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GOVERNMENT

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**AUTHORIZING REIMBURSEMENT OF CENSUS  
ENUMERATORS FOR TELEPHONE TOLLS  
AND CHARGES**

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**HEARING  
BEFORE THE  
COMMITTEE ON  
OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE  
USE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS**

SECOND SESSION

ON

**H.R. 9425**

**A BILL TO AMEND TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE, TO  
AUTHORIZE REIMBURSEMENT OF CENSUS ENUMERATORS  
FOR CERTAIN TELEPHONE TOLLS AND CHARGES**

MARCH 24, 1964

Printed for the use of the  
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service



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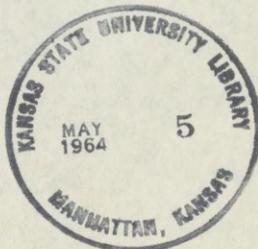
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Statement of—

Scammon, Hon. Richard M., Director, Bureau of the Census, accompanied by Walter L. Kehres, Assistant Director for Administration; Jefferson D. McPike, Chief, Field Division; and Conrad Taeuber, Assistant Director for Demographic Fields.....

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Statement of the  
Honorable John Richard M. Lister, Director of the Census, second  
parted by Walter L. Kibler, Assistant Director for Administration;  
Johnston D. Alford, Chief, and Division; and Conrad T. Brown,  
Assistant Director for Demographic Statistics. . . . .



## AUTHORIZING REIMBURSEMENT OF CENSUS ENUMERATORS FOR TELEPHONE TOLLS AND CHARGES

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1964

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:12 a.m., in room 215, Cannon Building, Hon. Arnold Olsen of Montana (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. OLSEN. This subcommittee will please come to order.

This subcommittee was appointed by the chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee for the purpose of considering H.R. 9425, introduced by myself.

The subcommittee is composed of Mr. Staggers, Mr. Pool, Mr. Watson, Mr. Roybal, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Johansen, Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. St. George, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Abele; and I have been designated chairman.

This bill was introduced at the request of the administration and is designed to reimburse census enumerators for certain telephone tolls and charges incurred in connection with their official duties. The bill proposes to correct a situation which, in my opinion, is unfair to census workers, and I am informed will result in saving the Government thousands of dollars each year.

The Director of the Bureau of the Census, Hon. Richard M. Scammon, is here to explain fully the purpose and need for this bill, and I am sure he will be glad to answer any questions which members of the subcommittee will wish to raise. I am informed that this bill is not controversial.

At this point in the record we will insert H.R. 9425 along with the language of section 24 of title 13, United States Code.

(The information follows:)

[H.R. 9425, 88th Cong., 1st sess.]

**A BILL** To amend title 13, United States Code, to authorize reimbursement of census enumerators for certain telephone tolls and charges

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 24 of title 13, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:*

“(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law prohibiting the expenditure of public money for telephone service, the Secretary, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, may authorize reimbursement for tolls or charges for telephone service from private residences or private apartments to the extent such charges are determined by the Secretary to have been incurred to facilitate the collection of information in connection with the censuses and surveys authorized by this title.”

## 2 REIMBURSE CENSUS ENUMERATORS FOR TELEPHONE TOLLS

### TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 24. SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS

(a) The Secretary may utilize the services of nontemporary employees of the Bureau (by assignment, promotion, appointment, detail, or otherwise) in temporary positions established for any census, for not to exceed the period during which appropriations are available for that census. Whenever the Secretary determines that the services of an employee which have been utilized under this section are no longer required in such a temporary position, he may, without regard to the provisions of any other law, return the employee to a continuing position, with rank and compensation not less than that which he held in his last permanent position in the Bureau: *Provided*, That no employee shall, by reason of his service in a temporary position under this subsection, lose the protection of any law or regulation with respect to his separation, suspension, furlough, or reduction in rank or compensation below the level held in his last permanent position in the Bureau. Service by a nontemporary employee in a temporary position under this subsection shall be creditable for step-increases (both periodic and longevity) under title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as though it were a continuation of service in his last permanent position.

