

**THE HISPANIC EXPERIENCE:  
ANALYSES OVER TIME AND ACROSS DATA SOURCES**

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## **THE HISPANIC EXPERIENCE: ANALYSES OVER TIME AND ACROSS DATA SOURCES**

The Hispanic population in the United States has changed tremendously in recent decades, especially in terms of total size and characteristics such as national origin and location in the United States. In addition, the type of census data collected about Hispanics, the manner in which the data is gathered, and the terminology used to describe them have also shifted. The research projects undertaken in the contract focus on these substantive and methodological issues: the identification of transitions in the Hispanic population in the United States in recent years and an examination of the comparability of Hispanic data in important Census Bureau data sources. The results document that the total Hispanic population and Hispanic groups increased dramatically between 1990 and 2000, due to high fertility rates and high levels of international migration. Moreover, analyses of Hispanic data in Census 2000 and two other data sources, the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (C2SS) and the March 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS), document that there are significant discrepancies between the data sources, especially for the most populous Hispanic groups. The contributions of this project include a descriptive portrait of Hispanics and Hispanic groups in the United States in 2000, the integration of substantive and methodological frameworks in the discussion of Hispanic population change, and the first national and state-level evaluations of the quality of Hispanic data in widely used Census Bureau data sources.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Justification for contract

The Census Bureau began collecting data about the Hispanic population in the United States via the decennial census consistently after 1970.<sup>1</sup> At least two important issues have arisen since that time. First, the Hispanic population has grown dramatically. Indeed, Census Bureau data sources such as Census 2000 document that the Hispanic population has increased by 20.7 million, or approximately 141.8 percent, since 1980. By all accounts, the Hispanic population is the fastest growing group in the United States. By 2000, there were more Hispanics in the United States than those identifying as Black alone.<sup>2</sup> All estimates point to a continued rapid increase of this population, with middle series estimates suggesting that the Latino population will comprise 18.2 percent of the U.S. population by 2025 (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). Politicians, scholars, and the media alike have noted the “Latinization” of the United States resulting from the impact of this growing population on American society.<sup>3</sup> Given the traditional concentration of Latinos in particular regions in the United States, their linguistic, economic, social and political impact is more pronounced in some areas of the country than others. Yet, trends since 1990 indicate that Hispanics appear to be increasingly geographically dispersed in the United States. Consequently, detailed analyses are needed of how this important population is changing.

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<sup>1</sup> This paper uses the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) definition of Hispanic, “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture regardless of race” (OMB 1997). The terms Hispanic and Latino are used interchangeably in this paper.

<sup>2</sup> The term “Black alone” refers to those who reported only Black in the Census 2000 race question.

<sup>3</sup> For example, researchers such as Eduardo Bonilla-Silva have given numerous lectures or published on the topic (e.g., Suárez-Orozco 2001). The theme for the 2001 conference of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists was titled, “Journalists in the Midwest: Reporting on the ‘Latinization’ of America’s Heartland.”

Second, the type of data collected about the Hispanic population has also shifted in recent decades.<sup>4</sup> For example, both the federal standards of the criteria employed to collect Hispanic data and the terminology used to describe this population have changed. There is also a wider variety of surveys administered to residents of the United States than in the past, such as the implementation of the American Community Survey. Further, the research designs of surveys collecting data from the U.S. population can vary dramatically. These kinds of changes underscore the need for assessments of the quality of Hispanic data, especially in widely used data sources collected by the U.S. Census Bureau such as the decennial census. Several studies of the quality of Hispanic data in the 1990 Census and Census 2000 have been undertaken; however, to the author's knowledge, there have been no large-scale systematic comparisons of Hispanic data in Census Bureau data sources.<sup>5</sup>

Consequently, this contract was initially awarded to deal with both issues: 1) to identify general transitions in the Hispanic population in the United States in recent years; and, 2) to document the comparability of Census Bureau data sources vis-à-vis the Hispanic population.<sup>6</sup> The focus of the contract shifted slightly, as results of some tasks brought new issues to light and were followed up in more detail.<sup>7</sup> Modifications to the original statement of work ultimately led to a more targeted and cohesive set of final products. The contract also accomplished another, albeit unstated, goal, which was to

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<sup>4</sup> See Chapa (2000) and Rodriguez (2000) for more information about changes in the federal collection of Hispanic data.

