

U.S. Census Bureau's
Budget Estimates

As Presented to Congress
February 2012

Fiscal
Year
2013

EAUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBU
AUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBUR
EAUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBU
AUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBUR
EAUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBU
AUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBUR
EAUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBU
AUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBUR
EAUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBU
AUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBUR
EAUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBU
AUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBUR
EAUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBU
AUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBUR
EAUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBU
AUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBUR
EAUSCENSUSBUREAUSCENSUSBU

USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions



Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau

BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2013
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

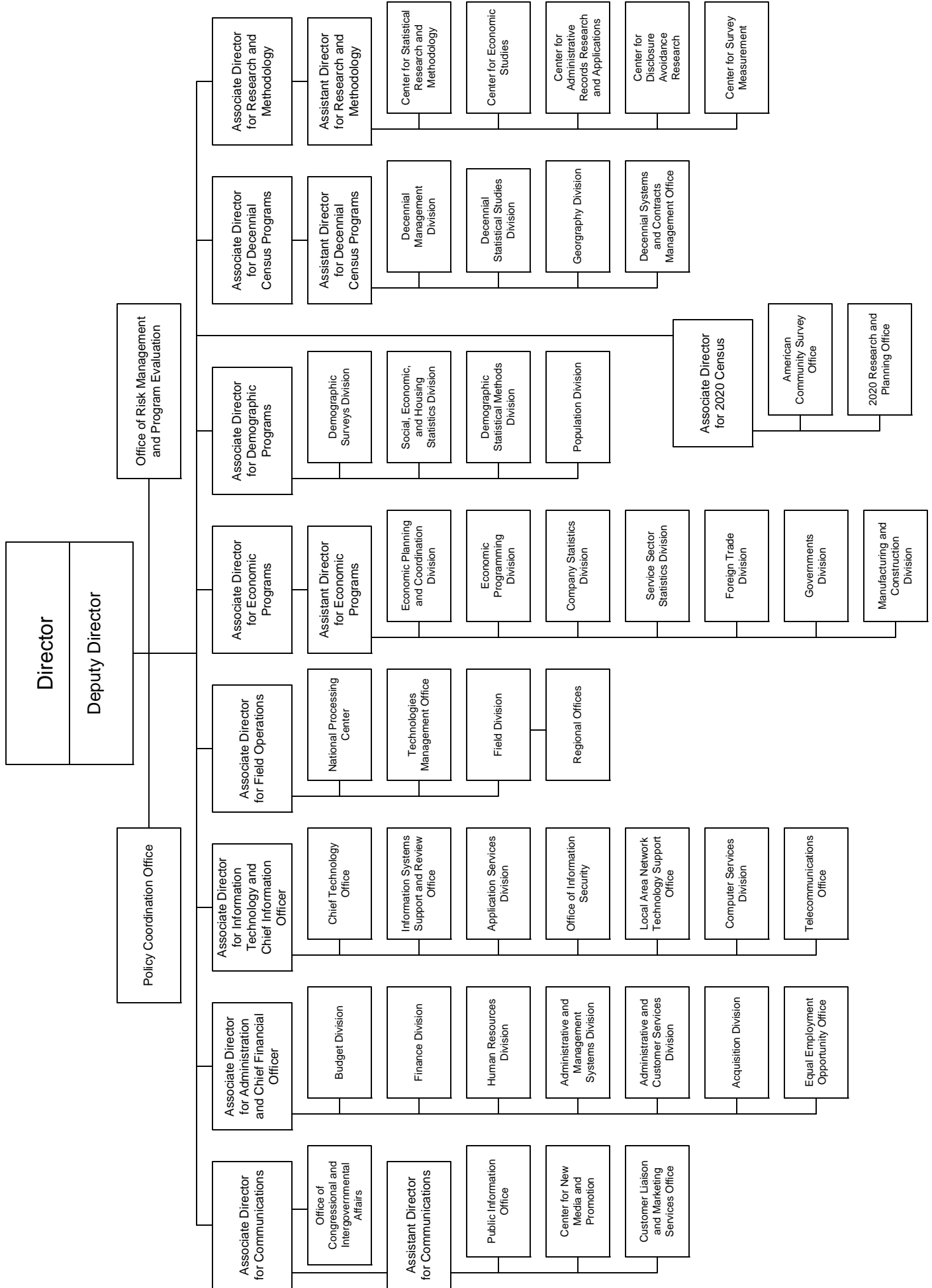
Table of Contents

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
2	Organization Chart	CEN- 1
3	Executive Summary	CEN- 3
3A	Annual Performance Plan	CEN- 11
	<u>Salaries and Expenses:</u>	
5	Summary of resource requirements (Discretionary)	CEN- 27
5	Summary of resource requirements (Mandatory)	CEN- 28
7	Summary of financing	CEN- 29
9	Justification of adjustments to base	CEN- 30
	Current surveys and statistics	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN- 34
12-15	Program Justification	CEN- 37
	Survey of program dynamics	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN- 62
12-15	Program Justification	CEN- 63
	State children's health insurance program	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN- 64
12-15	Program Justification	CEN- 65
16	Summary of requirements by object class (Discretionary)	CEN- 67
16	Summary of requirements by object class (Mandatory)	CEN- 69
33	Appropriation Language and Code Citations	CEN- 71

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
	<u>Periodic Censuses and Programs:</u>	
5	Summary of resource requirements	CEN- 73
7	Summary of financing	CEN- 75
9	Justification of adjustments to base Economic statistics programs	CEN- 76
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN- 81
12-15	Program Justification Demographic Statistics Programs	CEN- 83
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN- 103
12-15	Program Justification Demographic surveys sample redesign	CEN- 106
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN- 140
12-15	Program Justification Geographic support	CEN- 141
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN- 144
12-15	Program Justification Data processing systems	CEN- 145
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN- 152
12-15	Program Justification	CEN- 153
16	Summary of requirements by object class	CEN- 154
33	Appropriation Language and Code Citations	CEN- 156
	<u>Working Capital Fund:</u>	
5	Summary of resource requirements	CEN- 159
7A	Summary of financing – Reimbursable	CEN- 161
7B	Summary of financing – Appropriated	CEN- 162
12-15	Program Justification	CEN- 163
	<u>Bureau Exhibits:</u>	
34	Consulting and related services	CEN- 167
35	Periodicals, pamphlets, and audiovisual products	CEN- 168
36	Average grade and salary	CEN- 169

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

Exhibit 2



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

U.S. Census Bureau Executive Summary

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 budget request reflects the resources needed for the U.S. Census Bureau to support the Department of Commerce's Science and Information general goal 14, "Enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the Nation's people and economy. We honor privacy, protect confidentiality, share our expertise globally, and conduct our work openly. The Census Bureau's performance goals are to provide timely, relevant, and accurate current and benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments in order to facilitate this mission.

Budget and Financial Management

Discretionary Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau requests appropriations for domestic discretionary spending totaling \$970.4 million.

Mandatory Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau expects to receive \$30.0 million in mandatory domestic spending in FY 2013 for the State Children's Health Insurance Program and the Survey of Program Dynamics.

Reimbursable Program Funding: The Census Bureau anticipates that it will receive \$285.0 million in reimbursable funding from other Federal and non-Federal organizations to perform work for those entities.

Administrative Savings

The Administration is continuing its pursuit of an aggressive government-wide effort to curb non-essential administrative spending. As a result, the Department of Commerce continues to seek ways to improve the efficiency of programs without reducing their effectiveness. The Department's total savings target for FY 2013 is \$176 million, which includes \$142.8 million in savings initiated in FY 2012 and an additional \$33.2 million planned for FY 2013. Building on the Census Bureau's administrative savings planned for FY 2012 (\$20.0 million), an additional \$4.7 million in savings is targeted for FY 2013 for a total savings in FY 2013 of \$24.7 million.

Sustainability

The Census Bureau supports the Administration's Sustainability Initiative. The Census Bureau is engaging in several sustainability initiatives within existing funding. These investments are listed in the following table.

Initiative	
1. Replacement of appliances (i.e. refrigerators, microwaves, garbage disposals, commercial cafeteria equipment, etc.) with Energy Star appliances	\$25,000
2. Reserved parking spaces for vanpools (signage)	\$1,500
3. Purchase of “green” approved furniture to replace, as needed, existing items	\$10,000
4. Fleet leases for alternate fuel vehicles, and fuel	\$137,000
5. Replacement of carpet with environmentally friendly materials	\$10,000
6. Purchasing reusable plastic crates for office moves	\$500
7. Establish cafeteria recycling/food-waste composting program	\$3,000
8. Replacing existing window shades with darker shades to reduce heat from sun	\$50,000
9. Training to support sustainability programs	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$247,000

FY 2013 Program Changes

The requested funding reflects the resources needed to implement program enhancements and cyclical changes in operational requirements between FY 2012 and FY 2013 for the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, the American Community Survey, the 2010 Census, the 2020 Census, and Geographic Support.

- Current Population Survey(CPS) (Base Funding 92 FTE and \$14.3 million; Program Change 36 FTE and \$5.0 million): The Census Bureau proposes an increase of \$5 million to support the development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure from the Current Population Survey to complement the current official measure.
- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) (Base Funding 488 FTE and \$49.2 million; Program Change -12 FTE and -\$1.0 million): Field tests of the prototype event history calendar instruments will conclude with a 2012 test. No field test will be conducted in FY 2013. The remaining funding will allow the Census Bureau to continue collecting SIPP at the full sample size, and continue the reengineering process.
- Economic Census (Base Funding 657 FTE and \$112.3 million; Program Change 300 FTE and \$40.4 million): The Census Bureau conducts the economic census every five years. It is integral to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and industry inputs and outputs. It provides decision-makers with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure and functioning of the U.S. economy. It is the foundation of the Nation’s economic statistics programs, providing core information on virtually all non-farm businesses and related data on business expenditures, commodity flows, minority and women-owned businesses, and other topics. Fiscal Year 2013 is the fourth year of the six-year 2012 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for FY 2013 is mailing out about 4.6 million establishment-based report forms to 3.1 million businesses (Some businesses have more than one establishment.); conducting a comprehensive program to encourage response, including focused personal contact and assistance to the top Fortune 500 companies and conducting the necessary mail and telephone follow-ups with late respondents which require an additional 4.2 million follow-up packages and approximately 500,000 reminder calls; answering over 370,000 incoming inquires from businesses about their reports; data capture of 3.5 million reports; providing a 24/7, full-service, one-stop website to handle the expected ten million hits for online respondent assistance; processing over 500,000 referrals for possible reporting errors; assigning classification codes according to the North

American Industry Classification System (NAICS); and assigning geographic location codes to each establishment.