(b) As used in this title with respect to appointments or positions, "temporary" shall be construed to mean not in excess of one year, or not in excess of the specific period during which appropriations are available for the conduct of a particular census, whichever is longer. No employee of the Bureau who holds only a temporary appointment within the meaning of this section shall be considered as other than strictly temporary for purposes of any other provision of law relating to separations, suspensions, or reductions in rank or compensation.

(c) The enlisted men and officers of the uniformed services may be appointed and compensated for service in temporary enumerator positions for the enumeration of personnel of the uniformed services.

(d) The Secretary may fix compensation on a piece-price basis without limitation as to the amount earned per diem, and payments may be made to enumerators for the use of private automobiles on official business without regard to section 4 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 837), but at rates not in excess of the rates provided by that Act.

(e) The Secretary may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for travel expenses of persons selected for appointment for attendance at training courses held by the Department of Commerce with respect to any of the work provided for by law.

Mr. OLSEN. I will also place in the record at this point a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from Acting Secretary of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., dated September 5, 1963, along with the statement of purpose and need prepared by his Department.

(The letter and statement follow:)

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,  
*Washington, D.C., September 5, 1963.*

HON. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There are enclosed four copies of a draft bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for the payment of local telephone service in private homes, and four copies of a "Statement of Purpose and Need" in support thereof.

We are advised by the Bureau of the Budget that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there would be no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Jr.,  
*Acting Secretary of Commerce.*

## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED

(From the Secretary of Commerce)

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to authorize payment to census enumerators for local residential telephone service charges when the charges are for official business calls. At present, the Bureau may not reimburse employees for official local telephone calls from a private residence because of the prohibition in 31 U.S.C. 679. That section prohibits expenditure of appropriated funds for toll or other charges for telephone service from private residences or apartments except for long-distance telephone tolls. The Comptroller General has ruled that multmessage unit charges made by Bell System telephone companies and other tolls for local area calls are not long-distance telephone tolls within the meaning of the section.

The Bureau's approximately 800 interviewers carry out most of their work through personal interviews at the respondent's home or place of business. Under certain conditions, however, telephone interviews are authorized. For example, on several monthly recurring surveys, during the initial personal interview many respondents express a willingness, or a preference, to be interviewed in subsequent months by telephone. In such instances, subsequent interviews are made by telephone. It is also essential to use the telephone for followups when an interviewer attempts a personal subsequent contact and the respondent is unavailable. This procedure not only saves the Government thousands of dollars a year but is a convenience to the respondents.

Census interviewers are part-time employees and operate from their residences. It is impractical for their work to be conducted from a facility where official telephones are available. Interviewers are expected to own a car and have an unlimited telephone.

Until recently, there was no problem, because the law permits reimbursement for official long-distance calls from residences and with an unlimited telephone there were no charges for local calls. In some metropolitan areas, particularly Los Angeles and Chicago, the telephone companies have adopted a system of local message unit charges to suburban areas even on unlimited phones. They are constantly extending the range of the local system, and billing more and more calls under the local message unit system. Enumerators in the Los Angeles and Chicago areas now are being charged as much as \$15 to \$20 per month in extra tolls for official local calls which cannot be reimbursed by the Bureau.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEPTEMBER 5, 1963.

Mr. OLSEN. Because, as Mrs. St. George has already said to me, this bill is certainly not controversial and we think we can handle it with dispatch, I would suggest appropriately to the witnesses that you make your statements as brief as possible, because we are going to have a hard time keeping members here. They are convinced already.

Please introduce the people that you have with you, Mr. Scammon, for the benefit of the committee members.