<sup>5</sup> Assessments of Hispanic data in Census Bureau data sources include Cresce and Ramirez (2003), Fernandez (1995), Martin (2001, 2002), Rodriguez and Hagan (1991), Romero (1992), Salo (1996) and Suro (2002).

<sup>6</sup> See the Appendix for the Statement of Work for this contract.

<sup>7</sup> For example, the demographic analysis of the components of change and the contextual analysis of changes in the Hispanic population were dropped in order to focus on documenting more detailed changes in the Hispanic population and on the quality of Hispanic data at the state level. The period of performance was also changed: July 1 2001 through June 30 2003.

publicize the potential and academic relevance of work done by outside contractors who assist the Census Bureau with the analysis of data. Therefore, the research conducted as part of this contract were presented at numerous regional and national conferences and published in academic journals.

Three projects were undertaken. The order of tasks was logical, starting first with a general assessment of the Hispanic population, and moving on to more detailed studies of the data that are employed to produce Census statistics about Hispanics. The following section describes each project and key findings.

The first project was a general assessment of changes in the Hispanic population occurring between 1990 and 2000 using the first Census 2000 data to be available to the public, SF1 data. This study, conducted with Betsy Guzmán, documented the dramatic growth of the Hispanic population since 1990, especially for Mexicans, the increase of Latinos other than Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Cubans, and the growth of Latinos in regions and states that have not traditionally had large Hispanic populations. In addition, the project described potential methodological explanations for the noted changes, including changes in the ordering and wording of the race and Hispanic origin questions and the elimination of additional examples from the Hispanic origin question from the 1990 census question. Important potential substantive explanations were also discussed, including high Latina fertility rates, high levels of international migration, especially from countries other than Mexico, and economic and social factors explaining the continuing popularity of particular areas of the United States for Latinos, as well as the growth of Hispanics in “new” areas. While the study did not explicitly test these factors, the substantial bodies of research published about these issues were included in the

discussion, where appropriate. This project resulted in a publication with Betsy Guzmán in *Population Research and Policy Review's* special issue focusing on Census 2000 (Guzmán and McConnell 2002), which helped disseminate important methodological issues in the collection of Hispanic data to academic audiences. Moreover, the summary of U.S. Latino population change between 1990 and 2000 and the detailed discussion of potential explanations of the demographic trends establish the foundation for the remaining tasks.

Two other studies focus on the second goal of the contract: the assessment of the quality of Hispanic data in Census Bureau data sources. The first study identifies the extent to which Census 2000 and two other important data sets, the March 2000 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (C2SS), are comparable.<sup>8</sup> An earlier version of the analyses was presented at the 2002 Population Association of America Meetings. This project compares national-level data about the non-institutionalized Hispanic population for the total Hispanic population and for four Hispanic groups: Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans and Other Hispanics. The results show that Hispanic data in C2SS and the March 2000 CPS clearly differ from Census 2000 in important ways, especially for the Mexican and “Other Hispanic” population, the two Hispanic groups with the largest numbers, which suggest that data users should be aware of the implications of their selection of dataset on their results. The analyses also indicate that employing weights for the CPS data that are based on the 1990 Census or Census 2000 counts often lead to very different results. Not surprisingly, the 2000-based weights tend to provide CPS estimates that are more in line with Census 2000 counts,

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<sup>8</sup> The C2SS is an expansion of the recently established American Community Survey.

though in some cases the 1990-based population controls provide estimates that were closer.

However, the analyses conducted in this study also confirm that the data sources do appear to provide roughly similar Hispanic data with respect to the proportion of Latinos and Latino groups by national origin and region. This finding is important, given that the numerous differences in the operational procedures, instruments, data collection modes, and follow up procedures between the data sources could have lead to counts and estimates that were far less comparable. The analyses show that Census 2000 numbers and C2SS estimates of the Hispanic population and Hispanic groups seem to be more similar than Census 2000 and March 2000 CPS data, which is encouraging since the purpose of the C2SS was to assess the viability of collecting long-form census data on a more frequent basis.

