

that series were so much more difficult than we had anticipated. But, it is now being produced and, I think, will go forward.

I think another area in which we need data is in labor force for local areas. See particular participation or lack of participation in the labor force in some of the poverty areas of the United States. Here we are in difficulties in really understanding what are the characteristics of nonparticipation in the labor force.

Now, you may have read something recently in the newspaper, that we have known for a long time, but it is now being publicized more than it ever has before and it is becoming more important for analysis: our inability in the census to count all the people in the United States. We think we are missing—we think we missed in 1960 about 5 million people. We think if we took the census the same way in 1970 we would miss about 6½ million people.

You say, Is that very important? It would be——

Representative RUMSFELD. If you will excuse me, that is not what I would say. What I would say if you missed them, how are you able to know that you missed 5 million?

Mr. BOWMAN. Well, I will tell you. We have vital statistics reports. We know how many people were born. We know how many people died. We can tell between two periods how many people there ought to be given age and sex groups. If we do not find that many people, we have a suspicion that we missed them.

When we do not find them in particular categories where we know they should be our suspicion is increased.

Now——

Representative RUMSFELD. So, that figure is a hard figure. Five million.

Mr. BOWMAN. Oh, not real hard.

Representative RUMSFELD. That figure comes from the vital statistics, the gap between what you found and what you should have found by the births and deaths?

Mr. BOWMAN. That is one of the places from which it comes; yes. And on the other hand, when you say "a hard figure," it is as hard as many other figures are, which are estimates of this character and I would not think it would be extremely far off, but it does not do us very much good because it does not tell us what the characteristics of these people are except broadly and it does not tell us where they are. We think most of them are in large cities but we do not know. And the death—the birth and death statistics do not tell us anything about that.

Representative RUMSFELD. Well, every article I have seen, the ones you are referring to, talking about this gap, have drawn some rather firm conclusions as to the characteristics of those people. You are suggesting that you cannot legitimately draw those conclusions?

Mr. BOWMAN. We do not believe we have sufficient evidence to really draw those conclusions firmly with regard to the locations of the country in which these people are located or in some instances just exactly what their other characteristics are. We do believe that it is proportionately larger in the Negro group, especially among Negro males, 20 to 40. But, we know there is a large segment of white population in those same age groups not counted, but just exactly where these peoples are located and what the reasons are, why we do not count them, we do not know, and we are trying to find out.