplained difference	-32
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Commerce Committee

CBO baseline	693,436
Medicare Cat 04	1,325,061
Less offset to appropriated SMI subsidy	437,982
Very gross Medicare	1,763,043
CBO adjusted for Medicare	2,456,479
HBC spending level, reconciliation	2,437,900
IMPLIED CUTS	-18,579

May 19th list: \1

Sell three Power Marketing Associations	-6,556
Medicaid / Food Stamp admin costs	-4,300
Medicaid block grant / cut	-7,400
May 19th cuts, as amended	-18,256

Unexplained difference	-323
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Government Reform Committee

CBO baseline	385,482
HBC spending level, reconciliation	384,000
IMPLIED CUTS	-1,482

May 19th list:

Federal Employee Health Benefits	-1,524
Federal Employee retirement "contributions"	-194
May 19th cuts	-1,718

Unexplained difference	236
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Education Committee

CBO baseline	100,164
HBC spending level, reconciliation	100,400
IMPLIED CUTS	236

May 19th list:

Welfare-to-work grants to states ²	-748
Student loan interest rates	800
May 19th cuts	52

Unexplained difference	184
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Judiciary Committee

CBO baseline	26,775
HBC spending level, reconciliation	26,500
IMPLIED CUTS	-275

May 19th list:

Litigation over surplus federal property	-100
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Unexplained difference	-175
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Transportation Committee

CBO baseline	83,415
HBC spending level, reconciliation	78,900
IMPLIED CUTS	-4,515

May 19th list:

Airport slot fees	-2,500
Inland waterway fees	-2,014
May 19th cuts	-4,514

Unexplained difference	-1
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Veterans Committee

CBO baseline	135,326
HBC spending level, reconciliation	125,000
IMPLIED CUTS	-10,326

May 19th list:

Disability payments for smokers	-10,000
Extend expiring savings	-373
May 19th cuts	-10,373

Unexplained difference	47
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Ways & Means Committee: (ON BUDGET)

CBO baseline	2,391,036
HBC spending level, reconciliation	2,374,800
IMPLIED CUTS	-16,236

May 19th list: \1

Welfare-to-work grants to states\2	-748
Title XX social services block grant	-3,085
EITC for workers without children\3	-2,099
TANF/unspecified	-10,200
May 19th cuts	-16,132

Unexplained difference	-104
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TOTAL IMPLIED RECONCILED CUTS	-56,353
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Total Items on May 19 List	-56,376
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Unexplained difference	23
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Notes:

\1 The May 19th draft Republican budget plan included \$10.1 billion in Medicare cuts. The House passed budget resolution dropped these cuts and replaced them instead with \$10.2 billion in "unspecified" cuts to income security programs (presumably the TANF block grant to states).

\2 Assigned to two committees.

\3 Outlay effect only. This policy would also increase revenues by \$614 million over five years.

Table 5
Discretionary Cuts in the
May 12 Draft Republican Budget Resolution

<u>Function</u>	<u>Programs Cut or Terminated</u>
150, International Affairs	International Development Agency Multi-lateral Development Banks US Information Agency State Department Peace Institute PL 480, Title III Economic assistance Trade & Development Agency Selected international programs
250, 270 General Science, Space; Energy	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Selected energy proposals Terminate applied energy research Eliminate coal, oil, and gas R&D Eliminate Partnership for New Generation Vehicles R & D Eliminate the Department of Energy Sell Power Marketing Agencies
300, Natural Resources and Environment	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Eliminate Partnership for New Generation Vehicles R & D Department of Interior Park service construction Land acquisition USDA regional offices (National Resources Conservation Service) Army Corps of Engineers Selected Environmental Protection Agency programs Selected natural resources programs
350, Agriculture	US Department of Agriculture administration Farm lending Foreign agricultural service Selected natural resources programs

370, Commerce and Housing Credit

- Multifamily Mortgage program fees
- Eliminate Advanced Technology Program & Manufacturing Extension Program
- National Technical Information Service
- National Telecommunications and Information Agency
- Commerce statistics, trade, and minority business
- Eliminate the Department of Commerce
- Census
- Rural housing
- Small Business Administration (SBA)

400, Transportation

- Washington Metro
- Airport Improvement Program (AIP)
- NASA aeronautics
- Amtrak
- Maritime Comm & St. Lawrence Seaway
- Certain highway programs
- Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)
- Intelligent Transportation Systems
- Scenic Byways
- Mass Transit
- Selected other transportation activities

450, Community and Regional Development

- Community Development Financial Institutions
- Assorted housing programs
- Economic Development Administration (EDA)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) non-power activities
- Rural water
- Rural business cooperative service
- Urban empowerment grants
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) programs

500, Education and Training

- School-to-work; technology literacy
- English proficiency
- Job Training Partnership
- Corporation for Public Broadcasting
- Woodrow Wilson Center
- Americorps

550, Health

- Native Hawaiian health care
- Health professions support
- National Health Service Corps
- Chiropractic grants
- National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)
- Mine safety
- Health care policy and research
- Selected health activities

600, Income Security

- Assorted housing programs
- Railroad retirement

750, Administration of Justice

- Legal Service Corp
- State Justice Inst
- Selected justice programs

800, General Government

- Selected general government proposals
- Council of Economic Advisers
- Clean vehicles
- Presidential appointees
- Congressional overhead
- Federal building fund

Cuts that Affect Multiple Functions

- Overhead
- Davis-Bacon
- Service Contract Act
- Federal Employee Health Benefit (FEHB) premiums

THE IMPORTANCE OF A FAIR AND ACCURATE CENSUS

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

THERE IS A NEED FOR A FULL AND FAIR COUNT

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

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

National Undercount Rates

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

WHY IS AN ACCURATE CENSUS SO IMPORTANT?

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

WORKING TO ENSURE A FAIR AND ACCURATE CENSUS

The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is the most accurate census possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.

CENSUS 2000 MESSAGE

ACCURATE

Our goal is the most accurate census, employing the most up-to-date, scientific methods with the most cost effective use of taxpayer dollars.

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.

CENSUS 2000: PROVIDING AMERICA WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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

- **Census data directly affects decisions made on all matters of national and local importance, including education, employment, veterans' services, public health care, rural development, the environment, transportation and housing. Many Federal programs are statutorily required to use decennial census data to develop, evaluate and implement their programs.**
- **Federal, state, and county governments use census information to guide the annual distribution of \$180 billion dollars in critical services.**
- **Congressional seats are reapportioned and legislative districts are drawn based on decennial census data.**

THE CENSUS IMPACTS EVERYONE'S LIVES:

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

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

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

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

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

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

RURAL COMMUNITIES -- The **Farmers Home Administration** uses census data to allocate funds for housing assistance for elderly and low-income individuals and families in rural areas.

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

United States
**Census
2000**

**The law
protects
your privacy.
Individual
answers are
edited and
summed before
they are
released to
the public.**

For additional
information about
Census 2000, visit the
Census Bureau's
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Dallas 214-640-4461
Denver 303-231-5029
Detroit 248-967-9524
Kansas City 816-801-2020
Los Angeles 818-904-6522
New York City 212-264-8076
Philadelphia 215-597-2000
Seattle 206-533-5882