A second evaluation study focused on the consistency of Census 2000 and C2SS data at a sub-national level. This project was deemed important for a variety of reasons. First, no other systematic and comparative examinations of the quality of Hispanic data in U.S. Census Bureau data sources at a sub-national level have been published, to the author's knowledge. Yet, assessing whether the quality of Hispanic data is equally good in different areas of the United States is necessary since Latinos are not evenly distributed across the country. Documenting whether the quality is similar in areas where Latinos are more and less concentrated would be useful. Second, given the rapid Hispanic population growth between 1990 and 2000 in states such as North Carolina, it is becomingly increasingly important to identify whether reliable and valid conclusions can

be made from analyses of Census 2000 data collected from areas that traditionally have not been important areas of settlement for Latinos.<sup>9</sup>

Thus, this study compares Census 2000 Hispanic data limited to the household population with C2SS data in two states that have traditionally had large Hispanic populations (California and Florida) and two states that are not traditional areas for Latinos but have experienced recent large increases in this population (Minnesota and North Carolina).<sup>10</sup> Comparisons focused on the Census 2000 counts and C2SS estimates of the total Hispanic population, and the Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Latin America, Spanish Origin, and “All Other Hispanic/Latino” groups.<sup>11</sup>

The results, initially presented at the 2002 meetings of the American Statistical Association, show that there is important statistical variation between Census 2000 and C2SS for the counts of Latinos and national origin groups in California, Florida, North Carolina and Minnesota. Moreover, the comparisons document that the inconsistencies between the data sources varied by state and group. Of particular concern were the findings that the discrepancies between the data sources are largest for the “All Other Hispanic/Latino” group and for the largest groups in important states, such as Mexicans in California and Cubans in Florida.<sup>12</sup> Important methodological and substantive factors such as sample size, dates and mode of data collection, follow-up procedures, coverage

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<sup>9</sup> According to Census 2000, the Hispanic population grew by 393.3 percent in North Carolina between 1990 and 2000 (Guzmán 2001).

<sup>10</sup> CPS data were not included in the evaluation because the quality of sub-national CPS data is poorer for estimates of states with small sub-samples (U.S. Department of Labor 2002), such as the Hispanic estimates in Minnesota and North Carolina.

<sup>11</sup> The “All Other Hispanic/Latino” group includes those who checked the box for Hispanic origin but did not print their group, those who wrote in general terms such as “Hispanic” or “Latino,” or those who wrote in terms that were not classified with any of identifiable groups (e.g., Tejano).

<sup>12</sup> Nevertheless, it is important to keep in mind that the constitutional mandate of the decennial population is to count the total population in the United States, including Latinos. Counts of specific Hispanic groups is not part of this mandate.

issues, nativity, and English fluency of the population were described as potential explanations for the findings. Thus, as was true in the national evaluation, the results suggest that data users should think carefully about the impact of the unique methodological aspects on the quality of the state data before choosing to use one data set over the other, as they are not identical. However, as also held true in the national study, the differences in the largest groups, with the exception of the “All Other Hispanic/Latino” group, do not seem to be all that large. In any event, additional evaluations of Hispanic data, especially analyses that test the impact of methodological issues on responses to the Hispanic origin question, are warranted.

#### Contributions of the Contract

The projects undertaken for this contract, when taken as a whole, have made numerous significant contributions to the existing body of social science research specifically about the Hispanic population in the United States. First, the projects have highlighted important shifts in the Hispanic population occurring in the country in recent years, both at national and regional levels. Equally important is that these discussions of the changing demography of Latinos draw significantly from established theoretical and empirical research to support the suppositions, while simultaneously describing the methodological factors that could account for some of the changes noted between 1990 and 2000. Thus, one contribution of this study is *how* the demographic trends occurring within the Hispanic population are framed. More specifically, the application and integration of theoretical frameworks and methodological issues, as undertaken in these projects, helps to contextualize the demographic patterns observed for Latinos in recent

years. The focus on Latinos in both traditional and non-traditional areas of the United States is another contribution to research about Hispanics, especially since the geographic dispersion of this group between 1990 and 2000 is a phenomenon that is likely to continue in the future. Until recently, few studies focused on Latinos acknowledged the presence of this population outside their historical areas of settlement. Thus, these studies have contributed to the literature about the Hispanic experience in the United States, via a direct focus on Latinos in “non-traditional” areas and in the comparison of Latinos in “traditional” and “non-traditional” areas.

