

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

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U.S. House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION
601 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ANNEX 1
Washington, D.C. 20515

May 10, 1979

Mr. Herman Baca
Chairman
Committee on Chicano Rights
1837 Highland Avenue
National City, California 92050

Dear Mr. Baca:

On behalf of Chairman Robert Garcia, I would like to invite you to testify before the Subcommittee on Census and Population on Tuesday, May 29th at 9:30am in room 6N10, at 880 Front Street in the Federal Building.

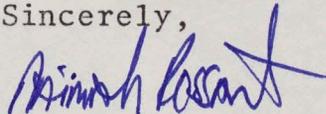
The hearing will focus on the overall plans for the 1980 census and the potential problems the census may encounter.

Enclosed are materials to help you prepare your testimony for the census hearing. Please send, to the above address, a copy of your testimony by May 18, 1979.

If you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at 202/225-6741.

We'll look forward to seeing you in San Diego.

Sincerely,



Naimah Rossant
Staff Assistant

NR:tk
Encl.



Committee on Chicano Rights, Inc

May 29, 1979

REPORT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION

Congressman Roberto Garcia Members of the Committee

My name is Herman Baca I am Chairperson of the Committee on Chicano Rights. Our Committee is a non-government funded, community based, membership organization which was organized to protect the Human and Constitutional Rights of all persons of Mexican ancestry.

I wish to thank you on behalf of our committee and the Chicano Community of San Diego County for inviting us to testify and for assuring us that our input from this area will be taken into account by your Subcommittee on Census and Population. It is our opinion that taking of the 1980 Census in Chicano Communities thru out the U. S. and especially here in San Diego will be a formidable task because of the immigration issue.

Due to the failure of not having a credible national immigration policy numerous chicano communities find themselves under a "state of seige" by the INS Border Patrol. Violations of Human and Constitutional Rights involving shootings, deaths, beatings, illegal stops and searches, breaking into homes have become common place and because of this Chicano barrios in our opinion will not be easily accessible to government census

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takers---particularly those who are not perceived as chicanos.

Although other areas of the country may experience difficulty in taking the census because of other reasons, in San Diego we have the additional factor of the border. Not only in San Diego but in the entire Southwest, the specter of INS Border Patrol Agents entering our Barrios is very real and fraught with fear. A Chicano-Latino living under these kind of conditions will find it difficult to accept a white Anglo-Saxon agent into his home. Much less provide them with information, which past experiences have shown that it will be used against him, regardless of guarantees given to him.

If a meaningful Census is to be taken all peoples living in a designated Census tract must be counted. The question of citizenship must be irrelevant in a count which seeks to determine the numbers of people leaving within a specific census tract.

The Committee on Chicano Rights recommends that to facilitate such a count that the following minimum requirements must be met:

1. Individuals must not be identified by Social Security number or any such other computable identifier.
2. That the confidentiality of the information received be incontestible and not acceptable in any court of Legal Jurisdiction against the provider.
3. That all agents of the Census Bureau operating within a Census tract which is 30% of a particular ethnic composition be able to communicate in that native tongue.
4. That a well funded program be instituted to publicize the particulars of this census and that such a program be implemented in the minority media

~~-continued-~~

where it exists.

5. That local residents be hired, trained, and utilized to conduct the Census in minority Census tracts.

All other technical aspects of Census enumeration have, I am sure, been covered by the Bureau of Census. It is our desire that sincere effort be made to accurately count the total number of Chicano-Latinos, or as you call them "Hispanics", be carried out. To this end, the CCR will support the efforts of your subcommittee and of the Census Bureau if proper safeguards are instituted.

Thank you for your time.

CSPNL #10
May 1978



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Regional Office
Los Angeles, California 90049

IT PAYS TO BE COUNTED!!

When men, women, and children are not counted in the Census, their communities do not receive the proper consideration from Federal, State, and Local government agencies in the allocation of money for services. This is especially true in most minority communities.

When people are not properly counted, they can be adversely affected in at least three areas:

1. Federal and State Political Representation

As was the case in the first Census, the seats in the House of Representatives are apportioned on the basis of the population of each State. Shifts in population within a state or between States can result in a loss or gain in the U.S. House of Representatives or an unfair quota of representatives from certain areas within a State.

2. Federal and State Benefits

Each State receives Federal funding and some federal programs allocate funds to states entirely on the basis of census data. Because this is the case, an erroneous count could result in one State getting more than its share while another state might get less than its share.

3. Federal, State and Local Planning

Federal and local planners predict future needs on the basis of present population figures. These figures also take into account other factors such as health, employment, and educational traits of different segments of the community. If the population is not properly counted, it could result in too few hospitals, schools, and living quarters, or too little police protection, welfare and unemployment benefits.

The Bureau of the Census recognizes the importance of an accurate count and that coverage improvement is urgent. It recognizes that the worst coverage occurs in minority communities and a major part of its 1980 Census effort will be directed toward improving coverage in those communities.

