

SUPPORTING STATEMENT
U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
SPECIAL CENSUS PROGRAM
OMB Control No. 0607-0368

A. Justification

1. Necessity of the Information Collection

The Special Census Program is a reimbursable service offered and performed by the U.S. Census Bureau for the government of any state, county, city, or other political subdivision within a state. This includes the District of Columbia, the government of any possession or area over which the U.S. exercises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty, and other governmental units that require current population data between decennial censuses.

Many states use Special Census population statistics to determine the need for a change in the distribution of funds to local jurisdictions. The local jurisdictions may also use the data to plan new schools, transportation systems, housing programs, or water treatment facilities.

The Census Bureau will use the following forms to conduct the Special Census operations:

SC-1, Special Census Enumerator Questionnaire – This interview form will be used to collect special census data at regular housing units (HU), and eligible units in Transitory Locations (TL) such as RV parks, marinas, campgrounds, hotels or motels.

SC-1(SUPP), Special Census Enumeration Continuation Questionnaire – This interview form will be used to collect special census data at a regular HU or eligible units in a TL, when there are more than five members in a household.

SC-1 (Phone/WYC), Special Census Phone/WYC Questionnaire – This interview form will be used to collect special census data when a respondent calls the local Special Census Office.

SC-2, Special Census Individual Census Report – This interview form will be used to collect special census data at group quarters (GQ) such as hospitals, prisons, boarding and rooming houses, college dormitories, military facilities, and convents.

SC-3 (RI), Special Census Enumeration Reinterview Form – This interview form is a quality assurance form used by enumerators to conduct an independent interview at a sample of HUs. Special Census office staff will

compare the data collected on this form with the original interview to make sure the original enumerator followed procedures.

SC-116, Special Census Group Quarters (GQ) Enumeration Control Sheet – This form will be used by Special Census enumerators to list residents/clients at GQs.

SC-117, Special Census Transitory Locations (TL) Enumeration Record – This form will be used by Special Census office staff to collect contact information for TLs, to schedule interviews for the TLs, to determine the type of TL, and to estimate the number of interviews to be conducted at the TL.

SC-351, Special Census Group Quarters (GQ) Initial Contact Checklist – This checklist will be used by enumerators to collect GQ contact information and to determine the type of GQ.

SC-920, Special Census Address Listing Page- This form will list existing addresses from the Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF). Special Census enumerators will update these addresses, if needed, at the time of enumeration.

SC-901, Special Census Address Listing Notes Page- This form will be used by the enumerator to write notes about any extenuating circumstances regarding the listing of an address found on the SC-920, Address Listing Page. The Enumerator will use the line number from the Address Listing page and note any issues encountered that might need further explanation regarding the unit/address.

SC-921(HU), Special Census Housing Unit Add Page – This form will be used by enumerators to add housing units (HUs) that are observed to exist on the ground, that are not contained on the address listing page.

SC-921(GQ), Special Census Group Quarter Add Page – This form will be used by enumerators to add Group Quarters (GQs) that are observed to exist on the ground, that are not contained on the address listing page.

SC-921(TU), Special Census Transitory Unit Add Page – This form will be used by enumerators to add Transitory Units (e.g., hotels, motels, RV parks, marinas) that are observed to exist on the ground, that are not contained on the address listing page.

SC-1(F), Special Census Information Sheet – This sheet contains the Confidentiality Notice and the Flash Card information for use at Housing Units. The Confidentiality Notice is required by the Privacy Act of 1974. The Flash Card portion of the Information Sheet shows the set of flashcards that will be shown to respondents as an aid in answering certain questions. Special Census field staffs are required by law to give an Information Sheet to each person from whom they request census-related information.

SC-31/SC-31(S), Special Census Group Quarters Information Sheet – This sheet contains the Confidentiality Notice and the Flash Card information for use at Group Quarters. The Confidentiality Notice is required by the Privacy Act of 1974. The Flash Card portion of the Information Sheet shows the set of flashcards that will be shown to respondents as an aid in answering certain questions. Special Census field staffs are required by law to give an Information Sheet to each person from whom they request special census related information.

SC-26, Special Census Notice of Visit Form – This form is the form that enumerators will leave at addresses where they are not able to make contact. The notice indicates that a special census enumerator was there and will return to conduct an interview. It also provides a telephone number that the respondent can use to contact the enumerator and/or the Special Census Office.

SC-3309, Language Identification Flashcard – This form will be used by enumerators to identify the language spoken by a respondent when a language barrier is encountered.

The Census Bureau will establish a reimbursable agreement with a variety of potential special census customers that are unknown at this time. The Special Census Program will include a library of standard forms that will be used for the Special Censuses we anticipate conducting throughout this decade. While no additional documentation will be provided to OMB in advance of conducting any Special Census which utilizes the library of standard forms, any deviation from the standard forms, such as an additional question requested by a specific governmental unit, will be forwarded to OMB for approval. In addition, the Special Census program will provide OMB an annual report summarizing the activity for the year.

Legal authority for the conduct of special censuses is Title 13, United States Code, Section 196.

2. Needs and Uses of the Information

Local jurisdictions determine the need for and uses of their special census data. Some governmental units request a special census for proper infrastructure planning and others make a request because they must have the updated data to qualify for some sources of funding. Local governmental units use special census data to apply for available funds from both the state and Federal governments. Many states distribute these funds based on Census Bureau population statistics. This fact, along with local population shifts or annexations of territory, prompts local officials to request special censuses. In addition, special census data are used by the local jurisdictions to plan new schools, transportation systems, housing programs, water treatment facilities, etc.