- Census of Governments (Base Funding 87 FTE and \$10.5 million; Program Change 6 FTE and \$1.0 million): The Census Bureau conducts a census of governments every five years. Like the Economic Census, it is integral to BEA's estimates of GDP. It is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of more than 90,000 state and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. Fiscal Year 2013 is the fourth year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments. The 2012 Census of Governments consists of three components: government organization, public employment, and government finances. For the government organization phase, funding is requested primarily to create the universe frame and develop organizational information. In the employment phase, funds will be used to continue central collection and processing. In the finance phase, funds will be used to start the data collection for local governments, to continue central collection operations with cooperating state governments, and also to continue collection and processing of state and local government data from external source information.
- American Community Survey (Base Funding 2,621 FTE and \$252.7 million; Program Change -204 FTE and -\$10.9 million): The American Community Survey (ACS) is implementing several changes in FY 2013, including an Internet response option and a reduction in the scale of the Failed Edit Follow-up Operation, in order to fund higher priority programs within the Census Bureau and Department. Through implementation of field data collection of the expanded sample size, the Census Bureau has also realized cost efficiencies in the Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-up Operation. Savings from these changes are being applied to partially offset increases in other programs.
- 2010 Census (Base Funding 623 FTE and \$107.0 million; Program Change -313 FTE and -\$51.6 million): As mandated in the U.S. Constitution, the decennial census provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. The request for FY 2013 will be used to complete conducting the 2010 Decennial Census. The focus of activities in FY 2013 will include data dissemination, evaluation, and resolution of count questions from local, state, and tribal governments.
- 2020 Decennial Census program (Base Funding 283 FTE and \$66.6 million; Program Change 328 FTE and \$64.8 million): Fiscal Year 2013 is the second year of a three-year research and testing phase of the 2020 Census. The focus of FY 2013 activities will be to expand and support the research and testing infrastructure allowing us to effectively test (1) new enumeration methods, (2) new processes to support field operations, (3) more cost-effective IT systems, and (4) address and spatial frame-related methods needed for the 2020 Census to supplement research being carried out in the geographic support program. The 2020 Census program will also conduct research to pursue various uses of administrative records to increase the efficiency of the 2020 Census, while maintaining quality, and explore opportunities for leveraging the 2020 administrative records infrastructure for other surveys. Additionally, focus will be on full implementation of program management and systems engineering activities to ensure effective management and technical/operational cohesion of research and testing projects. Consequently, the research and testing agenda (supported by strong program and risk management and systems engineering) addresses the major cost and quality drivers in the census, critical to achieving the strategic vision and goals.

- Geographic Support/MAF-TIGER (Base Funding 485 FTE and \$81.0 million; Program Change -131 FTE and -\$15.0 million): The FY 2013 request includes a decrease that limits the Community Address Updating System (CAUS) program and reduces research and maintenance of geospatial activities. The FY 2013 budget request is the result of a review of both ongoing and cyclical programs necessary to achieve the Department of Commerce and Census Bureau goals. Difficult choices were made in balancing program needs and fiscal constraints, in order to fund higher priority programs within the Census Bureau and Department. The realigned FY 2013 plan will provide adequate results for making a decision in 2015 of the feasibility of a targeted address canvassing operation in FY 2019.

Other Program Highlights

The Census Bureau programs described below provide important data about the Nation's population and economy on an ongoing basis. Wherever possible, the Census Bureau seeks to improve the functioning of these programs within existing funds.

- Business Statistics (326 FTE and \$40.7 million): The business statistics programs measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. The data provide principal economic performance indicators, including monthly and annual data for the retail and wholesale sectors, and quarterly and annual data for the fast growing service sector of the national economy. These sectors account for nearly 70 percent of U.S. economic activity. Together, the business statistics programs provide the primary source of up-to-date facts on the structure and functioning of the distributive trades and service sectors of the economy and provide timely updates to data collected in the economic census. The principal economic indicator series are closely followed and widely used by policymakers in the public and private sectors and move financial markets. The data, in conjunction with other economic data collected by the Census Bureau, are vital to effective economic policy decisions by business and government.
- Construction Statistics (118 FTE and \$12.6 million): The construction statistics programs provide national performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. The programs cover activities such as residential building permit authorizations, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. The data are vital to understanding the economic and social aspects of construction activity in the U.S., are pertinent to the national economic and social needs of the U.S. population, and provide a basis for effective policy making at all levels of government and in the private sector. The programs supplement the data collected in the economic census. Since construction activities are particularly sensitive to the level of interest rates, these data are an important indicator of how changes in interest rates are affecting the economy.
- Manufacturing Statistics (176 FTE and \$22.0 million): The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector and the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The data provide key national performance indicators for the sector of the economy that provides 12 percent of the Nation's employment. The manufacturing sector also supplies the export markets, which have become increasingly important to the overall health of our Nation's economy. These programs, which supplement data collected in the economic census, provide the monthly, quarterly, and annual data that are vital to policymakers in both the public and private sectors for analysis of the business cycle and domestic production. They provide key information on major labor, capital, and manufacturing material inputs and outputs, as well as capital investment by U.S. businesses, and data on industrial research and development, manufacturing capacity utilization, pollution abatement costs and expenditures, and energy use.

- General Economic Statistics (331 FTE and \$56.8 million): The general economic statistics programs provide information that is essential to understanding the changing economic structure of the United States. In addition, the Business Register and parallel classification activities also provide the infrastructure for the current and periodic economic programs that produce national statistical profiles of all sectors of the economy.
- Foreign Trade Statistics (215 FTE and \$34.9 million): The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade statistics are a principal economic indicator for the United States and are released within 40 to 45 days after the reference month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of this comprehensive monthly data that provide national performance indicators vital to understanding our economy, as well as our economic relationship with the rest of the world.
- Government Statistics (95 FTE and \$12.0 million): The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for more than 90,000 state and local governments. The programs provide data in the areas of public employment and payroll, as well as Federal government programmatic expenditures on a geographic basis. The data are vital to measuring the government sector of the national economy, understanding the flow of public funds throughout the country, and for administering public programs.
- Household Surveys (609 FTE and \$68.6 million – amount includes program changes for CPS and SIPP described above): The household surveys program includes the full array of operations and services associated with large scale data collection, including preparation of the sample and survey materials, collection of the data by field representatives, data processing and estimation, production and quality control of monthly, quarterly, and annual data products, and data dissemination of tabulations and public-use micro-data via the Internet and other media.
- Population and Housing Analyses (65 FTE and \$8.9 million): The population and housing analyses program uses a variety of approaches to create value-added information for policy makers and program managers, refining the statistical data collected in surveys into insightful and useful information. This program increases the knowledge base with varied sources of information, adds context and perspective to survey data, and maintains the statistical infrastructure through compilation of records and development and maintenance of standards.
- Survey Development and Data Services (15 FTE and \$2.6 million): The survey development and data services program funds research into survey design and estimation, time series analysis, error reduction, privacy protection, and special experimental and evaluation studies. These activities continually improve the Census Bureau's survey and census activities and provide statistical information to the public.
- Intercensal Demographic Estimates (82 FTE and \$10.1 million): The intercensal demographic estimates program assists elected officials and government program managers in allocating hundreds of billions of dollars each year by giving them updated estimates of the United States population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships. Through this legislatively required program, policymakers and program managers are able to better understand their population's size, as well as its basic characteristics like age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin; and estimates of the number of housing units, in the years between the decennial censuses. Since the United States population grows and changes between decennial censuses – and governments base many of their funding decisions on the size and basic characteristics of the population – effective and efficient government requires these updated estimates.

- American Community Survey (2,417 FTE and \$241.8 million - amount includes program change described above): The American Community Survey (ACS), sent monthly to a small percentage of the population, collects detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. These data previously were collected only in census years in conjunction with the decennial census. After years of development and testing, the Census Bureau implemented the ACS nationwide in 2005. The ACS allows Federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, rather than on data collected nine or more years ago. The Census Bureau will continue to refine the process and ensure that it is in place to produce tract-level data (in general, areas with populations between 1,500 - 8,000) similar to the Census 2000 long-form (detailed characteristics) data, in conjunction with the 2010 Census short-form (basic characteristics) data. The Census Bureau releases the estimates from the ACS program each year, based on the previous year's data collection.
- Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign (76 FTE and \$9.8 million): The objectives of the demographic surveys sample redesign program are to, with the existence of a continually updated Master Address File (MAF) and the continued availability of ACS data, take advantage of an opportunity to reduce future survey costs by improving our approach to designing and selecting samples for the major national household surveys. Our plan is to implement future redesign samples based on the availability of MAF and ACS information. After the next coordinated sample redesign, we will allow sponsoring agencies the option to redesign survey samples at any time during the decade, not just once every ten years after the Decennial Census. The major goal of the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign is to minimize total survey costs for the desired level of reliability.
- Data processing systems (0 FTE and \$32.4 million): The data processing systems activity funds information technology services supporting Census Bureau enterprise needs. Economies of scale are achieved through centralized information technology contracts and services in accordance with Department of Commerce guidelines and a comprehensive Information Technology Plan. This saves taxpayers money, while helping the Census Bureau to accomplish its mission. This funding total reflects administrative savings of \$1.7 million.

Mandatory Demographic Programs

The following mandatory funding for demographic programs is anticipated in FY 2013:

- Survey of Program Dynamics (43 FTE and \$10.0 million): This program provides socioeconomic data and information, which can be used by Federal and state public policymakers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 that established the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program. The FY 2013 Budget assumes that the Survey of Program Dynamics is reauthorized at the full funding level by FY 2013.
- State Children's Health Insurance Program (240 FTE and \$20.0 million): This program provides statistically reliable annual data for each state on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. These data are used to allocate funds to states.

Reimbursable Programs

The Census Bureau also conducts work on a reimbursable funding basis for other Federal agencies, such as the collection of labor force and consumer expenditure data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, data on experience of crime for the Department of Justice, education data for the Department of Education, health measures for the Department of Health and Human Services, and housing data for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

The following summary provides a comparison between the FY 2012 Enacted Appropriation and the FY 2013 Estimate
(Budget Authority in Thousands)

	FY 2012 Enacted		FY 2013 Estimate		Difference	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries & Expenses	1,926	\$253,336	1,950	\$259,175	24	\$5,839
Periodic Censuses & Programs	4,914	\$689,000	4,900	\$711,250	(14)	\$22,250
Total Discretionary Budget Authority	6,840	\$942,336	6,850	\$970,425	10	\$28,089
Mandatory Appropriations ¹	274	\$22,500	283	\$30,000	9	\$7,500
Total Budget Authority	7,114	\$964,836	7,133	\$1,000,425	19	\$35,589
Working Capital Fund ²	3,049	\$342,517	2,729	\$285,016	(320)	(\$57,501)
Total Available	10,163	\$1,307,353	9,862	\$1,285,441	(301)	(\$21,912)

¹The FY 2013 Budget assumes that the Survey of Program Dynamics is reauthorized at the full funding level by FY 2013.