*Teresa Hernandez 560-8014
community services specialist
Bureau of the Census*

CSPNL #8
March 1978



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Regional Office
Los Angeles, California 90049

THE CENSUS BUREAU AND CONFIDENTIALITY

The government's biggest collector of information, the Census Bureau, is backed-up by a special public law preventing disclosure of personal data.

The law, Title 13 (United States Code), stipulates that Census information is to be used only for statistical purposes. No establishment or individual may be identified in published reports. All Census employees have to take a confidentiality oath while working for the Census Bureau and may not divulge any of the information obtained. There are four levels at which it is necessary to safeguard individual information collected in a census:

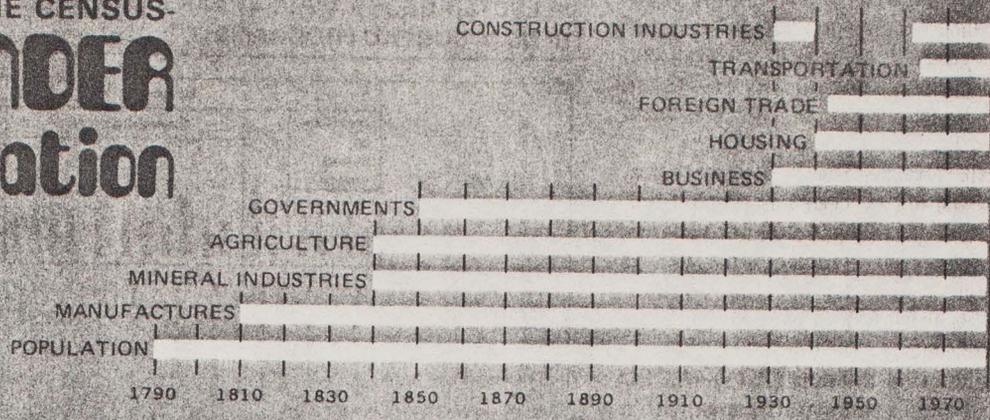
1. In the field during the taking of the Census.
2. Census headquarters, during processing of data.
3. Published statistical tabulations.
4. Records stored for safekeeping.

On occasions, FBI agents, immigration authorities, narcotic agents and military security show up at the Census Bureau seeking information on individuals. They are politely but firmly told NO. No information can be divulged to any individual or government agency.

When anyone answers the questions on his 1980 Census form, his identity will be completely lost in the mass of census data. The law of confidentiality protects you, your children, your relatives and friends. It protects everyone. The Census Bureau does have credibility.

From time to time it has been stated in the media or publications that the Census Bureau releases mailing lists to brokers. This is not true. There is a penalty of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment or not more than five years or both, for ANY employee who publishes or communicates such names from census records.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS- FACTFINDER for the Nation



CFF No. 8 (Rev.)

Issued September 1978

GEOGRAPHIC TOOLS

INTRODUCTION

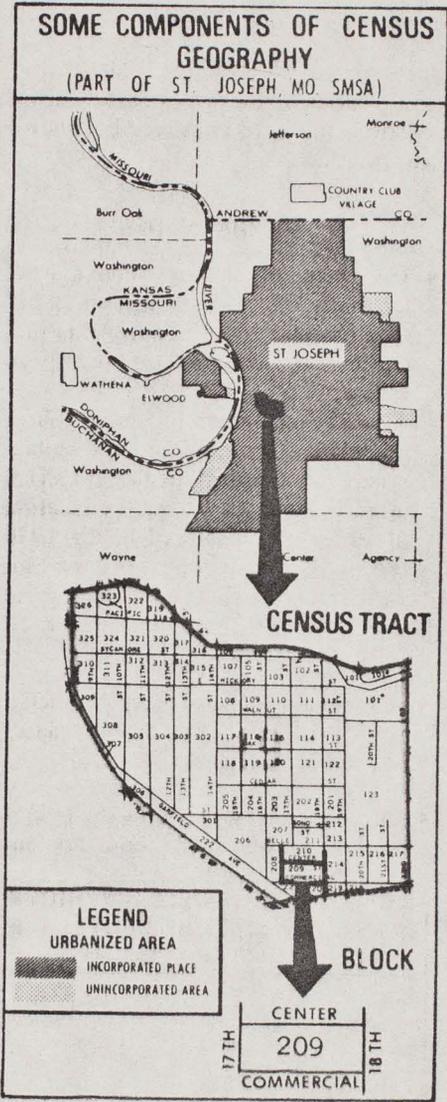
Geography plays a crucial role in taking censuses and publishing the results for States, counties, cities, and smaller areas down to the size of a city block. The geographic work for a census results in a number of tools and products that are helpful to the data user as well as to the Census Bureau, such as new types of maps; computerized geographic coding, mapping, and graphic display systems; and ways of relating local data with census statistics geographically for a variety of planning and administrative purposes.

Certain symbols (*, +, and ⊕) explain how to obtain the tools and products described in this brochure. The legend to these symbols is on page 3.

FOR WHAT AREAS ARE CENSUS DATA REPORTED?

Data summaries are presented in printed reports (also available on microfiche)* and on computer tapes, ⊕ based on tabulations for the geographic and statistical levels shown in the table on page 2. These levels are described as follows:

- **United States**—The 50 States and the District of Columbia, plus outlying areas under U.S. sovereignty or jurisdiction.