A third contribution to the study of Latinos in the United States results from the evaluations of the quality of Hispanic data in Census Bureau data sources conducted as part of the contract. Indeed, the national and state level assessments of Hispanic data are the first systematic evaluations of this data in Census 2000, C2SS and the CPS. The findings are enlightening on a variety of levels. For instance, the results suggest that C2SS data are a better match for Census 2000 data at the national level than CPS data and specify areas and groups in which there is less overlap between Census 2000 and other Census data sources. This is useful information for data users who regularly use Census Bureau data to study the Hispanic population. In fact, perhaps without such studies, users of California Hispanic data would be unaware of the important differences between Census 2000 figures and C2SS estimates for the state. Similarly, those interested in using census data sources to study Latin American groups in Florida other than Mexicans and Puerto Ricans would want to know how Census 2000 data compares with other data sets. Having such knowledge might help users make more informed decisions about which data set is more appropriate for their needs. Thus, the evaluation

of Latino data are clearly a valuable contribution to the documentation of the benefits and limitations of important Census Bureau data sources such as Census 2000.

### Directions for Future Research

Given the impressive growth rate of Latinos in the United States in recent years, the political, economic, and social implications of Census data, and the dearth of systematic evaluations of Hispanic data, it is imperative that resources continue to be invested in assessing and improving the quality of Hispanic data. Perhaps the most immediate issue to address are concerns about the Census 2000 counts of the Hispanic population by type, judging by the amount of criticism that the Census Bureau has received about the quality of this data. A less immediate but even more important issue concerns the general quality of race and Hispanic origin data collected by the Census Bureau and following the federal standards established by the Office of Management and Budget.

The evaluation of Hispanic data produced as part of this contract documents that there is significant variation between Census 2000 counts of the Hispanic population by type and estimates from other Census Bureau data sources. Careful consideration of past research about Census 2000 Hispanic data and the methodological differences between Census 2000, C2SS and the March 2000 CPS suggest that at least one methodological issue is accountable. Using the results of data collected from the Alternative Questionnaire Experiment (AQE), Martin (2002) points to the wording and the lack of additional examples other than Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban in the Census 2000

Hispanic origin question as the factor that may have influenced the reporting of Hispanic group other than Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban in Census 2000.

If that is the case, than a careful comparison of Census 2000 and C2SS Hispanic data is also instructive, specifically because the order and wording of the race and Hispanic questions were identical on the printed Census 2000 and C2SS forms. Surprisingly, there are large and significant differences between the data sources. This finding indicates that the wording of the question is not the only explanation. Another important difference between the two data sources is the mode of data collection. More specifically, though the collection of both sets of data relied on self-administered questionnaires, different strategies for dealing with non-response resulted in larger proportions of C2SS respondents completing the instruments with the assistance (and prompting) of field representatives than was the case in Census 2000.<sup>13</sup> The impact of such interviewer effects might explain why the estimates of the Hispanic population by type were different in C2SS compared to Census 2000 counts.

Neither the Martin (2002) nor the findings of the present research are definitive. Therefore, the Census Bureau should consider conducting additional experimental studies to study the impact of a variety of methodological issues on Census 2000 responses. For instance, the scope of the AQE could be expanded to include tests of the influence of data collection mode, such as prompting by a field representative for a specific answer, on responses to the Hispanic question. Moreover, additional studies of the impact of re-introducing additional examples to the Hispanic origin question might also be informative. Perhaps the Census Bureau could consider adding additional examples to

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<sup>13</sup> This issue is described in much more detail in the “Evaluating 2000 Hispanic Data” paper.

the Hispanic origin question, so that the number of checkboxes to the item parallels the number of examples of Asian groups provided in the question about race.

It was beyond the scope of this project to identify whether Hispanic respondents who self-identified in general terms did so deliberately because it is the Hispanic identity preferred by respondents or because the lack of examples in the question cued less specific responses than respondents would provide under “normal” circumstances. Therefore, it would also be valuable to conduct additional cognitive testing to explore why some respondents decide to select a general response such as “Hispanic” on census forms versus specifying a group such as “Mexican.” Similarly, performing cognitive testing to explore the responses of Hispanics to the race question in Census 2000 would also be instructive, especially since large numbers of Latinos identified as “Some Other Race” in Census 2000. Indeed, understanding what Hispanic respondents intend by their selection of the “Some Other Race” category undoubtedly would help improve future collections of race data from this population.