²Reflects estimated level of reimbursable work for Census Bureau services to other government agencies and other customers.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

FY 2013 Annual Performance Plan

Section 1 Mission Statement

The Census Bureau's mission is to measure America's rapidly changing economic and social arrangements, and develop effective ways to disseminate information using the most advanced technologies, to enable policymakers at all levels of government, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public to make effective decisions.

Section 2 Corresponding DOC Strategic Goals

Performance Outcomes and Department Goals Rationale

Census Bureau Strategic Theme 1: Foster economic growth by providing up-to-date relevant information.

Census Bureau Performance Goal/Outcome 1a: Produce timely, relevant, and accurate measures showing the dynamics of local job markets and identifying the changing structure of the U.S. economy and its effect on jobs. Such measures are critical for decision makers and policy makers to determine the health of local economies and track the geographic dimension of the economic recovery.

Corresponding DOC Strategic Goal/Outcome: Generate and communicate new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social and environmental systems.

DOC Performance Goal/Outcome 14: Enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.

Rationale: Such measures are critical for decision makers and policy makers to determine the health of local economies and track the geographic dimension of the economy.

Census Bureau Performance Goal/Outcome 1b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of export activities, and the number and characteristics of exporters, to help identify and exploit export opportunities for U.S. firms, to provide decision-makers and policymakers in both the public and private sectors with data and research information they need to make informed decisions, and to support other agencies' needs for timely, accurate data to regulate and enforce U.S. export law and regulations.

Corresponding DOC Strategic Goal/Outcome: Generate and communicate new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social and environmental systems.

DOC Performance Goal/Outcome 14: Enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.

Rationale: The activities covered by these measures support the Trade Promotion and Commercial Diplomacy goal of the Department of Commerce by providing high quality information on export markets, the number of characteristics of exporters, and by participating in trade promotion, education, and compliance activities.

Census Bureau Strategic Theme 2: Advance Scientific Information by Generating a New Understanding of Economic and Social Systems.

Census Bureau Performance Goal/Outcome 2a: Provide timely, relevant, accurate, and accessible current measures of the population, economy, and governments to help identify and exploit market opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, and government that generate quality jobs, to provide decision makers and policymakers in both the public and private sectors with the information assets they need to make informed decisions, and to illuminate social, economic, and demographic trends.

Census Bureau Performance Goal/Outcome 2b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate, and accessible benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments to assess U.S. competitiveness, identify new business opportunities, and foster domestic job growth.

Corresponding DOC Strategic Goal/Outcome: Generate and communicate new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social and environmental systems.

DOC Performance Goal/Outcome 14: Enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.

Rationale: As the nation's premier statistical agency, the Census Bureau has the responsibility to provide policymakers, academia, businesses, and the public with accurate, timely, and relevant statistical information. This responsibility spans constitutional mandates, namely the decennial censuses, and legislative mandates, such as the collection of information on the impact of welfare reform. The Census Bureau must also capture the information which forms the basis for estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the nation's economic indicators, trade and industry estimates, the allocation of federal program funds, the distribution of congressional seats, and national characteristics, such as race and Hispanic origin, sex, age, and income. The Census Bureau must provide the public with information that is current, while ensuring that the collection of this information does not impose an undue burden on respondents.

Section 3 Impact of Recovery Act

No Recovery Act funds will be available for obligation in FY 2013.

Section 4 Priorities and Management Challenges

The FY 2013 request reflects the following Census Bureau priorities/objectives:

- To meet constitutional and legislative mandates by implementing a 2010 Decennial Census Program designed to take advantage of opportunities for innovations made possible through the expanded use of technology, major changes in the business process for data collection, and the use of focused coverage improvement procedures.
- To make fundamental changes to the design, implementation, and management of the decennial census to meet the following goals of the 2020 Census: 1) a complete and accurate census, 2) embraced and valued results, 3) an efficient census, and 4) a well-managed census.
- To meet the needs of policymakers, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public for current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.
- To support the economic and political foundations of the U.S. by producing benchmark measures of the economy and population for the administration and equitable funding of Federal, state, and local programs.
- To support innovation, promote data use, minimize respondent burden, respect individual privacy, and ensure confidentiality.

The Census Bureau faces a number of key challenges in continuing to provide timely, reliable, and confidential data about the economy and population of the United States. The following challenges are viewed as among the most significant because of their importance to the Census Bureau mission:

Privacy and Confidentiality Concerns: Public perception of intrusion into personal and business information privacy is increasingly negative. As technology provides greater abilities to collect, process, and disseminate data, it also presents greater challenges to protect data from improper access and use. Any concerns about privacy of information in the Internet age, confidentiality of information provided to the government, and intrusiveness of government programs are challenges to the Census Bureau in collecting personal information in its surveys and censuses.

The Economy: Measuring the ever-evolving and rapidly changing economy is becoming increasingly difficult as firms adopt new organizational structures and relationships, embrace new ways of doing business, and streamline their internal and external processes. These changes often alter traditional record keeping practices, posing additional data collection challenges.

Funding Constraints: Demands on the federal budget during the next few years will be substantial. The Census Bureau's challenge will be to demonstrate the critical importance of accurate information to the government, the economy, and the public, in light of this fiscal environment.

Workforce and Workplace Management: Many Census Bureau employees are eligible for early or regular retirement. Recruiting, developing, and retaining the next generation of employees will require planning to ensure that specialized technical and managerial knowledge, as well as the Census Bureau's corporate culture, values, and institutional knowledge, are transferred.

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 1b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of export activities, and the number and characteristics of exporters, to help identify and exploit export opportunities for U.S. firms, to provide decision-makers and policymakers in both the public and private sectors with data and research information they need to make informed decisions, and to support other agencies' needs for timely, accurate data to regulate and enforce U.S. export law and regulations.

Measure 1B: Release monthly export statistics on schedule (New measure in FY 2012).

Measure Description	Percent of scheduled release dates for the FT-900 International Trade in Goods and Services released on the scheduled due date.					
Target and Performance Table						
	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
Original Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.					
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.					
Relevant Program Changes	Title					
None	N/A					
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken
	"Bluebook" Schedule of release dates	Monthly	Schedules maintained on Foreign Trade Division Computers and publicly available on the Internet.	The Census Bureau compares actual release dates with scheduled data. No variation from schedule is permitted.	None	Continue 100% on-time performance.
						Page Number
						N/A

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2a: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of the population, economy, and governments to help identify and exploit market opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, and government that generate quality jobs; to provide decision makers and policy makers in both the public and private sectors with the information assets they need to make informed decisions; and to illuminate social, economic, and demographic trends.

Measure 2A-1. Achieve pre-determined collection rates for Census Bureau surveys in order to provide statistically reliable data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.

Measure Description	Maintaining a high level of response for both demographic and economic surveys ensures that information from Census Bureau surveys and censuses is always reliable and widely accepted by customers over the long term. Over time, our respondents' willingness to participate in surveys is declining due to a number of factors (e.g. privacy concerns, mistrust of government, time/effort to complete the survey, etc). Therefore, even to maintain consistent response rate measures over time requires improvements to the way we perform our work.					
Target and Performance Table	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	FY2013 Target
Original Funds	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.					
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.					
Relevant Program Changes	None					
Validation & Verification Information	Title					Page Number
-	N/A					N/A
	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken
	Census Bureau surveys are the initial collection source. Internal control files and systems are the source of the response rate data.	Response rates are tied to data collection. Frequency varies by survey.	All data are stored in Census Bureau databases and are published in public press releases.	Quality assurance analyses, Automated Data Processing (ADP) routines, and peer reviews.	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2a: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of the population, economy, and governments to help identify and exploit market opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, and government that generate quality jobs; to provide decision makers and policy makers in both the public and private sectors with the information assets they need to make informed decisions; and to illuminate social, economic, and demographic trends.

Measure 2A-2. Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.

Measure Description	Ensuring that data products are released on schedule is essential. The Census Bureau acknowledges an important distinction between release of the Economic Indicators and the other surveys' and censuses' data products. OMB Statistical Directive Number 3 requires that the data for the principle economic indicators be released within prescribed time periods. The impact of not meeting release dates for the economic indicators is much more serious, so two separate targets are noted.					
Target and Performance Table	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	FY2013 Target
Original Funds	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys were released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys were released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators were released on schedule. 2) 92% of other data products from key censuses and surveys were released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators were released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys were released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys released on schedule
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.					
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.					
Relevant Program Changes	Program Changes					
None	N/A					
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken
	Actual data releases by Census Bureau programs.	The frequency of data releases varies. Release dates are often published in advance.	Data release information is stored in Census Bureau systems and public data releases.	Performance data are verified by comparing actual release dates with scheduled release dates. Methodological standards for surveys are publicly reported.	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2a: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of the population, economy, and governments to help identify and exploit market opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, and government that generate quality jobs; to provide decision makers and policy makers in both the public and private sectors with the information assets they need to make informed decisions; and to illuminate social, economic, and demographic trends.

Measure 2A-3. Improve satisfaction with the Census Bureau's Website. (Before FY 2012 the measure was "Meet or exceed the overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the e-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI)." and results for FY 2008 - FY 2011 are for the old measure.) (Same as Measure 2B-2).

Measure Description	The Census Bureau will measure satisfaction with its website by asking the question "How likely are you to recommend this site to someone else?" to randomly selected visitors to www.census.gov who view four or more web pages on the website.					
Target and Performance Table	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	FY2013 Target
Original Funds	66% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 73.9%)	68% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 75.2%)	69% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	60% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	The Census Bureau will develop a new measure of customer satisfaction and implement it in FY 2012. At that time, this measure will be discontinued.	74% of respondents indicate that they would recommend the site to others.
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A					
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.					
Relevant Program Changes	Title					
None	N/A					
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken
	Visitors to the Census Bureau Website who view four or more pages and are, on a random basis, invited to take a survey.	Monthly	Servers maintained by ForeSee (a contractor that collects the data).	Data are collected electronically and are cross-tabulated. Census verifies summary data by independently calculating satisfaction, content, and recommend measures from raw survey respondent data.	The survey is based on self-reporting from respondents.	Continued monthly monitoring of the metrics and appropriate actions based on responses to the survey.
						Page Number
						N/A

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments to assess U.S. competitiveness, identify new business opportunities, and foster domestic job growth.