- **Regions/divisions**—There are four census regions (West, South, Northeast, and North Central) defined for the United States, each composed of two or more geographic divisions. The nine divisions are groupings of States.
- **Governmental units of the Nation**—States, congressional districts, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's) such as towns and townships, incorporated places (e.g., cities or villages), and wards in some cities. In 21 States in which MCD's are not adequate for reporting census statistics, Bureau and local officials designated census county divisions (CCD's) for this purpose.
- **Standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's)**—For the 1970 census, an SMSA comprised a county containing a central city (or twin cities) of 50,000 inhabitants or more, plus contiguous counties that were socially and economically integrated with the central city. (New England SMSA's comprise towns and cities, rather than counties.)
- **Urbanized areas (UA's)**—A UA consists of a central city(s) of an SMSA plus the surrounding closely settled urban fringe (the suburbs).
- **Urban/rural**—The urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside these areas. Everyone else is considered as residing in a rural area.



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For sale by Subscriber Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Postage stamps not acceptable; currency submitted at sender's risk. Remittances from foreign countries must be by international money order or by draft on a U.S. bank. 25 cents per copy. A discount of 25 percent is available on orders of 100 copies or more sent to a single address.

• **Unincorporated places**—Some concentrations of population are not incorporated as cities, villages, etc. The Census Bureau defines them, with local assistance, for statistical purposes.

• **Census tracts**—These are statistical subdivisions of counties. Each tract, ideally containing 4,000 inhabitants, is delineated (subject to Census Bureau standards) by local committees within SMSA's and other selected areas.

• **Enumeration districts (ED's)**—An ED is a Bureau administrative area within a tract, place, MCD, etc., to be covered by one census enumerator. In 1970, an ED averaged about 750 people.

• **Blocks**—These units, generally bounded by streets or other physical features, are defined and numbered in urbanized areas and in other places that contract with the Census Bureau for the collection of block statistics.

• **Block groups (BG's)**—In 1970, city blocks in 145 large urbanized areas were grouped into units of about 1,000 inhabitants each for tabulation purposes in lieu of ED's. (In 1980, BG's will be used to tabulate data in all block-numbered areas.)

• **Central business districts (CBD's)**—A CBD is an area of high land value, high traffic flow, and a high concentration of retail businesses, offices, theaters, hotels, and service establishments. In the 1972 Census of Retail Trade, CBD's were recognized only in an SMSA city of 100,000 or more inhabitants. For the 1977 census, they can be defined in (1) any SMSA central city or (2) any other SMSA city with a population of 50,000 or more.

• **Major retail centers (MRC's)**—An MRC is a concentration of retail stores located in an SMSA, but outside the CBD. For 1972, MRC's were defined for areas with at least 10 retail establishments and \$5 million in retail sales; for 1977, these were defined with at least 25 retail establishments (with no volume requirement). For both censuses, each MRC must contain at least one general merchandise or department store of a specified minimum size.

CENSUS MAPS

Census maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area census data. They are needed to locate specific census geographic areas and to analyze

SELECTED GEOGRAPHIC AREAS TABULATED IN VARIOUS CENSUS BUREAU PROGRAMS

Areas	Censuses										Current programs					
	Population and housing censuses		Census of governments	Economic censuses						Census of agriculture	Population estimates	County Business Patterns	Annual Survey of Manufactures	Retail surveys	Current Population Survey	Annual Housing Survey
	Area reports	Subject reports		Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Selected services	Manufactures	Mineral industries	Construction industries							
United States	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
Regions	a	s	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	a	a	a	a
Divisions	a	s	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	a	a	a	a
States	a	s	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	c	c	a	a	s	a
SMSA's	a	s	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
Counties	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
Places	a	a	a	s	s	s	s	s	s	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
MCD's and/or CCD's	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
Census tracts	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
*ED's and block groups	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
*ZIP code areas	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
Wards	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
Blocks	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
Central business districts	c	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a
Major retail centers	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	s	s	a	a

KEY

Note: Other areas unique to the population and housing census are urbanized areas, urban/rural, and congressional districts.

a All areas.

c All, by addition of components.

s Selected areas—larger or with more activity.

* Not in printed reports.

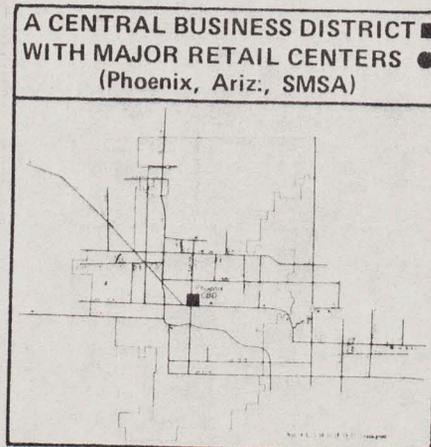
their spatial relationships. Unless otherwise specified, the report series below are from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

Outline Maps

- **U.S. map of counties**—Presents the locations and names for all 3,141 counties and county equivalents that existed at the time of the 1970 census.*
- **County subdivision maps**—Show boundaries for counties and subdivisions of counties (MCD's or CCD's) in each State, as well as the location of all places recognized in the 1970 census. Generally one mapsheet for each State.* They also appear in sectionalized form in *Number of Inhabitants*, series PC(1)-A.*

The following maps show, in detail, streets, MCD's/CCD's, tracts, places, ED's, and blocks, where applicable.