Further, the Census Bureau is also encouraged to incorporate past theoretical and empirical research about how Latinos in the United States understand ethnicity and race in future revisions of existing instruments and as new surveys is implemented. For instance, as a result of the Spanish Conquest in Latin America and subsequent *mestizaje*, or racial intermixing of the Spaniards and the indigenous peoples living in the area, there is a more complicated and varied understanding of race and the relationship between race and ethnicity in Latin America than exists in the United States (Rodriguez 2000). This multifaceted understanding also exists among Latinos in the United States. Consequently, many Hispanics do not view their racial identity and their Hispanic identity as two

independent concepts (Rodriguez 2000). Unfortunately, without this understanding of how Latinos identify, Hispanic responses that do not coincide with the OMB's understanding of the separation of Hispanic origin and race have been categorized as "confusion" (Rodriguez 2000). An alternate, more inclusive position would be to focus on how to elicit information about race and ethnicity from Latinos in ways that fit with their experience, perhaps via the use of alternative questions directed to Latinos, additional instructions on the forms, or other means. In any event, the present studies indicate that the allocation of additional resources to explore how to further improve the collection of race and Hispanic group data from Hispanic respondents is warranted.

A second, albeit similar, direction for future research is the need for additional, systematic, and detailed comparisons between Census Bureau data sources for the Hispanic population and Hispanic groups. This project demonstrates that the data sets are not interchangeable, at least with respect to the size of the total Hispanic population and of Hispanic groups. It would also be instructive to determine if the data sets also differ significantly vis-à-vis other characteristics of Latinos, and if they do, to explore the how to minimize the discrepancies. Finally, such studies of data quality should expand to include more states and important metropolitan areas for Latinos, such as Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York City and Miami and to compare the data sources about smaller Hispanic groups such as Dominicans, Colombians, and Salvadorans.

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# **Appendix**

## **THE HISPANIC EXPERIENCE: ANALYSES OVER TIME AND ACROSS DATA SOURCES**

### **Detailed Work Plan**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Hispanic population is growing faster than any other group in the United States. In addition, the national origins, geographic distributions, and characteristics of this population also have changed in recent decades. Analysis of this population is critical to identifying necessary modifications of existing policy and social service programs. One goal of Census 2000 collection efforts was to minimize the differential undercount of racial and ethnic groups, including Hispanics. For the first time, an aggressive educational and advertising campaign was employed to reach this targeted group. As a result, it is essential to evaluate the quality of Hispanic data collected in Census 2000 via comparisons with other federal data sources. Moreover, discrepancies between data sources must be investigated.

This multidimensional project will address four research questions: 1) How well does Census 2000 estimates and demographic portraits of Hispanics compare with other data sources?; and 2) What accounts for the “error of closure” in the Census 2000 Hispanic data?; and 3) What accounts for discrepancies in estimates and demographic characteristics of Hispanics between the 2000 census and alternative data sources?; and finally, 4) What are the determinants of Hispanic growth experienced in some areas between the 1990 and 2000?

Thus, this study uses the most current data available to evaluate the quality of the Census 2000 Hispanic data, to provide a comprehensive descriptive and analytical picture of Hispanics in the United States, and to identify the components of change for this population across time and data sources.

#### **PURPOSE OF THE TASK**

The purpose of the project is to both evaluate the quality of the 2000 census data about the Hispanic population through comparisons with alternative census data products and to examine the components of change across time and data sources. The products of this task include census and scholarly journal publications, and presentations at academic conferences.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The first portion of the study is a national comparison of the estimates and characteristics of the Hispanic population calculated in the decennial census and an alternative data set. The specific comparisons of interest include the total difference and relative difference between the estimates of Hispanic individuals in the 2000 census and the 2000 American Community Survey (ACS) data. The comparison with ACS data is warranted because it is a nationally representative data source and the Hispanic data collected by the ACS has not been explored in great detail. In addition, the data sources will be employed to examine differences in the depictions of the Hispanic population nationally. More specifically, the two datasets will be compared to identify discrepancies in the ACS and 100% Census data by age, sex, race, Hispanic group, and family composition.

The second stage of the project is a state comparison of the Hispanic data in the 2000 Census and ACS. Again, the focus will be on the percent total difference and relative difference between the estimates of the two datasets, rather than the Hispanic estimates themselves. Additionally, the characteristics of the Hispanic population will be compared across data sources. Particular attention will be paid to states that have experienced large Hispanic growth between 1990 and 2000, according to the censuses.

The third phase of the study is the development of an explanation of the variation in the Hispanic counts and characteristics between the 2000 Census and the 2000 ACS. How much do allocation rates, components of change, and comparison of post-censal estimates account for the variation across data sources? In addition, do different modes of data collection and timing of data collection (month) responsible for variation in the quality of the data and popular coverage of Hispanics?