Measure 2B-1. Complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates

Measure Description	Due to the cyclical nature of these programs, it is important to track annual key activities that support the programs. The internal activities that are tracked are those considered to be the most important in meeting the long-term goals of the cyclical census programs.						
Target and Performance Table							
	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	FY2013 Target	
Original Funds	Some planned Dress Rehearsal activities were cancelled.	At least 90% of key preparatory activities were completed on schedule	93% of key activities were completed on schedule	At least 90% of key were activities completed on schedule	At least 90% of key activities completed on schedule	At least 90% of key activities completed on schedule	
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.						
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	While Recovery Act funds affected this measure, the effect of those funds is on particular activities within the 2010 Census in FY 2009 and FY 2010. Thus, the effects are at a lower level than would be apparent with GPRA measures. Most of the Recovery Act funds supported early census operations that were already planned and reflected in the internal measures supporting this GPRA measure. However, \$250 million supported enhancements to the Census Partnership Program, the Advertising Contract, and the Coverage Measurement operation.						
Relevant Program Changes	Program Changes	Title of Program Change					Page Number
1) Economic Census	1) Cyclical program change associated with the 2012 Economic Census.						1)CEN - 84
2) Census of Governments	2) Cyclical program change associated with the 2012 Census of Governments.						2)CEN - 96
3) 2010 Decennial Census Program	3) Cyclical program change associated with the 2010 Decennial Census.						3)CEN - 114
4) 2020 Decennial Census	4) Cyclical program change associated with the 2020 Decennial Census.						4)CEN - 124
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
	Activity schedules kept by each of the cyclical census programs.	Ongoing, based on activity schedules.	The Census Bureau program offices maintain activity schedules and performance data.	The Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates. Performance data are reviewed quarterly.	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments to assess U.S. competitiveness, identify new business opportunities, and foster domestic job growth.

Measure 2B-2. Improve satisfaction with the Census Bureau's Website. (Before FY 2012 the measure was "Meet or exceed the overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the e-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI)." and results for FY 2008 - FY 2011 are for the old measure. (Same as Measure 2A-3).

Measure Description	The Census Bureau will measure satisfaction with its website by asking the question "How likely are you to recommend this site to someone else?" to randomly selected visitors to www.census.gov who view four or more web pages on the website.					
Target and Performance Table	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	FY2013 Target
Original Funds	66% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 73.9%)	68% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 75.2%)	69% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	60% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	The Census Bureau will develop a new measure of customer satisfaction and implement it in FY 2012. At that time, this measure will be discontinued.	74% of respondents indicate that they would recommend the site to others.
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.					
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.					
Relevant Program Changes	Title					
None	N/A					
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken
	Visitors to the Census Bureau Website who view four or more pages and are, on a random basis, invited to take a survey.	Monthly	Servers maintained by ForeSee (a contractor that collects the data).	Data are collected electronically and are cross-tabulated. Census verifies summary data by independently calculating satisfaction, content, and recommend measures from raw survey respondent data.	The survey is based on self reporting from respondents.	Continued monthly monitoring of the metrics and appropriate actions based on responses to the survey.
						Page Number
						N/A

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments to assess U.S. competitiveness, identify new business opportunities, and foster domestic job growth.

Measure 2B-3 (Through FY 2010). Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, and facilitate the geographic partnerships between Federal, state, local, and tribal governments.

Measure Description	Correctly locating every street in the Master Address File and geographic database (MAF/TIGER) is integral to providing geographic products and services that meet the accuracy expectations of the 2010 Census field data collection staff, the Census Bureau's data product customers, and the needs of the U.S. Geological Survey/The National Map. Many local and tribal governments that participated in the Census 2000 geographic partnership programs and many potential customers for MAF/TIGER geographic products have indicated that they would not consider future geographic partnerships or use without substantial improvements in location accuracy.								
Target and Performance Table	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	FY2013 Target		
Original Funds	320 counties were completed	Completed updates to eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Island Areas	Increased TIGER update submissions by 51 percent.		N/A	N/A	N/A		
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.								
Relevant Program Changes	None								
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source		Reporting Frequency		Data Storage		Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken
-	MAF/TIGER activity schedule		As scheduled		Census Bureau MAF/TIGER database.		Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates.	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.
	Page Number							N/A	

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2a: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of the population, economy, and governments to help identify and exploit market opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, and government that generate quality jobs; to provide decision makers and policy makers in both the public and private sectors with the information assets they need to make informed decisions; and to illuminate social, economic, and demographic trends.

Measure 2B-4. Achieve pre-determined collection rates for Census Bureau surveys in order to provide statistically reliable data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.

Measure Description	Target and Performance Table						
	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	FY2013 Target	
Original Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.						
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.						
Relevant Program Changes	Title						
2010 Decennial Census Program	American Community Survey						
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
-	Census Bureau surveys are the initial collection source. Internal control files and systems are the source of the response rate data.	Response rates are tied to data collection. Frequency varies by survey.	All data are stored in Census Bureau databases and are published in public press releases.	Quality assurance analyses, Automated Data Processing (ADP) routines, and peer reviews.	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	

Page Number

CEN -111

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2a: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of the population, economy, and governments to help identify and exploit market opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, and government that generate quality jobs; to provide decision makers and policy makers in both the public and private sectors with the information assets they need to make informed decisions; and to illuminate social, economic, and demographic trends.

Measure 2B-5. Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.

Measure Description	Ensuring that data products are released on schedule is essential.						
Target and Performance Table	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Target	FY2013 Target	
Original Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2013.
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.						
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.						
Relevant Program Changes	Program Changes						
2010 Decennial Census Program	American Community Survey						
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	Page Number
	Actual data releases by Census Bureau programs.	The frequency of data releases varies. Release dates are often published in advance.	Data release information is stored in Census Bureau systems and public data releases.	Performance data are verified by comparing actual release dates with scheduled release dates. Methodological standards for surveys are publicly reported.	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	CEN -111

Section 6 2013 Program Changes
(Obligations in thousands)

Program Changes	Program Name	Accompanying APP Page No.	GPRA Performance Measure Name and Number	Base FTEs	Base Amount	Increase/Decrease FTEs	Increase/Decrease Amount	Page No.
	Current Demographic Statistics	N/A	N/A	650	73,481	24	4,000	CEN – 53
	Economic Census	CEN – 20	2B-1	657	112,291	300	40,447	CEN – 84
	Census of Governments	CEN – 20	2B-1	87	10,470	6	963	CEN – 96
	2010 Decennial Census Program	CEN - 17, CEN - 20, CEN - 23, CEN – 24	2A-1, 2B-1, 2B-4, 2B-5	3,244	359,745	(517)	(62,483)	CEN – 111
	2020 Decennial Census	CEN – 20	2B-1	283	66,630	328	64,795	CEN – 124
	Geographic Support	N/A	N/A	485	81,035	(131)	(15,000)	CEN – 148

Section 7 Resource Requirements (Obligations in millions)

Department of Commerce Goal 2: Science and Information Goal

Department of Commerce Objective 14: Enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.

Program or Line Item Name	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 Base	Increase/Decrease	FY2013 Request
Original Funds	\$229.2	\$263.8	\$288.4	\$287.5	\$278.6	\$285.2	\$4.0	\$289.2
Periodic Censuses and Programs	1,149.2	2,986.7	5,012.5	966.4	707.0	682.5	28.7	711.3
Reimbursable Obligations	242.7	238.5	233.9	293.0	342.5	285.0	0.0	285.0
Recovery Act Funds	0.0	100.4	903.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Funding	1,621.1	3,589.4	6,438.0	1,546.9	1,328.1	1,252.7	32.7	1,285.4

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Grand Totals

	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Actual	FY2011 Actual	FY2012 Enacted	FY2013 Base	Increase/Decrease	FY2013 Request
Total Funding	\$1,621.1	\$3,589.4	\$6,438.0	\$1,546.9	\$1,328.1	\$1,252.7	\$32.7	\$1,285.4
Total Direct	1,378.4	3,350.9	6,204.1	1,253.9	985.6	967.7	32.7	1,000.4
Total Reimbursable	242.7	238.5	233.9	293.0	342.5	285.0	0.0	285.0
Total IT Funding	869.5	1,184.2	1,401.7	610.2	499.7	499.7	10.9	510.6
Total FTE	9,051	26,660	93,604	10,961	10,163	9,852	10	9,862

Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Includes both discretionary and mandatory funding.

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
 SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page No.	2012 Enacted	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
CEN-30	less: Obligations from prior years plus: 2013 Adjustments to base	1,690	1,926	1,690	1,926	236
	2013 Base Request	1,690	1,926	1,690	1,926	236
	Administrative Savings (Amount Reinvested) plus (or less): 2013 Program Changes	[16]	[1,257]	[16]	[1,257]	[1,241]
	2013 Estimate	1,732	259,175	1,732	259,175	257,443

Comparison by activity/subactivity	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Current Surveys and Statistics									
CEN-34 Current economic statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	1,123 \$178,859	1,335 \$177,758	1,335 \$179,095	1,335 \$179,095	1,335 \$179,095	1,335 \$179,095	0 \$0	0 \$0
CEN-35 Current demographic statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	327 75,669	344 72,995	344 73,481	344 73,481	386 77,481	386 77,481	42 4,000	42 4,000
CEN-36 Survey development and data services	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	25 3,978	11 2,583	11 2,599	11 2,599	11 2,599	11 2,599	0 0	0 0
TOTALS	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	1,475 258,506	1,690 253,336	1,690 253,336	1,690 255,175	1,732 259,175	1,732 259,175	42 4,000	42 4,000
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring		621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refund		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission		518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	1,475	259,024	1,690	253,336	1,690	255,175	1,732	259,175
								42	4,000

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
 SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page No.

2012 Enacted	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
less: Obligations from prior years	126	\$22,500	274	\$25,261
less: Unobligated balance, start of year				
plus: 2013 Adjustments to base ^{1/}	11	7,500	9	4,739
2013 Base Request	137	30,000	283	30,000
plus (or less): 2013 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
2013 Enacted	137	30,000	283	30,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity

	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
CEN-62 Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	35	\$10,000	32	\$2,500	43	\$10,000	43	\$10,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	37	9,627	34	2,500	43	10,000	43	10,000	0	0
CEN-64 State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	64	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	202	20,000	240	22,761	240	20,000	240	20,000	0	0
TOTALS	Pos./BA	99	30,000	126	22,500	137	30,000	137	30,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	239	29,627	274	25,261	283	30,000	283	30,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries		0	0		0		0		0		0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,761)		(2,761)		0			0		0
Unobligated balance, expiring		373		0		0			0		0
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,761		0		0			0		0
Refund		0		0		0			0		0
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission		0		0		0			0		0
Financing from transfers:											
Transfers from other accounts		0		0		0			0		0
Transfers to other accounts		0		0		0			0		0
Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	99	30,000	126	22,500	137	30,000	137	30,000	0	0

^{1/} The FY 2013 Budget assumes that the Survey of Program Dynamics is reauthorized at the full funding level by FY 2013.