- **Tract outline maps**—Show the boundaries of census tracts, counties, and



all places with 25,000 or more inhabitants for the 241 SMSA's tracted in 1970. Names of all tract boundary features (streets, rivers, etc.) are indicated. These mapsheets are included in the *Census Tracts* report series PHC(1)* and may be obtained separately.⊕

- **Urbanized area maps**—Indicate the extent and components of each UA. They appear in *Number of Inhabitants*, series PC(1)-A, and in *General Housing Characteristics*, series HC(1)-A, reports.* Maps for 27 additional UA's, defined on the basis of a change in UA criteria since 1970, appear in PC(S1)-106.* More detailed information on urbanized area boundaries can be found in the published Metropolitan Map Series (cf.).
- **Central business district/major retail center maps**—Indicate locations of CBD's and MRC's within each SMSA. The maps appear in the *Major Retail Centers* series RC72-C (1972 Census of Retail Trade).*
- **Metropolitan Map Series**—Uniform map series covering the urbanized portions of SMSA's. Available separately⊕ or as part of the *Block Statistics* reports, series HC(3).*
- **County maps**—All counties or portions of counties not covered by the Metropolitan Map Series.⊕
- **Place maps**—Incorporated and unincorporated places reported in the 1970 census but not included in the Metropolitan Map Series.⊕

The maps described above as part of the 1970 census will also be produced for 1980, reflecting boundary changes that have taken place in census geographic areas.

I.

By Frank Sierra

IS IT POSSIBLE TO HAVE A CENSUS OF UNDOCUMENTED PEOPLE?

STATEMENT OF REV. FATHER FRANK A SIERRA. ST JOHN'S CHURCH, ENCINITAS.

YES, APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES OF THE UNDOCUMENTED IS POSSIBLE.

IF AND WHEN THE NECESSARY MEASURES WERE TAKEN TO DO SO .

THIS IS THE MOST DIFFICULT TYPE OF PERSONS TO IDENTIFY IN SOCIETY.

WHY? BECAUSE THEY HAVE DONE EVERY THING POSSIBLE TO ERASE THEIR IDENTITY, THEIR

ORIGIN, THEIR FAMILY . THESE ARE THE LAST THINGS THEY WOULD REVEAL,

EXCEPT, WHEN AND WHERE THERE IS SUCH A PERSON IN THIS WORLD, THAT KNOWS THEM, KNOWS THEIR SUFFERINGS, AND IS WILLING TO WALK THE MILE WITH THEM, AND BE THEIR BROTHER, SUFFER FOR THEM AND WITH THEM, AND WHEN THIS IS PROVEN, THEY WILL CO-OPERATE, COMMUNICATE, SHARE THEIR LIFE HISTORY.

~~UNDER~~

I DO SINCERELY BELIEVE THAT ~~THEY~~

THERE IS AN URGENT CRY FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

OR THE THIRD WOLRD IS BECOMING ~~WXX~~ MORE AND MORE DECIDED TO THE FIRST LEADER AND CRY FOR VIOLENCE, TO AWAKEN THE WORLD ASLEEP, IN THE CONCERNS OF A BETTER LIVING FOR THEMSELVES.

Follow

Frank Sierra

II.

REPORT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
IN REGARD TO THE UNDOCUMENTED LOCATED IN NORTH COUNTY -SAN DIEGO-
MAY 29, 1979 *By Frank Sierra*

THE UNDOCUMENTED people that are located in the area of North County are a very special type of people compared to most of the other undocumented of the U.S.A. First because California is a land of great expectations, promise of a similar type as the gold seekers of early U.S.A. coming west. More Latins and especially Mexicans tend to come to the boarder of California and Tijuana in particular than any other boarder that I know of.

Specifically of the very poorest and illiterate, the type that seeks farm work, house keeping, gardens, and all outside hand labor. The poverty they are subject to in their own land is extreme, so they expose their life to cross the boarder in hopes of any thing better than extreme poverty and hunger. This is usually a member of one family that comes to help out the rest of his family back home.

The numbers crossing the boarder must amount to thousands per month here in California. since the north county alone is a sure example of that amount.

Last Januar one year ago I personally began a mercy call to feed men and women, starving in the mountains due to the rains during a period of some 40 days. Well over 200 men were located in the vicinity of Encinitas, and San Dieguito, area reached with difficulty in the canyons and hillsides, where hundreds of men sleep under plastic covers, braches, and dugouts in the hillsides.

If there are 15,000 undocumented in North County it would be no surprise to me. Niw it Now

Much should be known about the conditions of people, there is a series of different ways to exist here, and one of them is what I call the man, person without identity, If this person dies or gets killed in the area around here most of the time his or her family back home will never find out because there is a family name he or she did not use, in order not to be traced, in order to perpetuate this coming and going across the boarder under different names and different documentations.