50 Ways To Use Census 2000

- Decision making at all levels of government
- Reapportionment of seats in House of Representatives
- Drawing federal, state, and local legislative districts
- Drawing school district boundaries
- Budget planning for government at all levels
- The distribution of over \$100 billion in federal funds and even more in state funds
- Spotting trends in the economic well-being of nation
- Forecasting future transportation needs for all segments of the population
- Planning for public transportation services
- Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services
- Planning health and educational services for people with disabilities
- Forecasting future housing needs for all segments of the population
- Establishing fair market rents and enforcing fair lending practices
- Directing funds for services for people in poverty
- Directing services to children and adults with limited English language proficiency
- Designing public safety strategies
- Urban planning
- Rural development
- Land use planning
- Analyzing local trends
- Understanding labor supply
- Estimating the numbers of people displaced by natural disasters
- Assessing the potential for spread of communicable diseases
- Developing assistance programs for American Indians
- Analyzing military potential
- Creating maps to speed emergency services to households in need of assistance
- Making business decisions
- Delivering goods and services to local markets
- Understanding consumer needs
- Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children
- Planning for congregations
- Product planning
- Locating factory sites and distribution centers
- Investment planning and evaluation of financial risk
- Distributing catalogs and developing direct mail pieces
- Publication of economic and statistical reports about the United States and its people
- Standard for creating both public and private sector surveys
- Scientific research
- Evaluating programs in different geographic areas
- Developing "intelligent" maps for government and business
- Genealogical research (after 2072)
- Proof of age, relationship, or residence (certificates provided by the Census Bureau)
- School projects
- Medical research
- Developing adult education programs
- Media planning and research, back up for news stories
- Historical research
- Evidence in litigation involving land use, voting rights, and equal opportunity
- Determining areas eligible for housing assistance and rehabilitation loans
- Attracting new businesses to state and local areas

U.S. Census Bureau, the Official Statistics™

CENSUS 2000: EXPERTS SUPPORT AN ACCURATE CENSUS USING STATISTICAL SAMPLING

- The **National Academy of Sciences** resolved in 1995 that, “[P]hysical enumeration or pure ‘counting’ has been pushed well beyond the point at which it adds to the overall accuracy of the census. ...Techniques of statistical estimation can be used, in combination with the mail questionnaire and reduced scale of follow-up of nonrespondents, to produce a better census at reduced costs.” And again in 1997, the National Academy of Sciences concluded, “It is fruitless to continue trying to count every last person with traditional census methods of physical enumeration.” [Report of the Panel on Census Requirements in the Year 2000 and Beyond, Committee on National Statistics, 1995; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Report to Congress “The Plan for Census 2000,” August 1997]
- **Dr. Barbara Bryant, Director of the Census Bureau under Former President Bush** wrote in a letter to Speaker Gingrich, “[O]ur social and economic development as a nation will be served best by striving for the most accurate census possible. In every decade, that will be one which combines the best techniques for direct enumeration with the best known technology for sampling and estimating the unenumerated.” [Dr. Barbara Bryant of the University of Michigan Business School’s National Quality Research Center in a letter to Speaker Gingrich, 5/12/97]
- The **American Statistical Association** stated, “It is unwise to prevent the use of ‘statistical sampling,’ which is a long established and fundamental component of statistical science... it is essential to obtain as accurate a measure as is possible using the best statistical tools available at the time of a census. The environment and methodologies are different today from those 200 years ago, and they will be different again in the 21st century. We urge you to support using the latest scientific methods to assure that the Census 2000 results are the best current knowledge and science can provide.” [ASA Letter, 6/13/97]
- The **General Accounting Office** said it is “encouraged that the Bureau has decided to sample those households failing to respond to census questionnaires rather than conducting a 100-percent follow-up as it has in the past... Sampling households that fail to respond to questionnaires produces substantial cost savings and should improve final data quality.” [1997]
- Department of Commerce’s **Inspector General, Frank DeGeorge**, remarked, “The Census Bureau has adopted a number of innovations to address the problems of past censuses -- declining accuracy and rising costs. One innovation, which we fully support, is the use of statistical sampling for non-response follow-up.” [October 1995]
- The **National Research Council** concluded, “Change is not the enemy of an accurate and useful census; rather, not changing methods as the United States changes would inevitably result in a seriously degraded census.” [The Panel to Evaluate Alternative Census Methodologies, “Preparing for the 2000 Census: Interim Report II,” June 1997]
- The **Population Association of America’s** President, Douglas S. Massey, asserted, “The planned and tested statistical innovations [in the census] ...have the overwhelming support of members of the scientific community who have carefully reviewed and considered them. If their use is severely limited or prohibited, the 2000 Census planning process will be obstructed, and the result could be a failed census.” [June 1996]

CENSUS 2000: ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT AN ACCURATE CENSUS USING STATISTICAL SAMPLING

- Americans for a Fair and Accurate Census, including:
 - President, American Jewish Committee
 - President, American Sociological Assn.
 - President, Arab American Institute
 - President, Assn. of Multi Ethnic Americans
 - President, Association of Public Data Users
 - Executive Director, Child Welfare League
 - President/Founder, Children's Defense Fund
 - Executive Director, Social Science Associations
 - President, Council of Professional Assns. of Federal Statistics
 - Member, Hapa Issues Forum Board of Directors
 - National President, Japanese American Citizens League
 - Chairperson, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
 - President, Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
 - Executive Director, National Asian-Pacific American Legal Consortium
 - President, NAACP
 - Executive Director, National Association of Counties
 - President, National Assn. of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials
 - Executive Director, National Community Action Foundation
 - President, National Congress of American Indians
 - President, National League of Cities
 - President/CEO, National Urban League
 - President, U.S. Conference of Mayors
 - President, National Council of La Raza
 - President, National Puerto Rican Coalition
 - President, Organization of Chinese Americans
- Census 2000 Initiative, including:
 - President, NAACP
 - President, U.S. Conference of Mayors
 - President, Children's Defense Fund
 - President, American Jewish Committee
 - President, National League of Cities
 - President, National Council of La Raza
 - President, MALDEF
 - American Sociological Association
- 2000 Census Advisory Committee
- American Arab Anti-Discrimination League
- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
- American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association
- American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees
- American Sociological Association
- Americans for Democratic Action
- Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO
- Association of MultiEthnic Americans
- Association of Public Data Users
- Association of University Business and Economic Research
- California Rural Legal Assistance
- Census Advisory Committee of Professional Assns.
- Census Advisory Committee on the African American Populations
- Census Advisory Committee on the American Indian and Alaska Native Populations
- Census Advisory Committee on the Asian and Pacific Islanders Population
- Census Advisory Committee on the Hispanic Population
- Consortium of Social Science Associations
- Council of Chief State School Officers
- Council of Professional Assns. on Federal Statistics
- Cuban American National Council, Inc.
- Decision Demographics
- Housing Statistics Users Group
- Japanese American Citizens League
- Labor Council for Latin American Advancement
- Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
- League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
- League of Women Voters of Los Angeles
- MANA - A National Latina Organization
- Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
- National Academy of Sciences Panels on the Census
- National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- National Association of Business Economists
- National Association of Counties
- National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials
- National Association of Regional Councils
- National Black Caucus of State Legislatures
- National Community Action Foundation
- National Conference of State Legislatures
- National Congress of American Indians
- National Council of La Raza
- National League of Cities
- National Puerto Rican Coalition
- National Urban League
- NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund
- Office of Civil Rights, AFL-CIO
- Organization of Chinese Americans
- Paralyzed Veterans of America
- Population Association of America
- Rainbow Push Coalition
- Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages
- Union of Needle Trade, Industrial & Textile Employees
- United States Conference of Mayors
- Working Group on Ancestry in the U.S. Census
- Cities, Counties, & States supporting sampling, include:**
 - New York, NY; Chicago, IL; Los Angeles, CA (City and County); Denver, CO (City and County); Houston, TX; Miami - Dade County, FL; New Mexico, State of; San Antonio, TX; San Francisco, CA (City and County); Oakland, CA; Stamford, CT

Recent Editorials and Opinion Pieces On Census 2000 and the Need for a Full and Fair Count

***Washington Post*: House Should "Provide Full Funding" For Census.**

In an editorial entitled "Games With the Census," the *Washington Post* writes: "The House Appropriations Committee...ought to provide full funding for the kind of census the administration has proposed -- first a normal count, then the use of sampling and other statistical techniques to determine how many people were missed and adjust the final figures accordingly. That's the only way to combat the increasing undercount of lower-income people and minority groups especially that has skewed the census in recent years." [*Washington Post*, 7/15/98]

***Roll Call*: Republican Vote To Cut Census Bureau Funding Is "Blatant And Dangerous."**

According to a *Roll Call* editorial, Republicans on the House Appropriations Committee "moved to give the Census Bureau only half of its funding for next year and to release the rest next March -- if and when Congress has voted on how the census should be conducted. This was a blatant and dangerous move to keep the bureau from even planning to implement statistical sampling as a counting method." [*Roll Call*, 7/16/98]