**STATEMENT OF RICHARD M. SCAMMON, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, ACCOMPANIED BY WALTER L. KEHRES, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ADMINISTRATION; JEFFERSON D. McPIKE, CHIEF, FIELD DIVISION; AND CONRAD TAEUBER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR DEMOGRAPHIC FIELDS**

Mr. SCAMMON. I have with me this morning, Mr. Chairman, on my left Mr. McPike of our field organization; Mr. Kehres, our Administrative Assistant Director; and on my right Dr. Taeuber, Assistant Director of Demographic Fields, who has charge of most of the work in the current population survey for which the interviewers and these telephone calls are used.

Mr. OLSEN. We certainly welcome you to the committee, and you proceed now as you will.

Mr. SCAMMON. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, we have no formal statement with respect to this legislation. Briefly, to summarize it, at the present time the Census Bureau has about 800 interviewers who work throughout the country to take monthly surveys primarily designed to elicit information on unemployment.

These surveys are normally made by house-to-house interviews and calls, but in many instances the followup is done by telephone because we have found this is a considerable saving of Government funds. If the interviewer can telephone back to a respondent who has already been identified and the respondent knows who the interviewer is, this facilitates exchange of information and costs less money.

At one time the Census Bureau did compensate its interviewers for the use of their own telephones in making local calls, but discontinued this practice about 2 years ago when we learned that legislative authority was needed to make such reimbursements. Now, in many instances we have found that as the service area of the local phone service has expanded to include the burgeoning suburbs in so many of our larger cities the telephone companies have introduced a message unit system which charges message units or even in some instances a service charge for those calls beyond the immediate limits of the central city.

Under the present terms of the law the Bureau is not permitted to compensate its interview employees for this kind of local call for which there is an exchange charge. We can only compensate those employees if they leave their homes, go out to a service pay phone, pay for that call, and, of course, we pay the time it takes them to get there and come back.

Our estimate is that the actual costing on this runs \$1.79 for a personal interview, 74 cents for a telephone call from a pay booth, and only 52 cents for a telephone call from home.

What we would like to do is to have a situation in which we could pay to these people using their own phones from their own homes the extra message unit charges which are chargeable in the larger areas of so many—and in increasing number, too—of the phone company jurisdictions in this country.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you, Mr. Scammon. Any questions on your part, Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Is this a new policy or a new charge procedure on the part of the telephone companies? In other words, is this of recent origin?

Mr. SCAMMON. The particular situation which we are discussing is of relatively recent origin. As you know, Mr. Johansen, years ago there used to be flat charges for most telephone calls and then many, many phones were put onto an unlimited-use basis, but within about the last 10 years in many of the larger metropolitan areas the unlimited-use basis began to be extending over such a large area that the telephone company began to introduce systems of message units in which they would charge either based on the distance from your particular phone that the phone call was or on a basis of the time which you used the telephone or a combination of both.

We have found that this is particularly true in the big cities because in the smaller communities, in a small city or rural area, you are either calling right in the village or town or else you are calling long

distance, and there is no problem. But in the larger metropolitan areas we are finding our enumerators are either having to pay out of their own pocket these extra message units, which we cannot now legally compensate them for, or else they have to get in a car, if they are in a suburban area drive perhaps quite a way to a drugstore, get out of the car, go in the drugstore and stand in line while some teenager arranges a date.

Mr. JOHANSEN. You are not against that? [Laughter.]

Mr. SCAMMON. No; no. The census is primarily people, and people are population, and we are all in favor of this function. [Laughter.]

So what we find is that our folks, quite frankly, as you can imagine, sometimes get irritated at this. It may only amount to a few dollars a month, but you know how irritating this can be when you feel you are contributing and not being compensated.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I wanted to be sure there was not possibly a slightly higher monthly rate for the phone which would obviate this charge.

Mr. SCAMMON. The message unit?

Mr. JOHANSEN. Yes.

Mr. SCAMMON. Not that I know of. Do you know, Walter, of any?

Mr. KEHRES. No. They vary a great deal throughout the country, but I know of no case where you can get a telephone at a slightly higher rate to make unlimited calls.—

Mr. JOHANSEN. This is a sort of no man's land between the local call and the long-distance call, is it not?