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses
 SUMMARY OF FINANCING
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligations	\$287,512	\$278,597	\$285,175	\$289,175	\$4,000
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory funds	(30,000)	(22,500)	(30,000)	(30,000)	0
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,761)	(2,761)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	994	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	2,761	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	258,506	253,336	255,175	259,175	4,000
Rescission	518	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	259,024	253,336	255,175	259,175	4,000

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

FTE Amount

<u>Adjustments:</u>		
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Payraise</u>	0	\$604

FY 2013 pay raise and related costs:

 Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2013..... 0.5%

 Total cost in FY 2013 of the FY 2013 pay raise 604,000

 Payment to Working Capital Fund..... 0

 Total, adjustment for FY 2013 pay raise..... 604,000

Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)..... 0 27

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will increase from 7.1% in FY 2012 to 7.4% in FY 2013. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2013. This will result in an increase of: 27,285

Regular employees:		
2013 \$129,929,000 x 7.4% x 7.0%.....	673,032	
2012 \$129,929,000 x 7.1% x 7.0%.....	645,747	
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	27,285	

Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)..... 0 (46)

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will decrease from 92.9% in FY 2012 to 92.6% in FY 2013. The agency contribution rate will remain 11.7% in FY 2013. This will result in a decrease of: (45,605)

Regular employees:		
2013 \$129,929,000 x 92.6% x 11.7%.....	14,076,768	
2012 \$129,929,000 x 92.9% x 11.7%.....	14,122,373	
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	(45,605)	

FTE	Amount
0	\$348

Other Changes:

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).....

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will increase from 3.4% in FY 2012 to 3.7% in FY 2013. FERS participation rates will decrease from 92.9% to 92.6% in FY 2013.
This will result in an increase of: \$347,690

Regular employees:	
2013 \$129,929,000 x 92.6% x 3.7%.....	4,451,627
2012 \$129,929,000 x 92.9% x 3.4%.....	4,103,937
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	<u>347,690</u>

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)..... 0 (55)

As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS decreases, the cost of OASDI contributions will decrease. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will decrease to 97.9% in FY 2013 from 98.3% in FY 2012. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2013.
This will result in a decrease of: (\$54,653)

Regular employees:	
2013 \$129,929,000 x 92.6% x 97.9% x 6.2%.....	7,302,835
2012 \$129,929,000 x 92.9% x 98.3% x 6.2%.....	7,356,428
Subtotal.....	<u>(53,593)</u>

Other salaries:	
2013 \$2,570,000 x 92.6% x 97.9% x 6.2%.....	144,450
2012 \$2,570,000 x 92.9% x 98.3% x 6.2%.....	145,510
Subtotal.....	<u>(1,060)</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	(54,653)

	FTE	Amount
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Health Insurance</u>	0	\$786
Effective January 2013, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 10.1%. Applied against the FY 2012 estimate of \$7,780,000 the increase will be \$785,780.		
<u>Employees Compensation Fund</u>	0	(24)
The decrease of \$24,375 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employee Compensation Fund for FY 2013. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.		
<u>Per Diem</u>	0	(104)
Effective, October 1, 2011, the General Services Administration changed per diem rates. This resulted in a decrease of 8.2%. This percentage was applied to the 2012 estimate of \$1,263,000 to arrive at a decrease of \$103,566.		
<u>Mileage</u>	0	79
Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on January 1, 2011 increased the rate for the use of privately owned automobiles from 50 cents to 51 cents. This represents a 2% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2012 mileage estimate of \$3,960,000 for an increase of \$79,200.		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	0	193
GSA rates are projected to increase 1.7% over the FY 2012 estimate of \$11,351,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$192,967.		
<u>GPO Printing</u>	0	11
GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.5%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2012 estimate of \$750,000 to arrive at an increase of \$11,250.		

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>National Archives and Records Administration</u>	0	\$148
Storage and maintenance costs of records at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) were increased by \$148,000.		
<u>Working Capital Fund</u>	0	(1,134)
A decrease of \$1,134,000 is required to meet the cost decrease in the Department of Commerce's Working Capital Fund.		
<u>Commerce Business System</u>	0	120
The cost of Census Bureau participation in the Department-wide Commerce Business System (CBS) was increased by \$120,000.		
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u>	0	1,026
<p>This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.5% for FY 2013 where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system. Factors are applied to sub-object classes that result in the following adjustments to base:</p>		
Transportation of things.....		6,225
Rental payments to others.....		-
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....		30,255
Other Services.....		895,150
Supplies and materials.....		40,530
Equipment.....		54,030
Subtotal, other changes.....	0	1,979
Subtotal, adjustments to base.....	0	1,979
Less: adjustments to base absorbed.....	0	<u>(140)</u>
Total, adjustments to base.....	0	1,839

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

Line Item	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Business statistics	280	\$39,678	337	\$40,376	337	\$40,685	337	\$40,685	0	\$0
	FTE/Obi.		326	40,376	326	40,685	326	40,685	0	0
Construction statistics	84	13,221	88	12,545	88	12,632	88	12,632	0	0
	FTE/Obi.		118	12,545	118	12,632	118	12,632	0	0
Manufacturing statistics	188	25,519	219	21,879	219	22,051	219	22,051	0	0
	FTE/Obi.		176	21,879	176	22,051	176	22,051	0	0
General economic statistics	286	53,846	357	56,374	357	56,790	357	56,790	0	0
	FTE/Obi.		331	56,374	331	56,790	331	56,790	0	0
Foreign trade statistics	198	34,199	228	34,689	228	34,950	228	34,950	0	0
	FTE/Obi.		215	34,689	215	34,950	215	34,950	0	0
Government statistics	87	12,396	106	11,895	106	11,987	106	11,987	0	0
	FTE/Obi.		95	11,895	95	11,987	95	11,987	0	0
Total	1,123	178,859	1,335	177,758	1,335	179,095	1,335	179,095	0	0
	FTE/Obi.		1,261	177,758	1,261	179,095	1,261	179,095	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year										
Unobligated balance, expiring		252								
Unobligated balance, end of year										
Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	1,123	179,217	1,335	177,758	1,335	179,095	1,335	179,095	0	0
	Pos.									

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
 PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
 Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

Line Item	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Household surveys	259	\$63,193	287	\$64,133	287	\$64,553	329	\$68,553	42	\$4,000	
	FTE/Obl.	63,844	585	64,133	585	64,553	609	68,553	24	4,000	
Population and housing analyses	68	12,476	57	8,862	57	8,928	57	8,928	0	0	
	FTE/Obl.	11,678	65	8,862	65	8,928	65	8,928	0	0	
Total	327	75,669	344	72,995	344	73,481	386	77,481	42	4,000	
	FTE/Obl.	601	75,522	650	72,995	650	73,481	674	77,481	24	4,000
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring		147									
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission		152									
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	327	75,821	344	72,995	344	73,481	386	77,481	42	4,000	
	Pos.										

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
 Subactivity: Survey development and data services

Line Item	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey development and data services										
Pos./BA	25	\$3,978	11	\$2,583	11	\$2,599	11	\$2,599	0	\$0
FTE/Obl.	24	3,756	15	2,583	15	2,599	15	2,599	0	0
Total										
Pos./BA	25	3,978	11	2,583	11	2,599	11	2,599	0	0
FTE/Obl.	24	3,756	15	2,583	15	2,599	15	2,599	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year										
Unobligated balance, expiring		222								
Unobligated balance, end of year										
Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		8								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation										
Pos.	25	3,986	11	2,583	11	2,599	11	2,599	0	0

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Current Surveys and Statistics

For FY 2013, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$4.0 million and 24 FTE from the FY 2013 base program for a total of \$259.2 million and 1,950 FTE for Current Surveys and Statistics.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

Current Surveys and Statistics Overview

The Current Surveys and Statistics (\$259.2 million and 1,950 FTE) budget is organized into three subactivities under the Salaries and Expenses account,

- The Current Economic Statistics subactivity (\$179.1 million and 1,261 FTE) includes economic statistics programs that provide public and private sector data users with relevant, accurate, and timely national statistical profiles of every sector of the U.S. economy.
- The Current Demographic Statistics subactivity (\$77.5 million and 674 FTE) contains programs that provide social and economic information on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis to inform effective public and private decision-making.
- The Survey Development and Data Services subactivity (\$2.6 million and 15 FTE).

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of \$1.8 million to fund adjustments to current programs for Current Surveys and Statistics activities.

SUBACTIVITY: Current Economic Statistics

The goal of the current economic statistics program is to provide public and private data users with relevant, accurate, and timely national statistical profiles for every sector of the U.S. economy. The current economic statistics program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. This supports objective 14, to "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

Business Statistics

The business statistics programs measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. The data provide principal economic performance indicators, including

monthly and annual data for the retail and wholesale sectors and quarterly and annual data for the fast growing service sector of the national economy. These sectors account for nearly 70 percent of U.S. economic activity. Together, the business statistics programs provide the primary source of up-to-date facts on the structure and functioning of the distributive trades and service sectors of the economy and provide timely updates to data collected in the economic census. The principal economic indicator series are closely followed and widely used by policymakers in the public and private sectors and move financial markets. The data, in conjunction with other economic data collected by the Census Bureau, are vital to effective economic policy decisions by business and government.

Current retail trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of retail, accommodation, and food services sales; e-commerce sales; selected merchandise lines data, inventories, and purchases. The current retail trade and accommodation and food services estimates cover over 4.0 million establishments.

The Census Bureau publishes advance monthly retail and food services sales estimates for the United States as a whole, based on early reports from a small sub-sample of the larger monthly retail survey. This advance monthly retail publication is designated as one of the principal economic indicators. The television newscasts and the financial pages of newspapers and magazines regularly highlight the sales levels and trends from this report. From the larger monthly retail survey sample, the Census Bureau publishes monthly sales and end-of-month inventory estimates, inventory/sales ratios, and quarterly estimates of e-commerce sales.

The annual retail trade program provides key measures of retail and accommodations and food services activity for intercensal years and is the basis for benchmarking monthly estimates of sales and inventories and provides measurements of purchases, e-commerce sales, accounts receivable, inventories held outside the United States, operating expenses, and selected merchandise lines.

The economic outlook depends greatly on the strength of retail and accommodation and food services sales and retail inventories. These data are important inputs to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Also, these timely estimates provide principal indicators to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

Current wholesale trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of wholesale sales, inventories, inventory/sales ratios, purchases, and e-commerce sales. The current wholesale trade estimates cover almost 435,000 establishments.