***Christian Science Monitor*: "Let The Experts In The Census Bureau Apply Their Apolitical Expertise."**

A *Christian Science Monitor* editorial notes: "For a more sensible, and accurate census, Washington's politicians should back off and let the experts in the Census Bureau apply their apolitical expertise." [*Christian Science Monitor*, 4/28/98]

***Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*: Sampling Is Favored By "Many Experts" And Has "Ample Precedent."**

In an editorial entitled "Census Sense; the Use of 'Sampling' Is Scientific And Constitutional," the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* writes: "Sampling is not weird science; many experts in the field favor the method. It also has ample precedent. As it is, the Census Bureau takes 200 sample surveys each year. Some sampling in a major census was done as long ago as 1940. As a panel from the National Research Council observed, 'It is fruitless to continue trying to count every last person with traditional census methods of physical enumeration.' Census day 2000 is April 1. The nation will be ill-served if partisan politics obstructs the use of the best way to get the most accurate count." [*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 6/14/98]

***Houston Chronicle*: "No Reason To Keep U.S. Census Inaccurate."**

In a editorial entitled "Counting Heads; No Reason to Keep U.S. Census Inaccurate," the *Houston Chronicle* writes: "An accurate census serves all Americans and harms no political party. True, state and federal funding formulas would be significantly affected, but wouldn't the nation be better off if government spending were based upon accurate rather than grossly inaccurate population numbers?" [*Houston Chronicle*, 6/4/98]

***St. Petersburg Times*: "Congress Needs To Allow The Census Bureau To Use the Most**

Reliable and Cost-effective Techniques.”

In an editorial entitled “Cost and Accuracy Count,” the *St. Petersburg Times* writes: “What matters is this: Congress needs to allow the Census Bureau to use the most reliable and cost-effective techniques it can to conduct as accurate a count as possible of the U.S. population.” [*St. Petersburg Times*, 6/4/98]

***Roanoke Times & World News*: “Proven, Impartial Science” Is Needed.**

In an editorial entitled the *Roanoke Times & World News* writes: “In the final analysis, the constitutional objective of the census is to arrive at as accurate an enumeration of the population as is humanly possible. Proven, impartial science is far more likely to engender confidence in the numbers than partisan political expedience.” [*Roanoke Times & World News*, 6/28/98]

***Post’s* David Broder Said Plan Is “Likely To Reduce The Chronic Undercount.”**

In a *Washington Post* op-ed entitled “Playing Hardball On the Census,” David Broder writes: “With Republicans now mobilized for all-out war against Democratic plans to conduct the census of 2000 in a way likely to reduce the chronic undercount of minorities, immigrants and the poor, the chances of the GOP’s winning an uphill battle look much better.” [*Washington Post*, 6/21/98]

Brookings’ Charles Schultze Said No Sampling In Census Would Be “A Major Mistake.”

According to Brookings Institute Senior Fellow Emeritus Charles Schultze, “It would be a major mistake for Congress to force the 2000 census to be carried out without the aid of sampling. According to the Census Bureau, that would add some \$675 million to \$800 million to budgetary costs. At best it would perpetuate the inaccuracies and inequities of the 1990 census, and more likely make them larger.” [*Brookings Institute’s In Brief...*, 6/11/98; *Washington Post*, 6/7/98]

Mathematics and Statistics Professor Benjamin Fine Said Sampling Plan is “Sound.”

In a column entitled “Attacks On Census Sampling Ignore the Numbers,” Dr. Benjamin Fine writes: “There is consensus among statisticians and demographers that the intended uses of sampling in the Census 2000 are sound, and are more likely to produce more accurate counts at lower cost than would intensified use of the traditional census methods.” [*Stamford (CT) Advocate*, 7/10/98]

Census Q and A

Q: *What are the consequences to the American people if the census is not accurate? What is really at stake here?*

A: There are significant consequences. The 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Accuracy must improve in the 2000 Census. Census information 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 and hospitals; federal, state and local governments use Census data to decide which communities need more federal help for WIC, seniors nutrition programs, job training and other services; businesses rely on Census data for marketing, hiring, and expansion plans. For instance, a state that has a significant number of children undercounted may not receive adequate funding for critical programs like Head Start, child care or nutrition programs. Therefore, it is important that we have the most accurate census possible using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.

Q: *What is statistical sampling?*

A: Sampling is the scientific technique which the National Academy of Sciences recommended the Census Bureau use to ensure the most accurate count in the year 2000. The use of these scientific statistical methods will supplement an aggressive direct enumeration effort in 2000. Such proven methods are used regularly to calculate everything from the unemployment rate to the Gross National Product (GNP) to even blood tests.

Q: *Won't sampling delete real people from the census count?*

A: No. Under the present plan of the Census Bureau, all records of persons completing a Census form (including the form sent in the mail or the one filled out during an enumerator interview) will be included in Census 2000. No forms will be eliminated unless they are fraudulent or duplicative.

Q: *Isn't it true that if Congress and the Administration work together we can count all Americans without resorting to a 'government knows best' census?*

A: We need to work together to solve the problem with the best plan which, according to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), is one that includes scientific sampling. In 1991, Congress, with the Census Bureau and the NAS, sought a solution to the serious problem of the 1990 undercount. They concluded that: (1) regardless of how much is spent, old-fashioned, traditional methods of counting will never provide accurate Census results because people will always be missed; (2) undercounting certain groups will continue to be worse than the average; and (3) by using scientific sampling as part of the overall plan for counting, the Census could reduce the national undercount to nearly zero and reduce the overall cost of the effort substantially.

Q: Isn't the 2000 census rapidly headed towards failure?

A: No. The indications midway through the dress rehearsal show that Census 2000 is on its way toward a successful count. But, the Majority must stop its delay tactics and remove its restrictions on statistical sampling so that Census 2000 can continue moving forward expeditiously. The real threat to the success of the Census comes from the Majority's attempt to kill statistical sampling. Any delay in FY 1999 funding for decennial Census operations could jeopardize the continued success of Census 2000.

Q: Won't sampling create fictitious people?

A: No. The Census Bureau's plan, which includes statistical sampling as a supplement to the traditional headcount, will provide the most accurate Census possible. The 1990 Census did not count 8.4 million people and double-counted four million more. That's neither fair nor accurate. We have to make sure everyone is counted. The proposed statistical methods offer the best way to count all the real people that have been excluded in the past.

Q: How much more money will it cost to just achieve the same level of accuracy as 1990?

A: If the Census Bureau employs the same techniques in the 2000 decennial Census as it did in the 1990 Census, it would have to spend between \$675 and \$800 million more and would still have a net undercount of 5 million people. To make any significant reduction in the undercount -- without the use of statistical sampling -- would cost billions more.

Q: Isn't this plan vulnerable to political manipulation?

A: This is not a political issue. This is about the importance of getting a fair and accurate Census. The Administration, the National Academy of Sciences, President Bush's Census Director Barbara Bryant and Republicans like Rep. Chris Shays (CT) and many Republican Mayors including New York Mayor Giuliani all agree: statistical sampling will lead to the most accurate Census.

In addition, the Census Bureau is run by career employees with a long tradition of independence and professionalism. Furthermore, a bipartisan Census Monitoring Board has been created by the President and Republican leaders to guarantee that politics plays no role.

Q: Isn't sampling just a risky scheme that failed in the last census?