Mr. SCAMMON. That is exactly right.

Mr. JOHANSEN. I have run into it in a few calls in the suburbs to the suburbs—

Mr. SCAMMON. Yes.

Mr. JOHANSEN (continuing). Around Washington.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. SCAMMON. I think New York is a perfect example.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. New York is.

Mr. SCAMMON. We can pay long-distance calls. They give us a slip that shows the numbers called. That is fine. But, as you put it correctly, this no man's land between the simple local call and the long-distance call is what we cannot now compensate and would like to compensate.

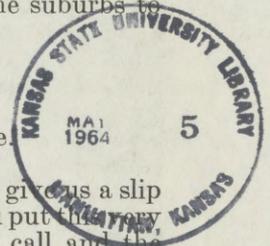
Mr. JOHANSEN. What is the safeguard against any abuse of this by enumerators?

Mr. SCAMMON. I think that the safeguard here is the same safeguard we would have presently against long-distance-call abuse. We accept the statement providing that it is supported by a bill from the telephone company. The question might well be: How do you know that this particular call was a Census Bureau call and not on personal business?

We twice a year audit not only the account but actually the work record of each one of our interviewers. We know the telephone numbers of the people whom that person is calling, and if there are telephone numbers here that do not jibe with the telephone numbers of the interviewees we know there has been a cross-purpose here.

Mr. OLSEN. Let me interrupt you just one moment, and off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)



6 REIMBURSE CENSUS ENUMERATORS FOR TELEPHONE TOLLS

Mr. OLSEN. Without objection, at this point we will have placed in the record two itemizations from the telephone company. The first one is reimbursable long-distance bills and the second is non-reimbursable suburban charges.

(The itemizations follow:)

ILLUSTRATIVE TELEPHONE BILLS SUBMITTED BY CENSUS ENUMERATORS, REIMBURSABLE AND NONREIMBURSABLE.

*Reimbursable*

*11 07 WEBSTERGRV MO	MO1 9781	
*11 07 WEBSTERGRV MO	MO1 9782	
*11 07 GRANITE CY	GL2 5318	15
*11 07 GRANITE CY	GL2 5318	15
*11 07 ST LOUIS MO	FL3 5869	10
*11 08 EDWARDSVL	656 3535	20
*11 08 ST LOUIS MO	FL1 5145	10
*11 08 ST LOUIS MO	FL3 5869	10
*11 08 ST LOUIS MO	JE3 2527	10
*11 08 GRANITE CY	TR6 6062	15
*11 08 WEBSTERGRV MO	MO2 2197	20
*11 08 ST LOUIS MO	CO1 2173	10
*11 08 ST LOUIS MO	FR1 8993	10
*11 09 SAPPINGTON MO	VI3 6166	30
*11 09 SAPPINGTON MO	VI3 6166	25

\*DIALED CALL STATE TAX ON CALLS MARKED U.S. TAX TOTAL

Statement A SOUTH-WESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY LONG DISTANCE SERVICE

TELEPHONE NO.	DATE	PLACE CALLED	ACCOUNT
3 EX7 0819	*11 05	ST LOUIS MO	MA1 254C 10
	*11 05	ST LOUIS MO	PA7 7731 10
	*11 05	ST LOUIS MO	PR6 1900 10
	*11 05	ST LOUIS MO	JE1 4567 10
	*11 05	ST LOUIS MO	JE1 4567 10
	*11 05	ST LOUIS MO	JE1 4567 10
	*11 05	ST LOUIS MO	CO1 9456 10
	*11 05	ST LOUIS MO	CO1 2173 10
	*11 05	ST LOUIS MO	CE1 4298 10
	11 06	FESTUS MO	314 YE7 8867 55
	11 06	ST JACOB	618 25
	*11 06	ST LOUIS MO	ST1 0430 10
	*11 06	MEHLVILLE MO	TW2 6109 20
	*11 06	GRANITE CY	GL2 5318 15
	*11 06	ST LOUIS MO	EV3 8444 10
	*11 06	WEBSTERGRV MO	MO1 9732 20