Certainly, a church member is a member that the people in the mountains and other hideaways are by faith and trust able to relate to, they may communicate with a member of the church, if he speaks the language, shares the emotional feelings of suffering, walks thar way a mile with them under any circumstances, rain, cold, hunger, etc.

In no other way is there any hope that any number, any condition and hope to solve the problem, estimating what is going on in the world of hunger, despair, and a nest of future violence I see very possible coming out of the the THIRD WORLD. A voice that is crying out in the desertt of the people without identity.

I am able to witness to the truth that much of the world that has revolteed, in the last 50 years agaianst governments and establsihment have first suffered a great deal and believed in their previous leaders.

A mexican (that is 95% of the people that I deal with) or the latin that comes across the boarder of California, is generally from age 16 to age 65 years old. mostly men, but also many women, very poor according to any world conditions today, and about 50% of them are illiterate or very close to it, maybe sixth grade education.

THE EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THESE PEOPLE

THE EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THESE people stated above is the reason for the kind of work they have to seek and also for the kind of living conditions they find themselves living in when they arrive. These people repeat the same efforts of growing, improving, and reach the point of frustration, they try to survive in Mexico, and the suffer hunger, their children suffer, hunger and despair drives them to sell what they have or borrow money and come to the U.S.A. at any cost and at any risk.

May borrow 5000 pesos Mexican money or about \$200 American money. they have all this paid to dealers, messengers, black market, those that are paid to find them a place, way, leaders, scouts, vehicles, all sorts of ways of crossing into the United States.

after 1000 miles of travel over land in Mexico, and another 10 or more miles across the mountains of the United States, they are victims of attacks, of gangs, of robbers, of rattlers, and all sorts of foot injuries, they arrive in the hand of the most ignored places, people, language, problems, and they are penniless.

Hardships, hunger, attacks, are only the beginning of the many tragedies, then come the disgrace for women, all young girls end up selling their bodies for food, and promises. Men suffer the many unjust months and months of working for practically nothing more than food, or small donations of money here and there. Accidents, hospitals, law and other problems arise daily, and they have no identity, no insurance, no way to communicate or solve any problem, becoming subject of the mercy of the community.

Why do these people repeat this type of adventure, dangerous risk year after year?

BECAUSE

it is a chance they are willing to take, to provide food for their families a back home, clothing, shelter,

At least 25% of these people return to Mexico frustrated and even then they eventually decide to take another chance, one more time, and time and again they try the crossing of the border in a different way

NUMBERS KEEP GROWING every year there are more that follow the past numbers, one tells the other of the chances, the risk, the hopes of a better tomorrow. maybe \$3 an hour here in the U.S.A. compared to \$1 per day, (the whole day) or nothing at all for days and months back in Mexico.

So it is worth the risk of attacks, of hunger and even death in the life that they live without much hope of reaching a better future here on earth.

Here in the U.S.A. they see the standards of living, and they report this back year after year to the next and the next family member that comes the following years.

STATEMENT OF FR. FRANCIS X. RILEY, O.S.A., FR. FRANK SIERRA
AND SISTER SARA MURRIETTA

Our purpose today is to express some feelings and concerns regarding certain segments of the population with whom we have contact as persons involved in a variety of ministries. We are speaking of the not only uncounted census-wise, but the anonymous human beings who have to live hidden lives within our country. We wish to speak of the undocumented persons, less sentimentally called: "illegals, wets, pollos, etc." Recalling the fact that the Constitution and the Bill of Rights made no distinction between citizens and persons, we feel that the census should count persons and not ask whether they are legal or illegal. Consequently, we feel that the undocumented should be included in the 1980 census. The major problem, however, is that the census count of the undocumented and the effort required to obtain their cooperation and the help of Churches and agencies in the census will be a cruel deception if after the count their plight remains the same, namely: a subcultural-hidden status without rights to the benefits of their labor, health care and other services. For the most part, the only "service" interested in them is the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which often serves to divide families, bring about the de facto deportation of children born in this country and the deportation of workers who have paid into the system and have contributed to the development of our country.

Census figures are used as the basis for the appropriation of federal monies for services to people. To gather the names of persons living in our midst and include them in our population without participation in the services and other benefits that their presence brings would be to continue the system of oppression which our present laws keep in force. Your committee should cooperate in a complete review of the restrictive legislation that affects the undocumented segments of our population and brings negative consequences for the population as a whole. As I am sure you are aware, President Carter has presented Congress with his "Alien Adjustment and Employment Act," a proposal which has been rejected by religious and community leaders because it continues to allow for discrimination and the violation of the rights of persons to be a real part of our society. An example of this is the section that calls for a Temporary Resident Status. Such an individual would still be considered a semi-person because they would not be eligible for the benefits of the presence here, such as social security and some services. Yet they could be counted in the 1980 census. In his statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 10, 1978, Attorney General Griffin Bell said:

" To the extent that the TRA's would have an additional impact on state and local governmental services, the Administration's plan would take cognizance of this impact by providing for the adjustment of revenue sharing formulas to reflect and compensate states and localities for the services used by the TRA's. This adjustment is necessary because undocumented aliens are not presently included in the Census Bureau's population counts: The resultant inaccuracy

in Census figures deprives some states and local governments of Revenue Sharing funds needed to cover expenditures for various services used by the undocumented aliens. The adjustment of revenue sharing formulas would not be required beyond 1980 because the temporary resident aliens would be included in the 1980 census."