The monthly wholesale trade report, a principal economic indicator, covers merchant wholesalers (except manufacturers' sales branches and offices), which account for 72 percent of all wholesale sales and 78 percent of all wholesale inventories based on the 2009 Annual Wholesale Trade Survey (AWTS). The merchant wholesalers included in this report are wholesalers that sell goods on their own account, such as industrial distributors, jobbers, exporters, and importers. Each month, the Census Bureau publishes totals for sales, end-of-month inventories, and inventory/sales ratios registered by businesses engaged in wholesaling merchandise.

The annual wholesale trade program covers the wholesalers included in the monthly wholesale report (described above), as well as manufacturers' sales offices and branches, electronic markets, agents, and brokers. In addition to sales, inventories, and inventory/sales ratios, the annual program provides measurements of purchases, e-commerce sales, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) sales,

inventories held outside the United States, operating expenses, and commissions received (agents and brokers only).

Wholesale sales and inventories are key inputs to BEA's estimates of GDP data. Also, these data provide important input to the Federal Reserve, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other federal agencies for their use in determining economic policies and formulating monetary and fiscal policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

Current service trade reports This program provides quarterly and annual information on service industries in the United States. The Quarterly Services Survey (QSS), the first new principal economic indicator to be introduced in over 40 years, produces dollar-volume estimates of revenue and other important measures of service industry activity. This quarterly indicator provides information on all service sectors, comprising 55 percent of GDP and including a variety of industry detail for key information, telecommunications, and technology-sensitive industries of the knowledge economy and other industries sensitive to changes in the business cycle.

The Service Annual Survey (SAS) produces estimates of total revenue, purchased services, and estimates of e-commerce sales for all service sectors, comprising many of the fastest growing divisions of the economy. In addition, revenue estimates are produced for selected products and industries. Moreover, estimates of export revenue are produced for many selected industries in business, information, rental and leasing, arts and entertainment, and other services.

Services dominate the U.S. economy and the current service trade data produced by the Census Bureau serve as key inputs to the measurement of economic performance. The BEA uses services data in developing the national income and product accounts and in compiling benchmark and annual input-output tables. The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses these Census Bureau source data as input to its productivity and price measurements. The Department of Transportation uses transportation data from these surveys for general planning, policy development, program management, and evaluation. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services use the health data in developing the annual estimates of National Health Expenditures. Academia and private industry use the SAS data for research and as a tool for market analysis.

Statistical sample improvements This program provides research, development, and implementation of sample improvements for the current retail, wholesale, and service surveys. This includes selection of the new business sample based on the results from the most current economic census and updating samples on a quarterly and annual basis. New samples are necessary to redistribute respondent burden and minimize sampling error. Sample updates improve coverage of the business universe and ensure accurate representation of those firms selected in the samples. These activities are necessary to maintain and improve the quality of current survey estimates and provide the basis for implementing more efficient methods of survey processing with the goal of reducing respondent burden and survey costs.

Construction Statistics

The construction statistics programs provide national performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. The programs cover activities such as residential building permit authorizations, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. The data are vital to understanding the economic and social aspects of construction activity in the U.S., are pertinent to the national economic and social needs of the U.S. population, and provide a basis for effective policy making at all levels of government and in the private sector. The programs supplement the data collected in the economic census. Since construction activities

are particularly sensitive to the level of interest rates, these data are an important indicator of how changes in interest rates are affecting the economy. We have made content and coverage improvements to our construction indicators program, and have improved accessibility to the data.

Building permits data This program provides monthly and annual statistics on privately-owned residential construction authorized by building permits. The monthly data include national, regional, and state estimates, as well as totals for selected metropolitan areas and individual places. The annual data cover permit-issuing places that are not in the monthly sample; the annual data in combination with the sample data are used as benchmarks to revise the monthly series. This program covers 20,000 permit-issuing offices.

The national series titled "Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits" is a component of the index of leading economic indicators. Building permit data are used for direct input to the ratio estimation of housing starts and new home sales data. This program also provides data used to develop samples for the Census Bureau's Survey of Construction and numerous demographic surveys, including the Current Population Survey. Other data users include the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Financial institutions use these data to estimate mortgage demand. Private firms use the sub-national data for market planning, material demand, and investment analysis.

Housing starts data This program provides national and regional statistics on the number of housing units started and the number authorized but not yet started. In conjunction with HUD, this program also collects information on the completion and sale of new housing units, as well as characteristics of these units, such as floor area, number of stories, etc.

In addition to providing the source data for Housing Starts, new home sales, and the Construction Put in Place Survey, all principal economic indicators, this program provides data for the development of price indices of new one-family houses sold and under construction. The data are closely followed by the home-building industry. Housing starts data are used as direct input to the construction put in place single-family estimation and are used to generate the construction put in place multi-family survey sample.

Construction put in place data This program provides estimates of the total dollar value of all construction work done in the nation each month, a principal economic indicator. "Construction" includes new buildings and structures as well as additions and alterations to existing buildings and structures. Residential improvements to owner-occupied housing units are derived from the Consumer Expenditures Survey.

Construction put in place data are provided to the Bureau of Economic Analysis for direct input to the national income and product accounts. These data accounted for about 7 percent of total Gross Domestic Product in 2008. Other data users include the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, construction firms, and trade associations.

Manufacturing Statistics

The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector and the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The Annual Survey of Manufactures, and Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders (M3) Survey provide key national performance indicators for the sector of the economy accounting for 11 percent of the nation's non-farm employment and 12 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Annual Capital Expenditures

Survey (ACES), and the Information and Communication Technology Survey (ICTS) provide key business investment indicators for all private non-farm sectors of the economy.

The manufacturing sector also supplies the export markets, which have become increasingly important to the overall health of our nation's economy. These programs, which supplement data collected in the economic census, provide the monthly, quarterly, and annual data that are vital to policymakers in both the public and private sectors for analysis of the business cycle and domestic production. They provide key information on major labor, capital, and manufacturing material inputs and outputs, as well as capital investment by U.S. businesses. Base funding also provides the Census Bureau's contribution towards costs associated with surveys conducted under joint project agreements, collecting data on research and development, and pollution abatement costs and expenditures. Surveys on manufacturing capacity utilization and energy use are conducted on a cost reimbursable basis for other federal agencies.

Annual survey of manufactures This program collects information from approximately 53,000 manufacturing establishments and measures manufacturing activity that includes employment, payroll, fringe benefits, cost of materials, capital expenditures, fuels consumed, shipments, and inventories by stage of fabrication. The Census Bureau also publishes information on e-commerce sales and basic data at the national level for 322 industry groups and for about 1,700 product classes. The Census Bureau provides selected data at the state level. This program is the only source of comprehensive data on the manufacturing sector of our economy.

BEA, BLS, the Federal Reserve Board, the International Trade Administration and manufacturing and non-manufacturing firms are all users of the Annual Survey of Manufactures data. Over the past five years this program has demonstrated improved efficiencies through the implementation of the ability for single unit establishments to report directly over the Internet and the accelerated release of its data products by an average of three months.

Industrial indicators and business investment The Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders Survey (M3) provides the indicators of monthly changes for the entire U.S. manufacturing sector. The survey provides monthly data on the dollar volume of shipments, new and unfilled orders, and total inventories for 89 North American Industry Classification System industry categories and 8 market categories, and stage-of-fabrication inventory data for about 21 broad categories. The M3 Survey is the only source of detailed monthly statistics on manufacturing shipments, inventories, and orders.

The M3 report is one of the principal economic indicators for the United States, as well as a component of the GDP estimates. The shipments data are important coincident indicators of the business cycle; new orders and unfilled orders are important leading indicators and inventories-to-shipments ratios are a lagging indicator. The BEA, the Federal Reserve Board, the Conference Board, and the Council of Economic Advisers use these data. The financial pages of many leading newspapers and magazines consistently highlight this information.

The M3 Survey collects 100 percent of its data via electronic means, thereby reducing data collection costs. This reduction in costs contributed, in part, to our ability to conduct two new benchmark surveys: the Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders Survey and the Shipments to Federal Agencies Survey. Prior to the introduction of these surveys, there were no benchmark data available for the monthly-unfilled orders and defense/non-defense splits.

The Annual Capital Expenditures Survey (ACES) is the sole source of detailed comprehensive annual statistics on investment in new and used buildings and other structures, machinery, and equipment by private nonfarm businesses in the United States. Program data are supplemented on a 5-year cycle, with added detail on investment by types of structures and equipment.

The Information and Communication Technology Survey provides data on capitalized and non-capitalized spending for information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and computer software. The annual ICTS survey collects data on two categories of non-capitalized expenses (purchases; and operating leases and rental payments), for four types of information and communication technology equipment and software (computers and peripheral equipment; ICT equipment, excluding computers and peripherals; electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus; and computer software, including payroll associated with software development). The survey also collects capital expenditures data on the four types of ICT equipment and software cited above.

The ACES and ICTS programs cover all private non-farm companies located in the U.S., excluding agricultural production, government operations (including the U.S. Postal Service), private households, foreign-owned operations of domestic companies, and businesses located in U.S. territories. The ACES selects a new sample of approximately 76,000 businesses (46,000 with employees, and 30,000 without employees) annually to reduce reporting burden on companies with less than 500 employees (including self-employed). The ICTS is sent to the same 46,000 businesses with employees sampled for the ACES.

Annual ACES data include national estimates of capital expenditures for new and used structures and equipment for businesses with and without employees, as well as 3-digit and selected 4-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) detail for businesses with employees. Annual ICTS data include national estimates of capitalized and non-capitalized ICT equipment expenditures for all businesses with employees at the 2-digit and selected 3-digit NAICS levels.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis uses the data in refining and evaluating annual estimates of investment in structures and equipment in the national income and product accounts, compiling annual input-output tables, and computing quarterly estimates of gross domestic product by industry. The Federal Reserve Board uses the data to improve estimates of investment indicators for monetary policy. The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses the data to improve estimates of capital stocks for productivity analysis. The Conference Board uses the data to prepare the monthly index of leading economic indicators. The Census Bureau uses the data to improve the quality of monthly economic indicators of investment, and the Bureau's Value of New Construction Put in Place survey uses the ACES data to benchmark its industrial buildings data. Other public users include the Council of Economic Advisers, Department of the Treasury, and the Congressional Budget Office. The private sector uses the data for monitoring current production trends, planning future production, market analyses, economic forecasting, identifying business opportunities, product development, and business planning.

General Economic Statistics

The general economic statistics programs provide information that is essential to understanding the changing economic structure of the United States. In addition, the Business Register and parallel classification activities also provide the infrastructure for the current and periodic economic programs that produce national statistical profiles of all sectors of the economy.