\*DIALED CALL STATE TAX ON CALLS MARKED U.S. TAX TOTAL

Statement B SOUTH-WESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY LONG DISTANCE SERVICE

TELEPHONE NO.	DATE	PLACE CALLED	ACCOUNT
1 EX7 0819	*11 13	ST LOUIS MO	ST1 0430 10
	*10 23	ST LOUIS MO	EV3 8444 10
	*10 23	GRANITE CY	GL2 5318 15
	*10 23	ST LOUIS MO	PR6 1900 10
	*10 23	ST LOUIS MO	ST1 0430 10
	*10 24	GRANITE CY	GL2 5318 15
	*10 24	GRANITE CY	GL2 5318 15
	*10 24	GRANITE CY	GL2 5318 15
	10 27	ST JACOB	618 10
	*10 29	ST LOUIS MO	MA1 254C 10
	*10 29	ST LOUIS MO	MA1 254C 10

*Not Reimbursable*

YOUR NUMBER		PAGE	OTHER CALLS AND TELEGRAMS				
380 140Z		2	DAT.	PLACE CALLED	AREA	CALL NO.	AMOUNT
<p>Did you call any out-of-town numbers like this: 365-3488 ?</p> <p>This new type telephone number - no letters, all numbers - is being introduced gradually across the nation. Our billing equipment, too, is being changed gradually to show the new type numbers. During the changeover, some of these calls may appear on this statement in the old "letter" numbers style. You can easily verify them. For each letter shown, substitute the number that appears with that letter on your dial. Thank you.</p>			820	HARVEY	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	HARVEY	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	HARVEY	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	HOMWOOD	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	HOMWOOD	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			821	HARVEY	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15
			821	HARVEY	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			821	HARVEY	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	20
			821	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15
			821	HOMWOOD	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			821	TINLEYPARK	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15
			821	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			821	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
821	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15			
TOTALLED CALL			INCLUDES			TOTAL CARRIED TO BILL	
			FOR CALLS WITHIN ILLINOIS				
			SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL CHARGE DUES TO CITY USE				

YOUR NUMBER		PAGE	OTHER CALLS AND TELEGRAMS				
380 140Z		1	DAT.	PLACE CALLED	AREA	CALL NO.	AMOUNT
<p>Did you call any out-of-town numbers like this: 365-3488 ?</p> <p>This new type telephone number - no letters, all numbers - is being introduced gradually across the nation. Our billing equipment, too, is being changed gradually to show the new type numbers. During the changeover, some of these calls may appear on this statement in the old "letter" numbers style. You can easily verify them. For each letter shown, substitute the number that appears with that letter on your dial. Thank you.</p>			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15
			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15
			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	OAK LAWN	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15
			820	TINLEYPARK	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	10
			820	TINLEYPARK	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15
			820	TINLEYPARK	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15
			820	TINLEYPARK	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	15
			820	HOMWOOD	ILL	FROM BLUEIS ILL	20
TOTALLED CALL			INCLUDES			TOTAL CARRIED TO BILL	
			FOR CALLS WITHIN ILLINOIS				
			SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL CHARGE DUES TO CITY USE				

Mr. JOHANSEN. That is all I have.

Mr. OLSEN. It is the nonreimbursable suburban charges for which this bill is meant to be a remedy?

Mr. SCAMMON. That is right. The others are already covered. It is this no man's land.

Mr. OLSEN. Mrs. St. George?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I have one question. This will really apply, of course, only to big metropolitan areas? Is that not correct?

Mr. SCAMMON. As of now. Of course, if the telephone company extends this no-man's-land concept into counties adjoining smaller

cities—take a place like Indianapolis—and if they put this not only in Marion County but the six or seven counties adjoining Indianapolis, then we would be faced with the same problem there. But our intent is only to follow whatever the practice of the telephone company may be.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I understand.