A: No. The adjustment in 1990 was rejected not because of accuracy but because of politics. The experts at the Census Bureau recommended that the 1990 Census be adjusted. The statistical sampling that was used in the last Census would have improved accuracy. President Bush's Commerce Secretary made the political decision not to use it. The Census Bureau has had nearly a decade to learn from the lessons of the 1990 Census and to craft a plan to improve accuracy based on the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences. The plan has the support of the vast majority of the statistical community and has been subjected to intense peer review. Experts, not politicians, created this plan.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) BRIEFING

Wednesday, July 29, 1998, Indian Treaty Room, 12:00pm

AGENDA

INTRODUCTION

Ben Johnson
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Deputy Director, Office of Public Liaison

WELCOME

Minyon Moore
Assistant to the President and
Director, Office of Public Liaison

REMARKS

Christopher Edley, Jr.
Professor, Harvard Law School and
Consultant and Senior Advisor to the President for the Race Initiative

Sandra Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy

Joshua Gotbaum
Executive Associate Director
Office of the Director, Office of Management and Budget

Karen Tramontano
Deputy Assistant to the President and
Counsel to the Office of the Chief of Staff

CLOSING

Ben Johnson

TALKING POINTS FOR SANDRA THURMAN

**Presentation to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
July 29, 1998**

- Welcome - happy to be with you today, and pleased that you are interested in hearing more about how AIDS is affecting your communities
 - Let me start by giving you a picture of just how significant this epidemic is for African-Americans in this country.
 - In your packets should be a series of charts and graphs. I want to just focus on a few to give you a better sense of where we are ~~at~~
-

FIRST CHART - PAGE 2

- Let me start with the first chart, on page 2.

There are four columns showing

- HIV infections reported this year
 - cumulative HIV infections
 - AIDS cases reported this year
 - cumulative AIDS cases
- What we see is an epidemic that is already disproportionately

Black and is becoming even more so.

- We also see that Black women are at the center of this nation's AIDS epidemic.
 - ~~57% of all new infections are people of color~~
 - Two statistics not on this chart: 63% of new infections among those 13-24 are Black;
 - 70% of new HIV infections reported in women of this same age group were among Blacks
-

NEXT CHART - PAGE 3 - "New AIDS Cases by Race"

- You can see here a few things of interest.
 - Note that in 1992 and 1994, all races show a decline. This is the result of the new treatments -- the drug "cocktails"
 - Resulted in a dramatic decline in AIDS cases and deaths from AIDS, but ~~these~~ ^{these} decline were not even across race and gender lines.
 - You will also note that AIDS cases for Whites declined far faster than for minorities --- I believe this is largely due to disparities in access to these new drugs that are reflective of overall health disparities, which we are trying to address in the race and health initiative currently underway at the Department of Health and human services
-

NEXT CHART - PAGE 4 - "Rate of New AIDS Cases by Race"

- This chart is based on the same data as the previous one, but instead shows the rate of AIDS cases per 100,000 people broken out by race.
 - You will see that Blacks and Hispanics are now at the top of the chart
-

NEXT CHARTS - Pages 5 and 6 - "Death Rates from Leading Causes of Death for Women (and Men) Ages 25-44"

- We can clearly see that HIV and AIDS-related deaths have skyrocketed among young Black women and men, and remains the leading cause of death for this age group.
 - You should also note that these are deaths related to AIDS. We know that HIV infection occurs years before the onset of AIDS, so it is reasonable to assume that many of these young people were infected in their teens or early 20's.
-

NEXT CHART - Page 7 - Pie Chart

- Shows AIDS cases reported in 1996 by race, and compares those percentages to the general population.

- For Blacks, they represented 42% of AIDS cases but only 12% of the general population
-

NEXT CHART - Page 8 - Death Rates for young people by race

- This graph shows in another way how disproportionately impacted Black men and women are in this epidemic.
-

NEXT CHART - Page 9 - Kaiser Family Foundation study

- Kaiser did a poll in 1996 to determine who African-Americans rely on for help in the fight against AIDS
 - I think this study underscores how absolutely critical community organizations and faith communities are in this fight, and how much they are being relied on.
 - It also shows that governments, local, state and Federal, are not high on the list -- so we need to be very thoughtful in how messages about prevention and care are delivered, and by whom
-

NEXT SERIES - Pages 10 - 13 - International Picture

- I am not going to go through this in detail
 - I just feel it's so important for us to put the epidemic in this country in context with the global epidemic.
 - These statistics are staggering:
 - 5.8 million new infections per year--16,000 per day-- and 90% of them are occurring in the poorest nations of the world
 - By the year 2010, there will be over 40 million AIDS orphans *Baby Joseph*
 - There were less than 500 new pediatric infections in the United States last year--but there over 530,000 in sub-Saharan Africa alone
 - The new treatments that have been so effective in this country in reducing AIDS cases and AIDS deaths are little more than a dream in most countries where the epidemic is raging
 - Underscores the importance of a vaccine
-

OTHER POINTS - SO WHAT ARE WE DOING

Funding

- I want to give you a little information on some of our AIDS funding efforts. While we certainly could use more money, we have done a very good job of increasing funding for AIDS *50+%*
 - nearly 60% of our targeted HIV prevention funding serves communities of color

- over 50% of Ryan White CARE Act dollars serves people of color (Ryan White provide medical care and supportive services to those who are living with HIV and AIDS)
 - funding for care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS has more than tripled and funding for research has increased by 50%
 - drug assistance programs that provide promising new therapies to people with HIV/AIDS have increased by more than 450%
 - a new vaccine research center is being built at the National Institutes of Health to focus on the President's goal of finding an AIDS vaccine within 10 years
-

State of Emergency

- As you know, the Congressional Black Caucus has been leading an effort to have us take a fresh look at what we are doing on HIV prevention and care
- Dr. Satcher, who spoke with you yesterday, has been a real leader in this effort
- We are going through all of the programs to determine how we can improve our efforts to target funding to minorities, and how

we can expand our services rather than just shifting funds from one needy group to another

- We are also looking at ways to build capacity in organizations that are at the community level so that they can better meet the needs of people of color

We need your help!

- You know best that churches and families are cornerstones of your community
- We need your help - we need advice on what we can do better, how we can reach those who are not being reached, how we can work through the tough issues, like ~~gangs~~ sexuality, + drug use, ~~homosexuality, and addiction~~
- I know how difficult this can be ~~for many of you~~.. Mercer —
- We need to base our programs on abstinence, but we must also protect our children with knowledge
- We are talking about the future of our children