Such a statement seems to indicate the Administration's wish to continue to exclude some from the Census and place others in a sub-culture, second class status. While the "TRA's" spoken of here will probably not come about because Carter's proposal is still in Congress, other Temporary Residents may be coming in the form of workers admitted under an expanded H-2 Bracero-type program which is being falsely advertized as a humane solution to the "illegal alien problem." The consequences from such a policy of temporary residents are unacceptable because from the very nature of the person's status here he or she is not afforded the rights to develop and become a real part of the population of this country. The premise for such a policy is that people do not have the right themselves to decide how long their residence in a country will be. Temporary workers' in the past have been easily exploited and have been used to obstruct the forming of unions. A major problem continues to be the separation of such persons from their families. Beyond the problems of temporary residency in itself, the fact that the Attorney General would suggest the inclusion of Temporary resident in the Census and apparently exclude other undocumented aliens seems to continue the errors of the past.

We recommend that all residents be included in the Census. If a person answers, "Yes" to the question, "Do you live here?" then it seems to us that they should be included in the count of the Census. We recommend that the adjustment of Revenue Sharing formulas be calculated to compensate states and localities for the services used by all of the residents of that area. The present policy excluding undocumented residents from health care and other public services should be changed.

In order for the Census to be accurate, especially regarding the Spanish-speaking who were ^{under}counted in the last Census, Churches will be needed as a part of the process. This is true because of the trust certain people have in them and their communication with people. However, to assist in this effort without challenging the way undocumented are treated as well as minorities in general would be to risk serious compromise on basic principles and the rights of people. As far as the Catholic Church is concerned the rights of immigrants was clearly stated in a letter approved by the late Pope Paul VI which states:

"The central core of the Church's statements is the dignity of the human person, without any possibility of discrimination. From this springs those essential

universal and irrevocable rights which can be summarized as follows: the right to dwell freely in one's own country, to have a homeland, to move within it and emigrate abroad, to settle in a new place for legitimate reasons, to live with one's family everywhere, to have at one's disposal the goods necessary for life, the right of man to preserve and develop his own ethnic, cultural and linguistic patrimony, to profess his own religion publicly and to be recognized and treated in accordance with his dignity as a person under all circumstances."

If the Catholic Church and I presume other Churches who have similar beliefs is to cooperate in the 1980 Census, it seems that the persons involved would have to believe that such cooperation would further the achievement of these rights. If the Census excluded the undocumented, how could the Church cooperate in it without compromising the statements alluded to above. On the other hand if the undocumented were included and the Church assisted in encouraging them to give information and trust in the Government, such cooperation would have to presume that this would be the beginning of the disappearance of the barriers to the full recognition of the presence of undocumented persons living in our midst and the promotion of the full integration of such person into our society and communities.

Fr. Frank Sierra who has worked for many years among Migrant farmworkers would like to present some of the legitimate reasons workers enter our country and the different struggles they live with.

TESTIMONY FOR SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION -HELD IN
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA ON MAY 29, 1979

Mr. Chairman, I am George Orman, Senior Planner in the San Diego City Planning Department. An invitation was sent to our Mayor, Pete Wilson, to appear at this hearing. Since our City Council is in the midst of a very important budget hearing just now, I have been requested to appear on the Mayor's behalf.

I have been designated the City's liaison for the 1980 Census and have had the privilege of working with Census Bureau staff for the past 20 years. I worked on the San Diego County Census Tract Committee for the 1960, 1970 and now the 1980 Census.

Like many large cities throughout the nation, San Diego has an ongoing program of preparing current estimates of its population and housing. We also prepare short and long range forecasts of population and housing for planning and budget purposes. Since San Diego is currently growing at a rate of approximately two percent a year, it is vital that our estimates and forecasts be as accurate as possible.

Since the population and housing counts identified in the 1980 Census will serve as the basis for our current estimates for the next five years, we are vitally concerned with the accuracy of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Furthermore, the demographic data generated from the 1980 Census will allow us to compare it with similar data from the 1960 and 1970 Censuses and to identify meaningful changes that have occurred in our city during the past 20 years and to study their implications.

As I reviewed testimony that has been presented to this Subcommittee in previous hearings, much concern has been expressed about areas of possible undercounts of certain segments of our population and means that can be employed to minimize that undercount.

I would like to present several examples of where undercounts or errors could occur and suggestions on how to avoid them.