Business register The Business Register (BR) identifies the business populations covered by economic censuses and surveys; maintains information about company affiliation and organizational structure; provides consistent industrial, geographic, and size classifications, as needed, to construct efficient, representative samples and enumeration lists; serves as a consolidated source for name, address, and other contact information needed for cost-effective data collection methods; and supports census and survey processing operations. The BR comprises more than 31 million active establishments. It includes 1.8 million establishments belonging to over 168,000 multi-establishment firms, 6.0 million single-establishment firms with paid employees, and over 23 million single-establishment firms without paid employees.

A significant portion of the BR information originates from the administrative records of other federal agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Administrative record data offer an efficient, low-cost alternative to direct mailing to millions of small businesses. The Census Bureau supplements these administrative data with results from the economic census, the annual Company Organization Survey (COS), the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), and other current surveys. Census Bureau collections provide information on the composition, organizational structure, and operating characteristics of multi-establishment enterprises. Accurate information about these larger companies is important because these firms account for a disproportionate share of the nation's production and employment.

The COS uses electronic collection methods to obtain data from some firms, making it easier for the respondents to provide these data, thus reducing the reporting burden.

The BR is the source of statistical frames for internal Census Bureau programs. The annual County Business Patterns (CBP) report is based on tabulations from the BR and provides basic operating statistics for establishments with paid employees in all industries except agricultural production, railroads, the United States Postal Service, private households, and government. Tabulations summarize data by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and counties. The CBP is the only annual source of detailed industry statistics for small geographic areas. These data are used by federal agencies, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). However, the heaviest use is by private businesses and organizations and by local governments, who obtain CBP statistics through the Internet, depository libraries, a network of State Data Centers, and other local channels.

Industry and commodity classification This program assures that Census Bureau operations are complete, consistent, and comparable with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and other agency standards. This program is also responsible for preparing concordances between the classification systems used in other countries and the United States as official classifications requested by OMB.

The North American Industry Classification System was developed cooperatively with Canada and Mexico and first put in place in 1997. Subsequent revisions in 2002 and 2007 have been incorporated into statistical programs throughout the Census Bureau. The scheduled revision for 2012 is complete and is being incorporated into statistical programs throughout the Census Bureau. This program coordinates and supports the continued maintenance and revision of the NAICS structure every five years.

The Industry and Commodity Classification program is responsible for assigning valid NAICS codes to new business establishments on the business register. The Census Bureau works closely with

other agencies that supply administrative records to ensure the completeness and quality of incoming NAICS codes. Further, the Census Bureau conducts a quarterly survey of business births to obtain NAICS codes or verify administrative records assignments. Accurate and timely industrial classifications are essential to structuring efficient samples that provide high-quality estimates for industrial statistics. The assignment of accurate codes in the business register is the foundation of all sample work for economic programs.

The Industry and Commodity Classification program is also responsible for a pre-Economic Census survey of units that do not have industrial classification codes. This effort ensures that the proper Economic Census survey form is sent to smaller establishments and new businesses that have not responded in the past. The pre-census refile survey is a key step when preparing for an efficient and effective Economic Census. During the Economic Census, the Industry and Commodity Classification program processes over 900,000 classification forms and provides coding assistance and guidance to other Economic Census program areas.

The Industry and Commodity Classification program also works on the continued development of a new North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). The program provides staff for development subcommittees, documents results of cooperative North American product development decisions and maintains a repository of United States products. This program coordinated the initial implementation of NAPCS products for the service industries with the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the preparation of the Economic Censuses in 2002 and 2007. NAPCS work is extending into wholesale trade, retail trade, and manufacturing with implementation of the current work scheduled for the 2012 Economic Census.

Economic studies The Center for Economic Studies staff research important economic issues; evaluate economic, decennial, and demographic data programs; and develop new and improved economic measures. The Center for Economic Studies also integrates, creates, maintains, and provides micro data from the Census Bureau's data collection programs to approved researchers. The Center for Economic Studies develops and maintains the Research Data Center network which provides this access to Census Bureau micro data to external researchers with special sworn status on approved projects. The research results have generated substantial new insights into the quality of census and survey data, led to new public use data products, identified gaps in existing programs, and suggested areas where new programs are needed. Specifically, the program has produced research with direct relevance to numerous existing Census Bureau programs (including the Annual Survey of Manufactures, Annual Capital Expenditures Survey, Survey of Industrial Research and Development, Pollution Abatement Cost Expenditure Survey, and the Survey of Business Owners), identified new economic measures (including high-tech trade, job creation and destruction, and new data on the dynamics of small and young businesses), contributed to developing measurement approaches in evolving areas of the economy (including e-business), and supported the classification of historical economic census data to a NAICS basis.

The Center for Economic Studies is undertaking work to improve the utility of Federal data for studying business behavior. One undertaking is to extend the Longitudinal Business Database by linking the existing files with additional data on small businesses, which are often the progenitors of larger, publicly traded, companies. Another undertaking is to expand and improve the Business Dynamics Statistics (the publicly-available dataset derived from the Longitudinal Business Database). In addition, the Center for Economic Studies is developing the Synthetic Longitudinal Business Database which is a new public-use product that allows users to track business dynamics in detailed industries. The Center for Economic Studies is working to integrate trade data with other business datasets to better measure the characteristics and dynamics of firms that export and import.

In FY 2010, a number of significant enhancements were introduced to the Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program with the Local Employment Dynamics initiative. These include implementation of race and ethnicity, education, and initial integration of federal worker data to the Quarterly Workforce Indicators and OnTheMap products produced by the LEHD program.

With a national partnership in place since 2010, LEHD conducts applied research to measure quality and improve statistical methods. A project to extend its product line is to develop job to job flow statistics to describe movement of labor groups through the U.S. economy over time. LEHD continues to introduce advanced data visualization technology to improve its data dissemination, usability, and applicability.

Quarterly financial report The Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) program collects and reports current information on corporate financial conditions. It is a principal economic indicator, as well as a component of other economic indicators. It includes statistics on sales, profits, assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, and related accounts and ratios. Using a sample survey of 11,000 companies, the program provides industry and asset size data for small, medium, and large manufacturing corporations, and provides data for corporations with more than \$50 million in assets in the mining, wholesale trade, retail trade, information, and professional and technical sectors, excluding legal services. The data are used by BEA in constructing the national income accounts, and by the Federal Reserve Board in the flow of funds accounts. The data are also used in the public and private sectors to analyze corporate profits and financial conditions by industry and asset size.

Measuring electronic business The extraordinary growth of the Internet has changed the way businesses communicate, seek and access information, purchase and sell goods, and interact. The successful integration of information, communication, and computer technology has provided firms with the opportunity to fundamentally change the ways they operate and conduct business. The Census Bureau has taken a leadership role in measuring and assessing the impact of electronic business on our economy. The Census Bureau e-business measurement program provides quarterly measures of retail e-commerce sales and more detailed annual measures of e-commerce activity for manufacturing, wholesalers, selected service industries, and retail trade.

Foreign Trade Statistics

The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade statistics are a principal economic indicator for the United States and are released within 40 to 45 days after the reference month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of this comprehensive monthly data that provide national performance indicators vital to understanding our economy, as well as our economic relationship with the rest of the world.

Import statistics This program compiles monthly foreign trade statistics from information filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Import statistics are compiled for shipments valued over \$2,000, except for selected commodities valued over \$250. Data for shipments valued under \$2,000 (and under \$250 where applicable) are developed for individual countries through a statistical estimating procedure. The monthly and cumulative statistics summarize merchandise imports using the commodity classifications of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Annotated (HTSUSA) by country of origin and by customs district of entry, although various other commodity classification systems and statistics are readily available.

The merchandise imports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance-of-payments basis and combined with imports of services statistics provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and published in a joint press release. Information is released monthly, covering major commodities and groupings for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), End-Use Classification, and coverage by geographic areas. The program also produces a series of tabulations and automated media products covering government and private-sector imports of merchandise into the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as selected information on foreign trade zones. In addition, data are released showing movements of imports by vessel and air with information on commodity, country of origin, value, quantity, shipping weight, U.S. port of unloading, and state of destination. All this information can be found on the following websites: www.census.gov/trade and www.usatradeonline.gov.

In compliance with the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Trade Act of 1988), the Census Bureau releases the official import statistics for classifications based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. In addition, pursuant to the Trade Act of 1988, the Census Bureau releases seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data on a constant dollar basis.

This program also provides statistical reports required by the Committee for Implementation of Textile Agreements for monitoring textile imports from all countries that have bilateral textile agreements with the United States. In addition to the statistical information on textiles, the program also provides statistical information for monitoring imports of steel products and softwood lumber products required by the Import Administration or the International Trade Administration.

Trade legislation requires compilation of information on imports for special trade agreements including the Generalized System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and approximately 15 other bilateral trade agreements.

The BEA, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board and Department of the Treasury use import trade statistics to develop the import components for the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accounts and to monitor the impact of imports on the general economy. Some of the other users of information from the import statistics program are the U.S. Trade Representative, Department of Commerce, U.S. International Trade Commission, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and many other public and private sector organizations. These groups use the information to negotiate trade agreements, and implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA, and other special bilateral agreements on quotas, textiles, steel, automotive vehicles and parts, etc. In addition, this information is widely used by the business community in market research, trade promotional activities, and analysis of water transportation requirements.

Export statistics This program compiles monthly export statistics from electronic export information collected by the Census Bureau and U.S. Customs and Border Protection through the Automated Export System (AES), which provides mainframe, downloadable PC-based software, and Internet filing options for exporters, freight forwarders, and carriers. The AES mainframe and *AESDirect*, the Internet system, are supported by the export statistics program. The export statistics program also includes data on U.S. exports provided by Statistics Canada under a program of import data exchange between U.S. and Canadian agencies. Export statistics are compiled for all shipments individually valued over \$2,500 for all countries. However, the Census Bureau estimates data for shipments valued under \$2,500 for individual countries. The monthly and cumulative statistics summarize merchandise exports for the commodity classifications using the Schedule B, by country of destination and by customs district of exportation. Schedule B is the official schedule of export

commodity classifications that can be used by shippers in reporting export shipments from the United States and in compiling the official statistics on exports of merchandise from the U.S. Schedule B is also based on the Harmonized System.

The merchandise (goods) exports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance-of-payments basis, combined with exports of services statistics provided by the BEA, and published in a joint press release. Similar to the import program, the information is released monthly and shows data covering major commodities and groupings for the SITC, NAICS and End-Use Classification, and coverage by geographic areas. Data items include movement of exports by vessel and air, with information on value, quantity and shipping weight, U.S. port of export, state of origin of export, commodity, and country of destination.

In compliance with the Trade Act of 1988, the Census Bureau publishes seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data on a constant dollar basis. The export statistics include non-governmental shipments to foreign countries, including shipments from foreign trade zones. Also included are government shipments, such as Department of Defense Military Assistance Program, Grant-Aid shipments, economic assistance shipments, and shipments of agricultural commodities under Public Law 83-480.