End

HIV/AIDS in the African-American Community



Southern Christian Leadership Conference

July 29, 1998

**Sandra L. Thurman
Director
Office of National AIDS Policy**

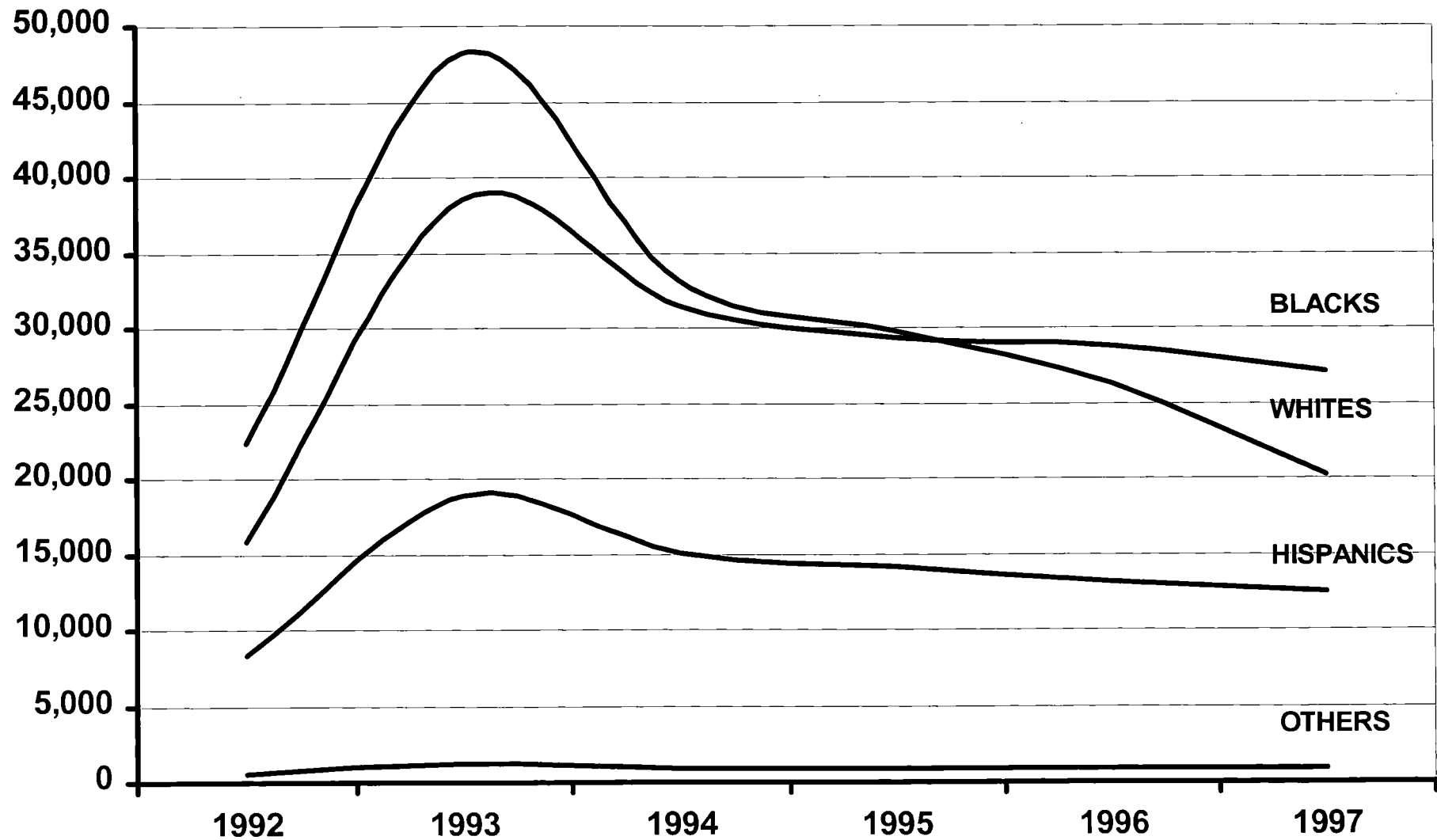
HIV/AIDS in the African-American Community

	AIDS Cases Reported (1997)	Cumulative AIDS Cases (thru 1997)	HIV Infections Reported (1997)*	Cumulative HIV Infections (thru 1997)*
Adults/Adolescents	45%	36%	56%	52%
Men	40%	32%	50%	47%
Women	60%	56%	69%	67%
Pediatric	62%	58%	69%	63%

*Includes only those 27 states that provide confidential HIV infection reporting to the CDC (30 for pediatric cases). In addition, states implemented HIV reporting at different times; cumulative numbers do not include infections that occurred prior to the implementation of confidential HIV reporting.