Military Population

Since San Diego is home port to much of the Pacific Fleet and has many large shore establishments, military personnel comprise a significant part of our population. A large

number of our military personnel live off-base with their families in private housing. They commute to their ship or base for duty just as we commute to our jobs and they will receive their census questionnaire at their home just as their civilian neighbors will. The potential problem arises when a base or ship commander receives census questionnaires for those personnel under his or her command. It will be vitally important for that commander to be able to accurately identify those personnel who live on board ship or base and have no other residence, and to know which ones who normally live at home were on duty on April 1. This poses a problem for that commander, but in the interest of obtaining an accurate count of our military population I trust that very clear instructions can be provided with the census questionnaires.

Another potential problem occurs when a military establishment lies in more than one jurisdiction. Here in San Diego, the San Diego Naval Station lies partly in The City of San Diego and partly in National City. It will be important for that base commander to have a map showing where the city boundary is so those people residing in that part of the base that is in San Diego will actually be counted in San Diego. Those of us in city government will be happy to assist in clarifying such problems.

Civilian Group Quarters

San Diego currently has more than 14,000 people living in civilian group quarters such as college dorms and convalescent hospitals. Also many private homes have been licensed by the County and State to provide minimum care for the aged and retarded. I would recommend that the local census staff be informed that lists of homes used as group quarters can be obtained from those local jurisdictions responsible for licensing and inspecting those facilities. Also lists can be provided for all other large group quarters.

Public Relations

Undoubtedly the largest chance for undercounting occurs in a household where one or more residents do not want to be identified and counted for any of a number of reasons. The Census Bureau was well aware of this problem when it budgeted funds to hire and train Community Service Specialists to educate and inform those people of the importance of being counted. Mrs. Teresa Hernandez, the Census Bureau's Community Services Specialist assigned to San Diego County, has completed her training and is here doing an excellent job. Since Census Day is only 10 months away, she has an awesome task to reach the one and three quarters of a million people

living here in San Diego County to tell them about the Census and the need to be counted.

Since the results of the 1980 Census are so important to so many people, I feel that by starting with this hearing today we should all exert our maximum effort to make this Census the most complete and accurate as possible. I would encourage every organization in San Diego County that has ever used census data in its planning or programming to join in a vast cooperative effort to make known the importance of the 1980 Census. Mrs. Hernandez is here on the job and to enable her to make maximum use of her time I would encourage representatives of every conceivable organization to schedule a time for her to speak to their people.

While the Census Bureau is planning for an extensive nationwide publicity program to precede the Census, I would like to recommend that a series of local press conferences be scheduled in every community in the country. I feel that census users in the local community should meet with the local media and chart out an extensive public information program. Local organizations should be interviewed including as many ethnic groups as possible, in as many languages as necessary.

I would like to conclude my testimony by saying that the success of the 1980 Census will depend on a major cooperative effort with the Census Bureau, State and local governments and all census users assuming their respective roles in this massive undertaking.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee and to express my feelings about the importance of the 1980 Census.

Beverley C. Yip
Executive Director
Union of Pan Asian Communities

Six years ago, as a graduate student in social work, I was delighted to receive one of the first copies of the Subject Report: Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States. I had been looking forward to this document as a source for some up-to-date census data for a proposal I was working on, and anything that was currently available was already 13 years old. You can imagine my disappointment when I tried to pull out all the information pertaining to San Diego because there was so little. My personal experiences were not unique. Researchers, planners, community activists, public section agencies - all have decried the lack of basic information pertaining to Asian and Pacific American populations in the United States. Hopefully, the inadequacies and omissions of the previous decennial census will be overcome in 1980.

Attention to the special concerns of the Asian and Pacific American populations has increased. The Subcommittee on the Census and Population and the Census Bureau is to be commended for their efforts. The belated creation of the Advisory Committee on the Asian and Pacific American Population for the 1980 Census is tangible evidence that our concerns are being heard sometimes. Much of what I have to say has been said many, many times before, however, we all know that reiteration and redundancy is necessary to move the wheels of government.

There are three primary areas of concern which must be addressed in the 1980 census if there is to be significant improvement in the information base for Asian and Pacific Americans. If Asians and Pacific Americans are not to be undercounted, the processes and procedures for data collection, the data collection instruments themselves, and the analysis and publication of the census data must be sensitive to and compatible with community needs. In preparing for the actual implementation of the census enumeration, contact and consultation with community organizations and institutions must be established, maintained, and nurtured. Community groups, ethnic newspapers, and community institutions such as churches, schools and clubs can be

invaluable in recruiting and hiring bilingual census enumerators, and in educating the community on the importance of participation in the census. Community efforts to stress the confidentiality of the process will be especially important among groups who traditionally have viewed government representatives with suspicion. Bilingual materials prepared by the Census Bureau can be reviewed, tested and evaluated by community representatives. They could suggest ways to disseminate the material most effectively in their community. Community organizations could also be used to assist in translating the census forms in instances where only English versions of the census questionnaire are available. In other words, close communication with the community organizations will be imperative if we hope to accurately count Asian and Pacific Americans.