Mr. SCAMMON. This is to provide reimbursement to avoid the extra cost involved in having people go out of their homes to pay stations because they can be reimbursed now for pay station calls.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Yes. Exactly. This will just make it a much fairer situation all around and less costly?

Mr. SCAMMON. And less costly, because it removes from the cost the charges for getting to the pay station and getting back and lets them go into their own living room and use the phone.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Thank you.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you, Mrs. St. George.

I would like some emphasis, Mr. Scammon, in the record as to what these census enumerators are doing in their use of the phone.

Mr. SCAMMON. What would you have in mind, Mr. Chairman? Just a statement of their general workload and pattern?

Mr. OLSEN. The information generally that they are gathering and the fact that it is compulsory that this information be obtained.

Mr. SCAMMON. Would you like that now from Dr. Taeuber? Or would you like us to put it in the record?

Mr. OLSEN. It would be fine right now.

Dr. TAEUBER. Mr. Chairman, the main survey we are talking about is the monthly survey in which we interview some 35,000 households, a sample representing the entire country, and basically we are collecting information on employment and unemployment. This is information which we supply to the Department of Labor. The official monthly statistics on employment and unemployment are then issued by the Department of Labor.

At the same time, we do throughout the year collect a good deal of additional information from these same households, information on the movement of the population from area to area, information on income, information on school dropouts, information on school enrollment. Occasionally we are asked, as recently by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to collect information on the extent to which the population has been inoculated for polio, and a number of other surveys of this kind, which are easy to do because we are already contacting these households, and these are simple additions. We also have—

Mr. OLSEN. Now, just a minute. Basically, though, and fundamentally, what is the primary reason for contacting the household?

Dr. TAEUBER. The primary reason for contacting these households is to collect the information on employment and unemployment, to provide the official Government statistics on unemployment, employment, hours of work, and the like.

Mr. OLSEN. Obviously, if you keep adding questions, the workload would grow terrifically.

Dr. TAEUBER. We have to watch that very carefully. We can add a few questions in any one month, but they have to be very few.

Mr. OLSEN. Who determines that?

Dr. TAEUBER. This is determined in negotiation with the Bureau of the Census, the other agencies that may be involved, and the Department of Labor, because they are primarily involved here. The Bureau of the Budget has a role in this because of its coordinating function for Federal statistics.

Now, we have another similar survey in which we collect information for the Public Health Service on the health situation throughout the country. This is a different set of households, a different set of enumerators, but the procedure otherwise is very much the same. This provides interviews with some 35,000 households spread throughout the year, in contrast to the labor force survey which is 35,000 households each month. It provides information which the Public Health Service publishes on illness, on loss of time due to illness, on use of medical facilities, and the health situation in the country as a whole.

This is financed by the Public Health Service. We do the actual collection and turn the data over to them for publication.

We have a number of other surveys which follow essentially the same procedure. During the past year we have been collecting on a quarterly basis from some 17,000 households some information on the extent to which they spent money for alterations and repairs of their dwelling unit. This is a Census Bureau survey. And here again we have the same situation. The enumerators contact the households but on occasion have reason, because they have not been able to make a contact at the first try or because when they check back over their questionnaires they find they need to get in touch with the household, to telephone, which is a convenient way of doing this and frequently is the most economical way.

Mr. OLSEN. Well, now, in this bill there is an exception to a citation I have here, 31 U.S.C. 679.

Mr. SCAMMON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OLSEN. Now, are there any other exceptions that have been made in the past for special situations like this?

Mr. SCAMMON. My understanding, Mr. Chairman, is that there is an exception in the Forest Service, there is an exception in the Foreign Service, and you had another one, Walter?

Mr. KEHRES. And the Engineers.

Mr. SCAMMON. And the Corps of Engineers under similar circumstances.