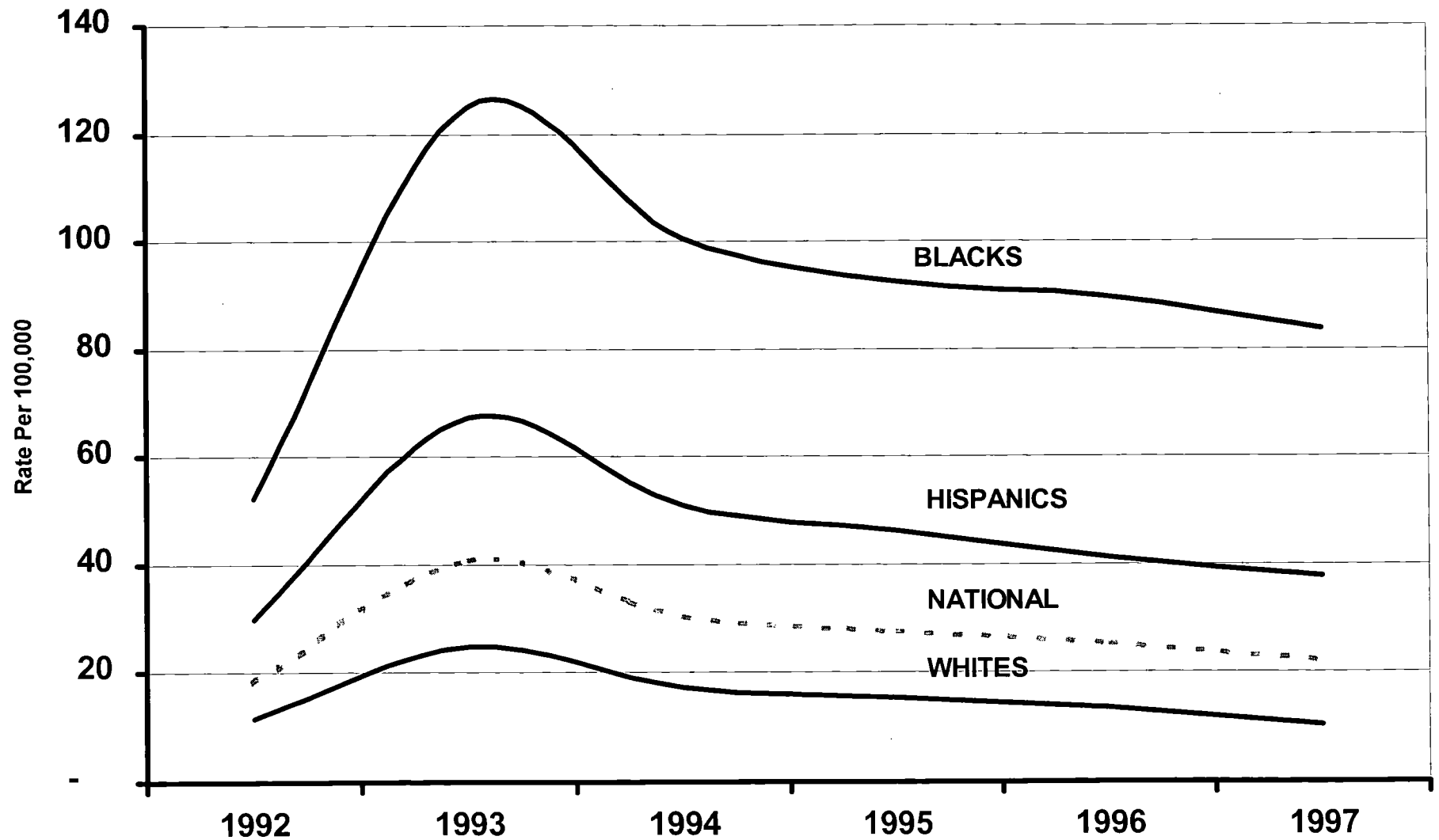
New AIDS Cases by Race

Source: CDC

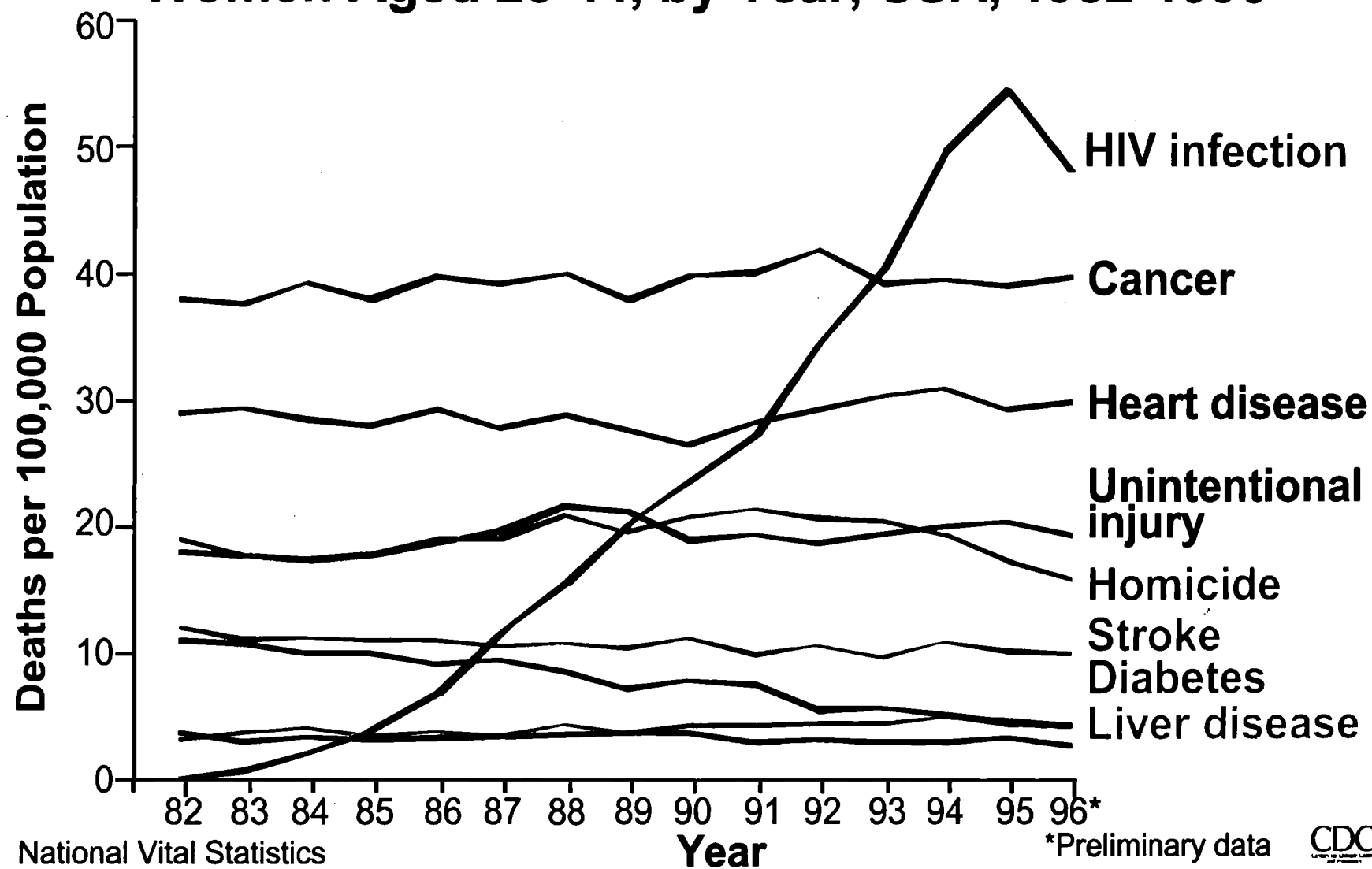


Rate of New AIDS Cases by Race

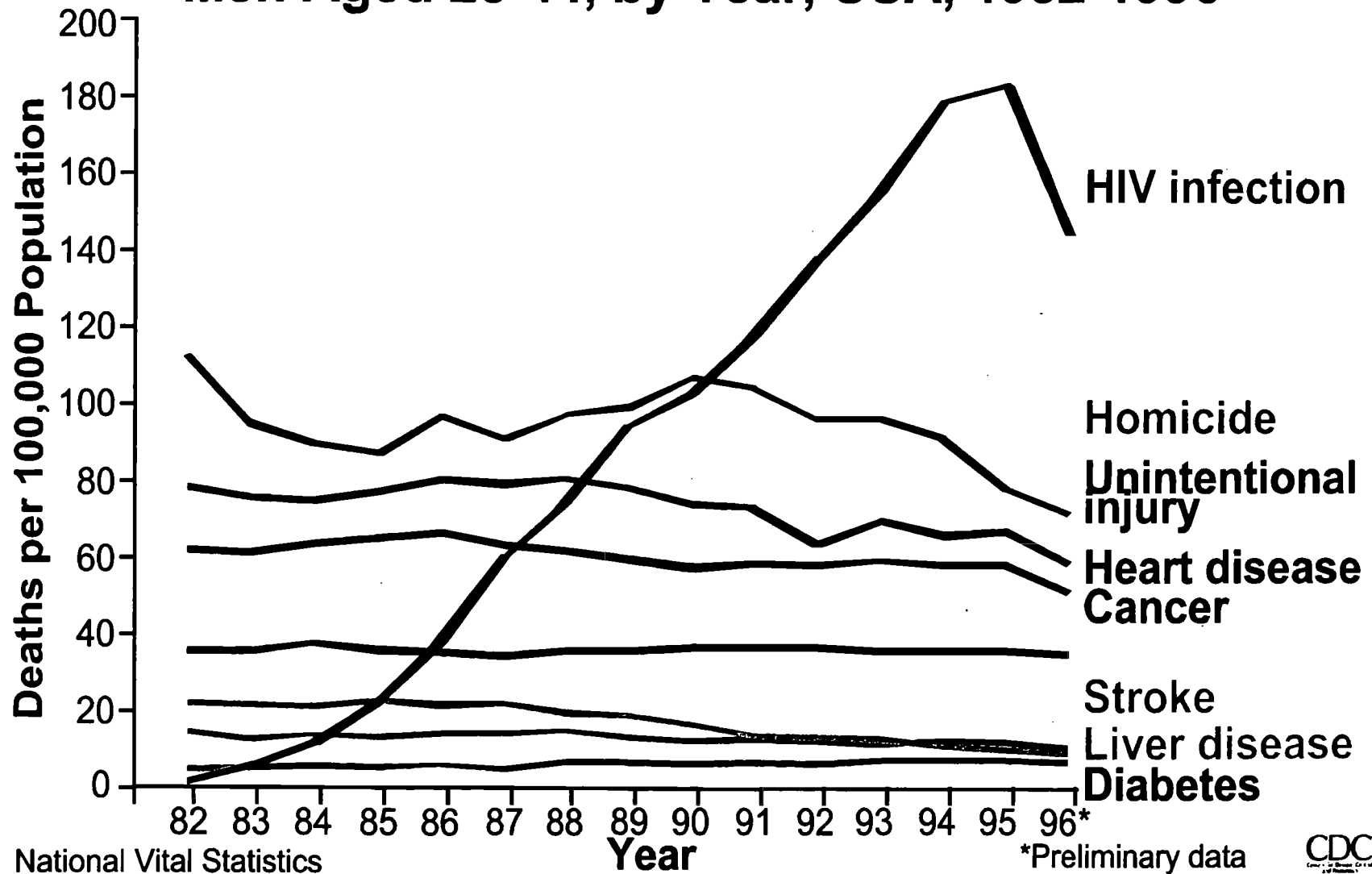
Source: CDC



Death Rates from Leading Causes of Death in Black Women Aged 25-44, by Year, USA, 1982-1996

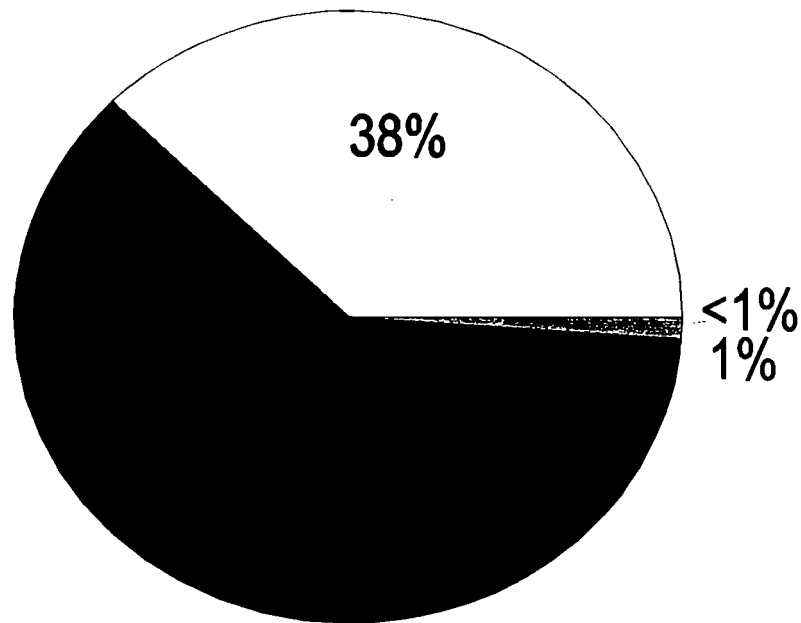


Death Rates from Leading Causes of Death in Black Men Aged 25-44, by Year, USA, 1982-1996