A major problem with available census publications pertaining to Asian and Pacific American populations has been that many small and highly diverse populations have been lumped under the heading of 'other'. Socio-economic variables such as income, educational attainment, employment, housing characteristics, nativity, native tongue, etcetera are so different among the various Asian and Pacific American populations that aggregating these kinds of data produces information of questionable value and validity. It is extremely critical that in 1980 the 100 percent sampling instrument allows for identification of the different Asian and Pacific American populations. It is also important that the current practice of using a 20 percent sampling to collect much of the data is changed to include 100 percent sampling in selected areas of high concentration of Asian and Pacific Americans. This is necessary if we hope to obtain meaningful data for small Asian and Pacific American populations such as Koreans, Samoans, Thais, etcetera. Cross tabulations by race with socioeconomic data such as income, educational attainment, employment status, etcetera is essential for program planners and researchers, both public and private. This can only be achieved if a larger sampling is taken and Asian and Pacific American populations are not grossly lumped.

Previous census publications have been of limited value for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) and cities where the various Asian and Pacific American populations have been less than 5000. For example, in San Diego, data is available on the Chinese American population by SMSA but not by city. Similarly there is data on the Japanese American population in San Diego by SMSA but not by city. The arbitrary cutoff of 5000 especially needs to be waived for smaller Asian and Pacific American populations. The current practice that places the onus on the community to purchase commuter tapes in order to extract available data for populations of less than 5000 appears to place unequal burdens on and unequal access to minority groups who are least able to pay.

In closing, I wish to thank the Committee for giving me the opportunity to add one more voice to echo the concerns of the Asian and Pacific American populations. The Union of Pan Asian Communities has worked and will work with the Census Bureau to do a better job in 1980.

ROBERT GARCIA, N.Y., CHAIRMAN

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U.S. House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION

601 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ANNEX 1

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May 29, 1979

Congressman Bob Garcia;
Members of the Subcommittee on Census and Population;

I thank you for the opportunity to speak before you today. As the Publisher and Editor of LA PRENSA SAN DIEGO, the only bilingual, legally adjudicated newspaper, of general circulation serving the Mexican-American population of San Diego County, I have more than a passing interest in the proceedings today.

I will limit my remarks to a specific concern...a concern which, in my opinion, if not attended to, may well defeat the efforts being made to produce an accurate enumeration of this country's fastest growing population: the Chicano/Latinos. My concern, gentlemen, lies in the ability of the Bureau of Census to effectively communicate its message to the Spanish-speaking population.

There is a history in our country of institutions not making a significant effort to communicate vital and necessary information to those whom they wish to exclude. Many are the times that we have been charged with being apathetic, alienated, or uncaring about the operation of our social, economic, and political systems. The truth of the matter

is that government, and private industry, by intent, neglect, or indifference has made no significant effort to communicate information to the Chicano/Latino population. If you don't know what is going on, how can you possibly participate? How can you make an informed opinion? Information is power and a classical example of that is in the way in which the political institutions manage to keep vital political information from the Chicano voter so that he is unable to participate effectively in the political process.

If the Bureau is to succeed in its attempt to enumerate the Chicano/Latino population of the United States, it must target staff, materials and adequate funding with which to adequately communicate its message to the 16 million, or so, Spanish-speaking residents of this country.

-- ---Your message will not reach them if it is dependent on PSA's.

-----Your message will not make an impact if it is written, prepared, and structured by agencies who have no concept of how to reach this target population.

-----Your message will not reach the Latino people if it is only carried in the Anglo press.

Gentlemen, the Chicano press welcomes the opportunity to work with you in assuring a successful 1980 census. We recognize its importance to our communities, however, the burden of communicating lies with the Bureau, not with the Chicano press. We firmly believe that we are the best tool at your disposal in carrying out this vital task. Use us.

Thank you gentlemen for your time.

To clarify what I am saying;

In this county, it has been the practice of the Registrar of Voters to place, by paid advertisements, all voter information (i.e., precinct information, filing dates, etc.) in Spanish, in a local English-language publication. This publication, gentlemen, is a specialty newspaper which, in the main, caters to contractors interested in bidding on construction jobs. Not hardly the type of newspaper which is widely read by the Chicano community. I suspect that there are not more than half a dozen Chicanos that read this paper. Yet, all vital information on elections is being carried here at a cost of thousands of dollars. 250,000 Chicano people in San Diego County are expected to participate in the electoral process without benefit of information...is it any wonder they appear to be apathetic? Other vital information such as application of, or use of, Block Grant Development funds are also published here. Needless to say, our communities are always a dollar short, or a day late in fighting to get vital Block funds for their areas.

As the Editor of LA PRENSA, I can assure you that this is still the overriding practice today.

As an Editor, I can also assure you that my desk is flooded with freebies (PSA's, Public Service Announcements) from these very same agencies asking me to publish, at my expense, this very same information!

The point is, that this not an isolated incident. It happens all over the United States. It is another classical example of the poor being asked to support the rich. Most Spanish language press are, by-and-large, small operations without vast resources of funds. Yet, they are placed in a situation of having to subsidize government by printing vital

information at no cost. Gentlemen, this is an intolerable situation, and an inefficient one. I can assure you that the high cost of newsprint will make it impossible to subsidize the Census Bureau.