The final stage of the project is to explore the variation in the Hispanic counts and characteristics over time. More specifically, a contextual analysis of the determinants of the movement of Hispanics to states that traditionally have had low Hispanic growth but experienced high Hispanic in-migration between 1990 and 2000. Case studies will be employed to compare the contexts of the states that historically have been characterized by high Hispanic growth with states newly identified in the 2000 census as having high Hispanic migration. Potential factors to be examined include the expansion and change of employment opportunities and changes in wages.

## **II. STATEMENT OF WORK**

The major tasks for this project include:

1. Analyzing national and state-level data about the Hispanic population in the 2000 Census.
2. Contrasting Hispanic data in the 2000 Census and alternative census data sources.
3. Demographic analysis of the error of closure and components of change.
4. Writing census publications.

### **III. PRODUCTS**

Required task products include:

1. Electronic and hard copies of the final documents including graphs, text, and tables.
2. Meetings with the Census Bureau staff, as necessary.
3. Monthly progress reports.
4. Internal working papers.
5. Census publications.

### **IV. SCHEDULE**

The overall period of activity will be from March 1, 2001 through February 31, 2003.

March 1, 2001	Obtain relevant data and begin analysis of national comparison
May 1, 2001	Draft report of national comparison.
June 1, 2001	Obtain relevant data and begin state comparison.
September 1, 2001	Complete state comparison analyses
December 1, 2001	Draft state comparison report.
January 1, 2002	Obtain relevant data and begin technical analysis.
May 1, 2002	Complete analysis of error of closure.
June 30, 2002	Draft error of closure report.
July 15, 2002	Obtain relevant data and begin case study analysis.
September 1, 2002	Complete case study analysis.
November 1, 2002	Draft case study report.
February 28, 2003	Complete necessary modifications to the draft reports and produce final versions.

## **V. STAFFING**

This task requires a contractor with extensive experience in statistical analysis of current survey data and writing reports about Hispanic populations. This person also must have expertise in analyzing ethnic data and employing demographic techniques. Eileen McConnell is a Visiting Assistant Professor in Latino Studies at Indiana University. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Notre Dame, where she specialized in statistics and methods and issues related to Hispanics in the United States. Her current research focuses on the influence of destination context on the Mexican immigrant experience in non-traditional receiving areas of the United States. She has extensive experience in demographic techniques, manipulating large data sets, and writing research reports.

The Latino Studies program at Indiana University-Bloomington was founded in 1999 with the full support of the College of Arts and Sciences at Indiana University. As a new program, there is flexibility in the teaching requirements of Latino Studies faculty. Therefore, Dr. McConnell can devote approximately 50% of her time during the academic year and full-time during the summer to this project, which is not possible at many academic institutions. In addition, the Director of the Latino Studies program, Dr. Jorge Chapa, is a noted expert of the demography of Hispanics. He is a good resource and fully supports the project. Thus, both Dr. McConnell's qualifications and the cooperation of the administration in the Latino Studies program and at Indiana University ensure that this project will be completed successfully.

## **III. GOVERNMENT FURNISHED MATERIALS**

The U.S. Census Bureau agrees to provide the Contractor the 2000 and 1990 census data and comparative data from the American Community Survey and estimates. It is understood that the delivery of the final product will depend on the U.S. Census Bureau's ability to provide these materials. The U.S. Census Bureau will provide all tools, data hardware, software, office space, and other related necessities in order for the Contractor to produce the products.

## **IV. TRAVEL REQUIREMENT**

The U.S. Census Bureau agrees to pay per diem and any travel expenses (based on Federal travel regulations and guidelines) from Indiana to the U.S. Census Bureau and return.

The U.S. Census Bureau agrees to pay per diem and any travel expenses (based on Federal travel regulations and guidelines) to attend the annual meetings of the Southern Demographic Association in Fall 2001 in Miami, the Population Association of America in Spring 2002 in Atlanta, the American Statistical Association in Summer 2002 in New York, the American Sociological Association in Summer 2003 in Atlanta, the Southern Demographic Association in Fall 2003 (location currently undecided) to report on the project.

## **V. PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

Each deliverable will be reviewed by senior Census Bureau staff. The Contractor agrees to make suggested changes or explain why the changes are unnecessary/inappropriate. The Contractor agrees to meet or surpass the proposed task schedule, and to inform the Census Bureau as soon as possible if/when the Contractor is unable to meet the terms of this contract.