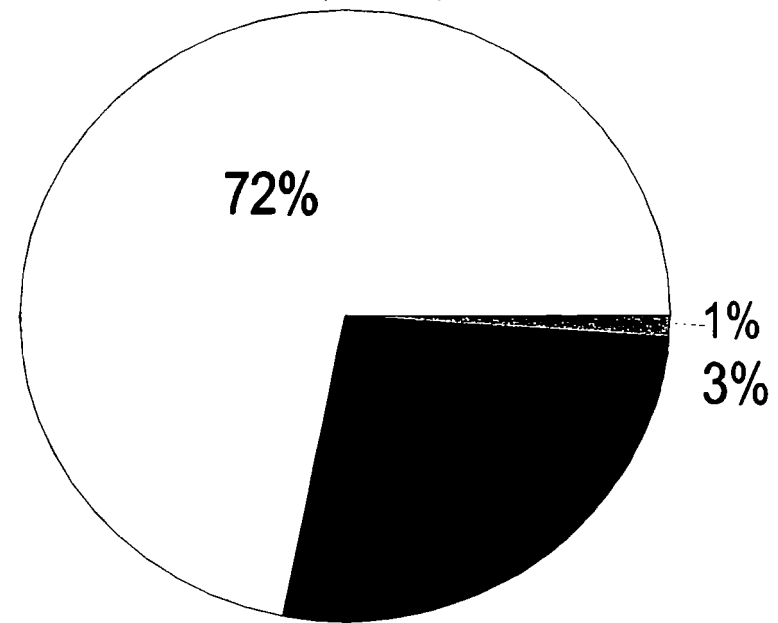
AIDS Cases Reported in 1996 and Estimated 1996 Population by Race/Ethnicity, United States

AIDS Cases
N=69,151



White, non-Hispanic
Black, non-Hispanic
Hispanic

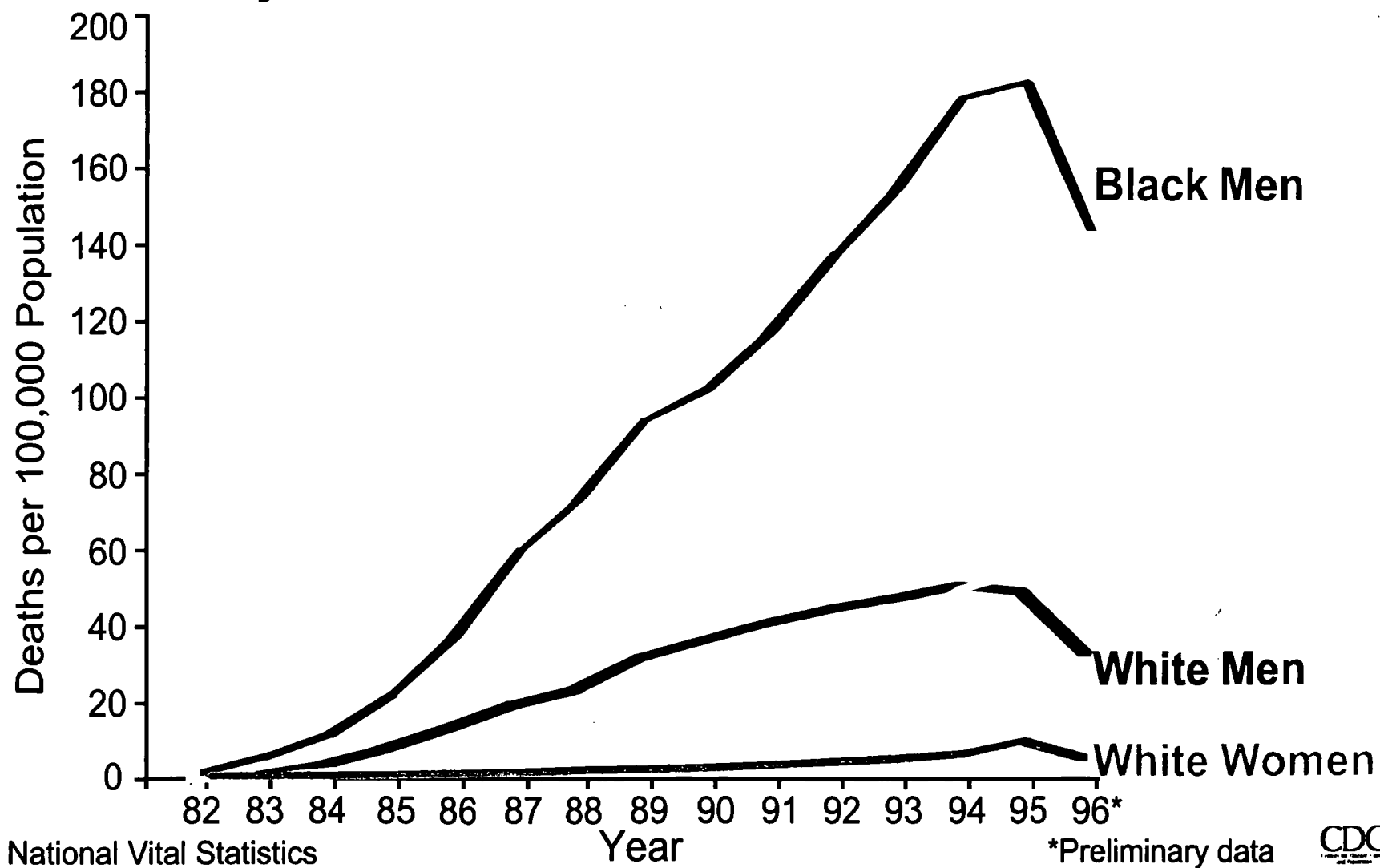
Population
N=269,459,000



Asian/Pacific Islander
American Indian/
Alaska Native

CDC
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Death Rates from HIV Infection in Persons Aged 25-44 Years, By Sex, Race, and Year, 1982-1996 United States



Kaiser Family Foundation Survey - 1996

How do African Americans rate local or community groups in the fight against AIDS?

Local health care providers
(doctors, health clinics, hospitals)

Local public schools

Local church or religious leaders

Rated as caring
“a lot” about the
fight against
AIDS

61%

49%

54%

Rated as doing
“a lot” about the
fight against
AIDS

40%

28%

23%

And governments?