The Census Bureau also uses special census data as part of its local population estimates calculation and to update the Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF) and Topographically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System.

Information quality is an integral part of the pre-dissemination review of the information disseminated by the Census Bureau (fully described in the Census Bureau's Information Quality Guidelines). Information quality is also integral to the information collections conducted by the Census Bureau and is incorporated into the clearance process required by the Paperwork Reduction Act.

3. Use of Technological Techniques

Most special censuses are expected to be small and of short duration, and thus, the use of automated data collection techniques was determined not to be cost-effective and, in many cases, impractical. It was determined that the use of automated data collection at this time would make special censuses more costly for our customers, and, thus, potentially prohibit several local jurisdictions from participating whom might otherwise be interested in the program. Hence, the Special Census Program does not involve the use of automated, electronic, or other technological data collection techniques. The data collection, however, will be managed by an automated system, as will be the data processing and dissemination processes.

4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

Local jurisdictions contract with the Census Bureau to conduct special censuses because similar data are not available to them between decennial censuses. These local governmental units use data from their special censuses to update their decennial census counts in order to receive state funds based on the most current population data for their jurisdiction. Distribution of these state funds generally cannot rely on anything less than a full and complete population census and requires a certified census count from the Census Bureau.

5. Minimizing Burden

The Special Census Program does not include small businesses or entities.

6. Consequences of Less Frequent Collection

There would be no consequences to federal programs or policy activities if the Special Census Program was not conducted.

7. Special Circumstances

There are no special circumstances.

8. Consultations Outside the Agency

The Census Bureau published a *Federal Register* notice inviting comment about the Special Census Program on January 30, 2012, page 4542. Two comments were received in response to the notice; one commenter expressed concern over the taxpayer cost of the program and the other was in support of the program. Special censuses are fully paid for by the jurisdictions requesting them and no federal tax dollars are spent.

9. Paying Respondents

The Census Bureau does not pay respondents to participate in special censuses.

10. Assurance of Confidentiality

The information collected in special censuses is voluntary. Enumerators will explain to respondents that their answers will be kept confidential pursuant to Title 13 United States Code. Also, enumerators will hand each respondent a copy of the Census Bureau's Confidentiality Notice (contained in the SC-1(F) *Special Census Information Sheet* and the SC-31 *Special Census Group Quarters Information Sheet*) before asking questions. Both notices comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974.

11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

There are no sensitive questions asked in special censuses.

12. Estimate of Hour Burden

Based on previous experience with special censuses and the fact that the Special Census forms and procedures are very similar to (and in many cases exactly the same as) those used in the 2010 Decennial Census, we estimate burden hours as shown below.

<u>SC-1 or SC-1 (Phone/WYC)</u>	<u>Special Census Enumerator Questionnaire</u> 250,000 respondents x 10 min. = 41,666 hours
<u>SC-1(SUPP)</u>	<u>Continuation Questionnaire</u> 10,000 respondents x 1.75 min. = 292 hour
<u>SC-2</u>	<u>Individual Census Report</u> 8,333 respondents x 5 min. = 694 hours
<u>SC-3(RI)</u>	<u>Enumeration Reinterview Questionnaire</u> 55,000 respondents x 7 min. = 6,417 hours
<u>SC-116</u>	<u>Group Quarters Enumeration Control Sheet</u> 42 respondents x 10 min. = 7 hours
<u>SC-117</u>	<u>Transitory Location Enumeration Record</u> 42 respondents x 10 min. = 7 hours
<u>SC-351</u>	<u>Initial Contact Checklist (Group Quarters)</u> 42 respondents x 10 min. = 7 hours
<u>SC-920</u>	<u>Address Listing Page</u> 200,000 respondents x 1 min. = 3,333 hours
<u>SC-921(HU)</u>	<u>Housing Unit Add Page</u> 50,000 respondents x 1 min. = 833 hours
<u>SC-921(GQ)</u> <u>SC-921(TU)</u>	<u>Group Quarters/Transitory Unit Add Page</u> 13 respondents x 1 min. = .22 hour
	Estimated total annual burden = 53,257 hours

13. Estimate of Cost Burden

There are no costs to respondents other than that of their time to respond.

14. Cost to Federal Government

The Special Census Program is a cost reimbursable program where the requesting entity pays the Census Bureau to conduct the special census. There are no costs to the Federal Government.

15. Reason for Change in Burden

This collection is being submitted as a reinstatement of an expired collection.

16. Project Schedule

The Census Bureau generally schedules special censuses within about 120 days after receiving a signed memorandum of agreement and advance payment from the governmental unit. The length of time required for the enumeration depends on the size of the population in the area for which the special census was requested. We estimate that the enumeration period for the average special census will be about two weeks.

The Census Bureau provides the official population count derived from the special census at the earliest practicable date following completion of enumeration and the processing required to produce the statistical results.

The requesting agency will receive a summary tabulation and a manipulatable data file of the basic data for all governmental units within the special census area. Additionally, the requesting agency or other individuals may request more detailed tabulations on a reimbursable basis.

17. Request to Not Display Expiration Date

Since we plan to use the same forms for the duration of this decade's Special Census Program, we are requesting to continue not displaying the OMB expiration date on the forms. This will allow the Census Bureau to save on printing costs and avoid unneeded reprinting.

18. Exception to the Certification

There are no exceptions.