

A SNAPSHOT IN TIME: HOW THE CENSUS MEASURES AMERICA

Then **8** Now

The 1940 Census was conducted during a momentous time in our nation's history—as we were recovering from the Great Depression and not long before our entry into World War II. It was notable for many reasons. Take a look at how the Census has changed over time...and how we've taken our snapshots of America.

2010 1940

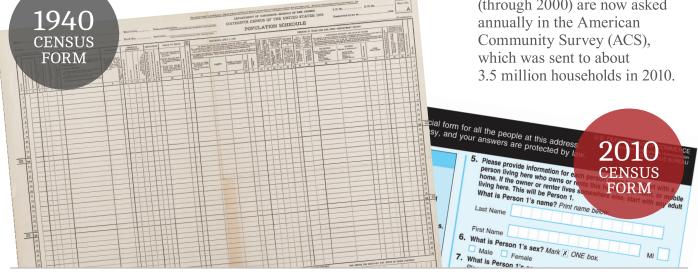
QUESTIONS

A total of 65 questions were asked on the 1940 Census (34 for the Census of Population and 31 for the Census of Housing). Additionally, 5% of the population was asked 16 supplemental questions.

QUESTIONS

In 2010, every household was asked the same ten basic questions.

The more-detailed demographic, housing and economic questions that were asked of a sample of households in the Census (through 2000) are now asked





CENSUS FIRSTS

Both the 1940 Census and the 2010 Census marked important "firsts" in how we take our national snapshot.

1940



First to designate a day for counting transients.



First to use social media outreach: Twitter, Facebook, Flickr, YouTube, blogs.

2010



First to include a census of housing.



First to use an English/Spanish bilingual form for some areas.



First to include a question about income.



First to use GPS to collect latitude and longitude coordinates for structures.



First to use a long-form and a short-form questionnaire. The long form included a set of supplementary questions asked of roughly 5% of the population.



First census to return to only a short-form questionnaire. The ACS was introduced earlier in the decade and replaced the long form.



CONTACTING HOUSING UNITS

How we contact people has changed.

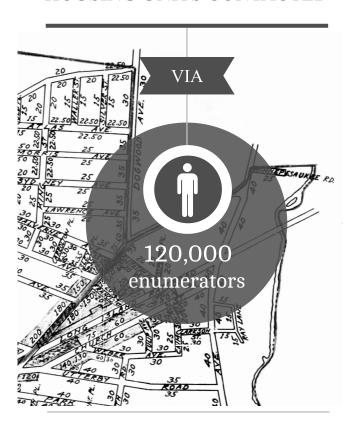
1940

2010

⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔⇔

37.2 million

HOUSING UNITS CONTACTED





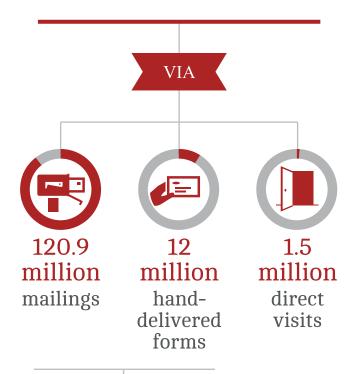




Enumerators were told to visit every house, building, tent, cabin, hut or other place in which a person might be living.

134.4 million

HOUSING UNITS CONTACTED





635,000 enumerators

were hired to count households that did not mail back a questionnaire over the course of six weeks.



PROCESSING RESPONSES & DISSEMINATING RESULTS

How we tabulate and share data has changed.

1940





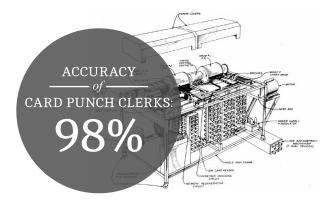
Workers manually entered information

from the 1940 schedule onto 175.6 million punch cards.



Results were tabulated on machines

that evolved from those used during the 1890 Census.





Results were made available

through a series of bulletins and print publications.



In 2010,

optical scanners read handwriting

on forms and converted it to electronic form.

This allowed for faster tabulation of results.



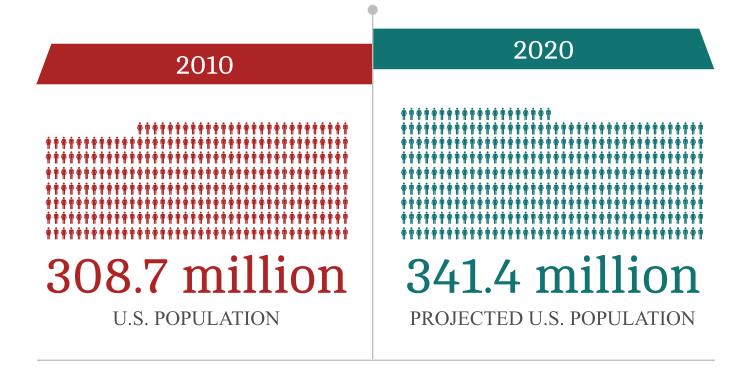
Results were made available online

through interactive tools at the census.gov website.



LOOKING AHEAD TO THE 2020 CENSUS

The Census Bureau is planning major innovations in the design of the Census in an effort to manage costs and improve efficiency.











Multiple Mode Response Options

The Census Bureau is currently researching how to use the mail, the Internet, face-to-face interviews and other electronic response options that may emerge to improve participation.