Local government and
political leaders

State government

Federal government

17%

20%

22%

14%

17%

18%

End-1997 global estimates

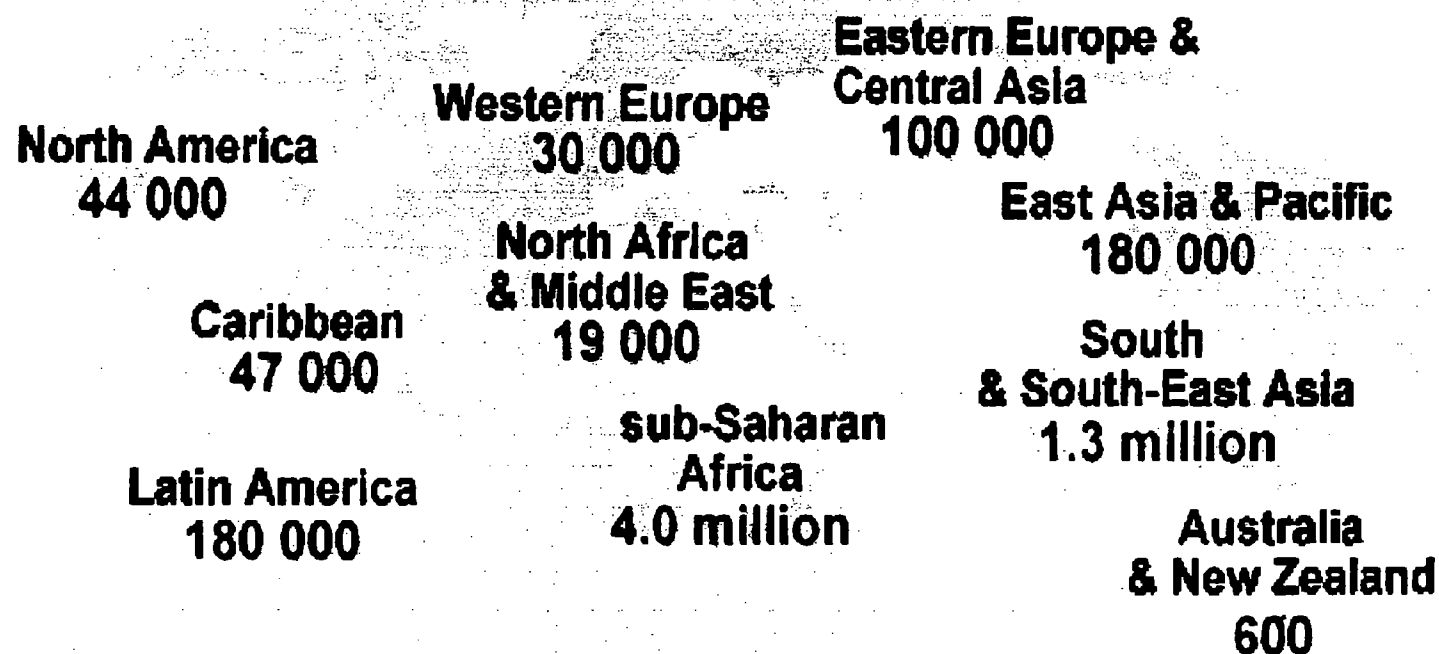
People living with HIV/AIDS 30.8 million

New HIV infections in 1997 5.8 million

Deaths due to HIV/AIDS in 1997 2.3 million

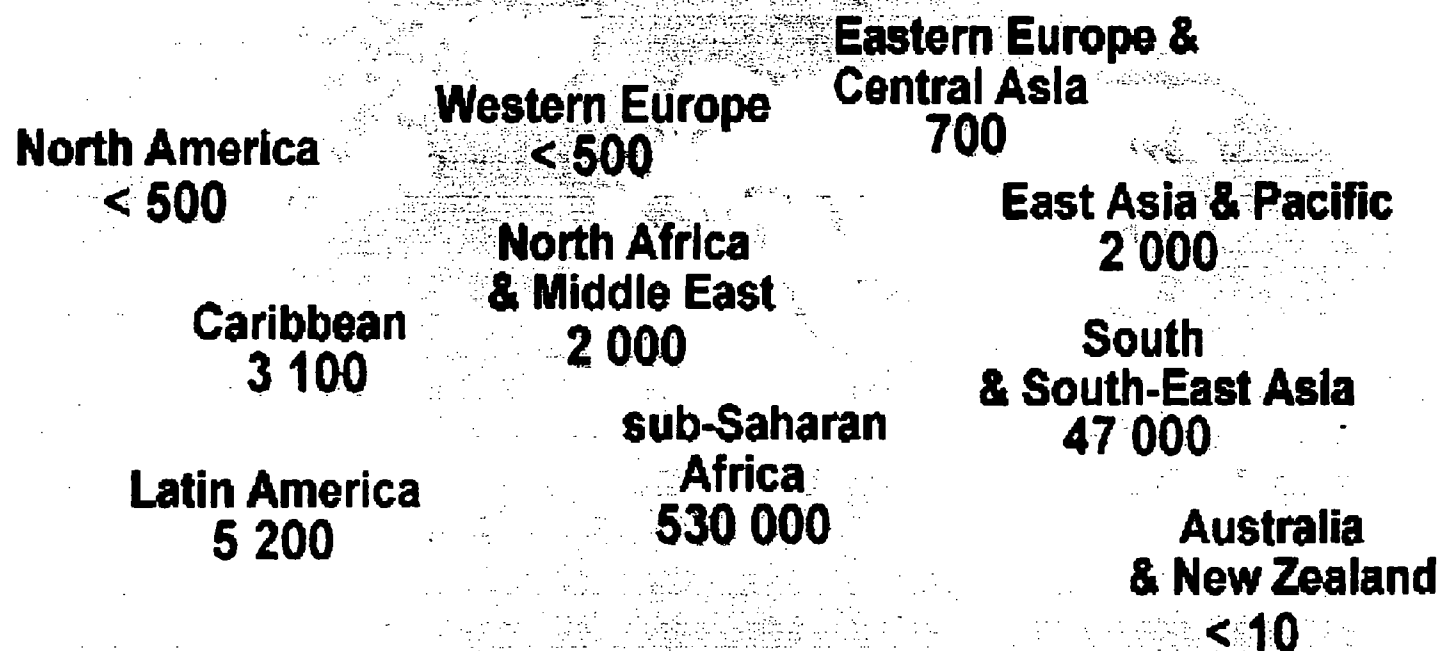
**Cumulative number of deaths
due to HIV/AIDS** 11.7 million

Adult & Child New Infections - 1997



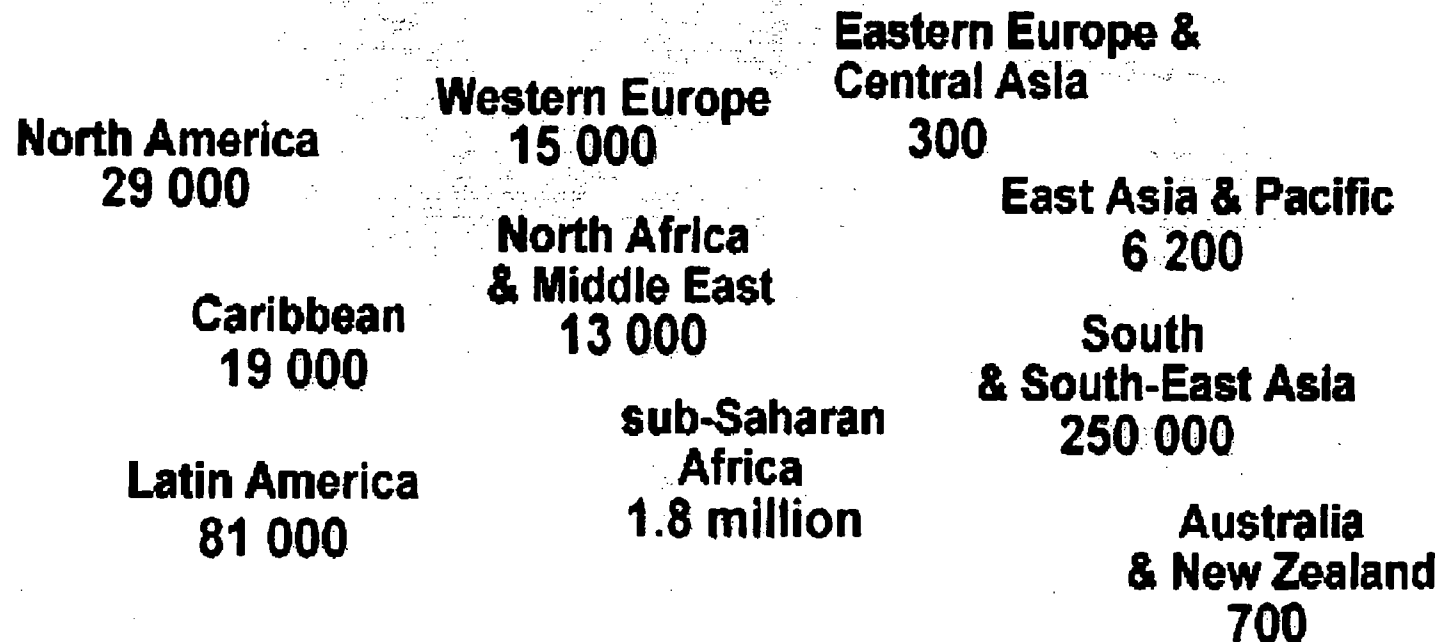
Source: UNAIDS

Children (<15) Infected in 1997



Source: UNAIDS

Adult & Child Deaths - 1997



Source: UNAIDS