Mr. OLSEN. Before I leave the doctor here, I wonder if you would explain to the committee—and I think this is important—that these surveys are authorized and directed by law. This is not something that some administrative officer dreamed up. It is something the Congress has authorized.

Dr. TAEUBER. The surveys are authorized by law either under title 13, which is the basic census law, or under the Economy Act. The health survey which I mentioned is specifically authorized by an act of Congress which also authorizes and directs the Public Health Service to negotiate with the Department of Commerce for the collection of the data.

Mr. OLSEN. I think for the record at this point we ought to have provided, so if we are asked on the floor we have it, the citations of where these authorizations come from in the law.

Mr. SCAMMON. We will supply that.

(The information requested follows:)

*Authorities to conduct surveys*

31 U.S.C. 686: Authorizes the performance of services by one agency for another.

13 U.S.C. 141: Authorizes the census of population, unemployment, and housing.

13 U.S.C. 181: Authorizes interim surveys.

42 U.S.C. 252c: Authorizes the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to take surveys and also authorizes that agency to call on other agencies including the Department of Commerce for cooperation and services.

29 U.S.C. 2: Authorizes the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to call on other agencies for cooperation in collecting statistics.

*Authorities relating to payment for the use of private telephones to conduct official Government business*

31 U.S.C. 679: Prohibits payment of local toll charges.

31 U.S.C. 680: Authorizes Corps of Engineers to reimburse employees for telephone services.

16 U.S.C. 580f: Authorizes the Forest Service to reimburse employees for telephone services.

Mr. JOHANSEN. When you say "authorized," you mean also directed, mandated, do you not?

Dr. TAEUBER. The monthly report on the labor force is authorized. It is directed in the sense that the Congress has appropriated funds to the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics for this purpose. The replies, to answer a question you put, Mr. Chairman, are not mandatory in this case.

Mr. OLSEN. I understand that, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Bureau of the Census in each instance as they function in this field have been authorized and directed by the Congress to do so?

Dr. TAEUBER. That is right, sir.

Mr. OLSEN. That is all I wanted to know.

Mr. JOHANSEN. My distinction was that you have already said this is not something that is, in the chairman's words, dreamed up by somebody, but the actual taking of this data, the collecting of this data is not discretionary, if I understand you correctly.

Dr. TAEUBER. That is right.

Mr. JOHANSEN. It is directed by Congress.

Dr. TAEUBER. It is directed by Congress.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Which goes beyond "authorization." "Authorization" could be permissive.

Mr. OLSEN. That is right.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back to this matter of the health survey for just a moment. To whom are these calls made when you are making a survey regarding the number of persons that had a polio shot, for an example?

Dr. TAEUBER. In that particular instance—well, in all cases we select a sample of areas. Within these areas we select very small areas, areas that have six places, normally six addresses, within them. And then we go to each of those addresses.

This is selected entirely impersonally using the best scientific methodology we have for selecting samples. Having selected this set of addresses, we then go to whoever is living at that address at that time.

Mr. ROYBAL. Well, it is my understanding that in States like California, for an example, perhaps other States, whenever a polio

shot is given to an individual by a private doctor, that doctor notifies the health department of that fact. Would it not be better to just contact then the health departments instead of individual houses?

Dr. TAEUBER. The problem there is that one of the main items of information the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare wants is who has not had them. Our information tells them for a very small sample of households who has and who has not and permits them then to develop their program for persuading people that these are things that ought to be done, by knowing whether they are dealing with young people, with older people, with very young children, and something of whether their problem is in rural areas or urban areas.

Mr. ROYBAL. I understand.

Mr. OLSEN. Thank you. Do you have any further questions, Mr. Johansen?

Mr. JOHANSEN. No.

Mr. OLSEN. I have no more questions. Do you other gentlemen here have something to offer, Mr. Scammon?

Mr. SCAMMON. I think we are all in order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OLSEN. I think we have covered everything. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 10:32 a.m., the subcommittee proceeded in executive session.)