The BEA, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board, and Department of the Treasury use export trade statistics to develop the export component of merchandise figures for the balance of payments and GDP accounts. Some other users of information from the export statistics program are the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, the U.S. Trade Representative, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and many other public and private sector organizations. These groups use the export information to implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA; promote exports through export promotion programs; enforce export control and national security laws; conduct trade negotiations; and conduct market research to determine export market potential and vessel and air movement requirements.

Trade monitoring This program covers the Census Bureau responsibilities under the Trade Act of 1974. This includes Section 608 (Uniform Statistical Data on Imports, Exports and Production), Title V (Generalized System of Preferences) and Section 282 (Trade Monitoring System). Section 608 requires data on imports, exports and domestic production on a comparable basis. The NAICS classification system is used for this purpose and a correlation between the international based Harmonized System classification system and the domestic production based NAICS classification system has been developed. The commodity classification systems are revised on a regular basis, updated to reflect changing statistical needs and to improve comparability of trade and domestic production data. It also allows comparability of data between the United States and other countries.

Title V of the Act requires data to monitor imports from designated countries and to evaluate the economic effect of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The latter provides duty-free access to the U.S. market by developing countries. The compilation of GSP import data provides the means for analyzing the effectiveness of the Act to promote exports and economic development in beneficiary countries. The data also provide the basis for changes in eligibility whenever GSP imports from a beneficiary country trigger the need for competitive limitations.

Section 282 of the Act requires publication of data in order to monitor the relationship between imports, and U.S. employment and production by geographic region. These data assist in the identification of areas affected by imported articles.

The program directly supports the Department of Commerce's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. This supports objective 14, to "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services." The trade statistics also support the Commerce Department's efforts to enhance exports (Commerce Strategic Objective 1.1 and 1.2). The program also provides data in support of economic recovery and job creation, and the President's National Export Initiative.

Government Statistics

The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for approximately 90,000 state and local governments. The programs provide data in the areas of state and local government financial activity and public employment and payroll. The data are vital to measuring the government sector of the national economy, understanding the flow of public funds throughout the country, and administering public programs.

Survey of government finance operations These surveys provide statistics on the different aspects of state and local government financial activity. There are various components: annual surveys on the entire range of state and local government financial activity including information on public pension systems as well as general statistics on revenues, expenditures, indebtedness, and cash and securities; a quarterly survey on state and local government tax revenues; and a quarterly survey on the finances of selected public employee retirement systems.

The annual financial statistics program serves as an update of census-year benchmark statistics. The statistics include data on revenue by source, expenditure by function and object, indebtedness and debt transactions, and financial assets. The revenue data include detailed tax data by the major categories of property, sales, income, licenses, and permits; intergovernmental receipts according to source of funds (Federal, state, or local governments); government charges for services; and miscellaneous revenue, such as earnings on investments. Expenditure detail includes the major purpose served, such as education, public welfare, health and hospitals, streets and highways, housing and community development, police and fire protection, sewerage and sanitation, and general support.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis uses these estimates to develop the state and local sector component of the quarterly and annual revisions to the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA). State and local governments account for about 12 percent of Gross Domestic Product and are the source for about the same share of personal income in the nation. The Federal Reserve Board uses these estimates in the flow of funds accounts as source information for several key measures of the credit markets. Congress and state officials use the tax and intergovernmental revenue database to prepare analyses of fiscal policy, tax burdens, and comparative studies on governmental finance. Local officials use the detail by types of government to understand the relative activity of counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, and school districts.

Survey of government employment Federal, state, and local governments account for about 15 percent of the nation's civilian labor force. This program provides the annual update of government employment and payroll data by level of government and function. The basic data include a range of information on employees, their pay and hours for the month of March. Survey results provide national estimates of each variable by type of government (Federal, state, county, municipal, township, school district, and special district) and government function (education, police protection, public welfare, etc.), as well as state-by-state estimates of state and local government variables by

function. The survey is the only intercensal source of public employment and pay data at the sub-national level. The Bureau of Economic Analysis uses these estimates for deriving price-level changes in the NIPA series. Governors use these data for comparison among states of governmental efficiency.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for FY 2013.

SUBACTIVITY: Current Demographic Statistics

The Census Bureau's current demographic statistics program provides elected officials and government managers with the reliable social and economic data needed to make effective policy and program decisions. The components of this program have generated a lengthy time series of monthly, quarterly, and annual measures that provide historical perspective to many current issues. These programs include household surveys and population and housing analyses. The current demographic statistics program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. This supports objective 14, to "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

The monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, and the value-added data analyses funded through the Census Bureau's current demographic statistics program are the primary source of accurate and timely information on which decision makers depend to make informed and cost-effective decisions.

Data from these programs are used to create the United States' official measures of employment, unemployment, poverty, and widely used measures of income and health insurance coverage. Additionally, these surveys and analyses are the source of significant insight for decision-makers on topics, such as immigration, families and children, and the geographic patterns of change in population and characteristics, and for participation of various individuals and households in federal, state, and local assistance programs.

Household Surveys

The household surveys line item includes the full array of operations and services associated with large scale data collection, including:

- preparation of the sample and survey materials,
- collection of the data by field representatives,
- data processing and estimation,
- production and quality control of monthly, quarterly, and annual data products, and
- data dissemination of tabulations and public-use micro-data via the Internet and other media.

These programs are continually assessed by monitoring survey response rates, individual and macro-level reporting of data, coverage of the population, and comparisons of projected costs and actual expenditures. The assessments are obtained on a monthly basis through survey-specific data processing and the Census Bureau's financial management reports. The surveys and assessments efficiently leverage capabilities of the field infrastructure and workforce.

The household surveys line item includes the three distinct programs described below.

Current Population Survey (CPS) The CPS is a monthly survey of about 58,000 households that has been conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for more than 50 years, with the BLS providing about two thirds of the total funding for the program. Although the primary purpose of the CPS is to provide detailed labor force characteristics of the civilian non-institutional population and the monthly unemployment rate - a leading economic indicator - for the BLS, the Census Bureau's funding supports the collection and processing as well as the oversampling of Hispanic households for the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) each year. In addition, Census Bureau funding supports the collection and processing of the CPS Fertility

supplement, conducted every other June; the CPS School Enrollment supplement, conducted every October; and the Voting and Registration supplement, conducted every other November. Census Bureau funding for these CPS supplements produce annual data on work experience, income, poverty, migration, and school enrollment, and biennial data on voting. The CPS program also receives separate funding from the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) to supplement the sample to obtain annual estimates of health insurance coverage of children. This additional sample increases the basic monthly CPS sample by about 20% and the sample for the March ASEC by about 25%. The CPS sample provides direct estimates for the nation as a whole and serves as part of a model for individual states and other geographic areas. In addition to the Census Bureau, the BLS, and the SCHIP funding, other agencies sponsor supplements to the CPS in other months as well, and have covered such topics as Child Support and Alimony, Tobacco Use, Volunteers, and Food Security. Sample cases that are found to be vacant in the CPS are also eligible for the Housing Vacancy Survey, which produces the quarterly housing vacancy rates, another leading economic indicator.

Survey Methods Development The Census Bureau continually investigates ways of providing more accurate survey data faster and at a lower cost. This program tests and develops alternative survey methodologies and concepts for improving demographic surveys. Improvements apply to the CPS, SIPP, and other demographic surveys that are done on a reimbursable basis for other federal agencies. They include surveys that provide statistical measurements of crime, housing, health, consumer income, and consumer expenditures. Enhancements resulting from this research affect federal programs that allocate funding to state and local governments.

The research strategy involves consultations with external and internal customers (for example, BLS, the Office of Management and Budget, and the National Center for Health Statistics), and includes research and analysis of interviewing methods, response bias, quality control procedures, questionnaire design, and documentation. The Census Bureau has evaluated telephone versus in-person interviews, response differences between household members, interviewer conditioning, and use of random digit dialing. The Census Bureau is currently standardizing the production of a Contact History Instrument (CHI). The CHI provides data to help field representatives locate respondents and identify the best times to contact respondents.

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) The SIPP is the major source of information on the economic well-being of Americans over time. The SIPP allows policy makers and program managers to look at situations of specific families and households over three to four years providing perspective on demographic and economic changes. The SIPP collects sources and amounts of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics in order to measure the effectiveness of existing federal, state, and local programs. The data are also used to estimate future costs and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps, and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income in the country. The SIPP content is built around a "core" of labor force, program participation, and income questions designed to measure the economic situation of households in the United States. The survey was designed also to provide a broader context for analysis by adding questions on a variety of topics not covered in the core section such as child care, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.

In September of 2008 the Census Bureau began data collection for the 2008 Panel of 45,000 targeted households; this will be a continuing survey through 2013. Also, during this fiscal year, there will be an evaluation of estimates from the fielding of prototypes of the new SIPP automated instruments. The data collection from these prototypes occurred or will occur during

FY 2010 – FY 2013. The evaluation of the results of the collections through these prototype instruments will determine the success of these new instruments in collection of SIPP data, the completeness of the content of the instruments, and the effectiveness of field preparation for the use of the new Event History Calendar (EHC) within the instruments. In addition, the reengineered data processing system, designed to process output from the new instruments, will continue to be developed, and SIPP data quality will continue to be evaluated by comparisons to administrative records data.

Population and Housing Analyses

The Population and Housing Analyses program uses a variety of approaches to create value-added information for policy makers and program managers, refining the statistical data collected in surveys into insightful and useful information. This program increases the knowledge base with varied sources of information, adds context and perspective to survey data, and maintains the statistical infrastructure through compilation of records and development and maintenance of standards.

The Population and Housing Analyses program has three major components:

Population characteristics The Population Characteristics program produces a wide variety of population analyses and reports based on data collected by the Current Population Survey (CPS) and other surveys. The recurring Current Population Reports are used by federal, state, and local agencies to design, implement, and evaluate programmatic activities, and by a wide variety of organizations in the private sector as the official baseline estimates of various social, demographic, and economic phenomena and trends. These reports present both statistical tables and analytical texts. In addition, the Census Bureau produces special reports on a variety of topics as they become important to Federal interests.

The program also provides a wide variety of data and research products relating to the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in the United States. Recurring reports from the CPS and other data sources are the official source of the United States' poverty and income statistics.

The Population Characteristics program ensures continuous improvement and consistency of critical measures relating to federal standards and classifications. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) uses Census Bureau reports as a key component of the analyses needed to monitor and improve federal standards and classifications on race and ethnicity, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, occupation, high school dropout rates, and other standard measures. Over time, the work on standards reduces duplication of effort, facilitates the integration of independent outputs of the information from these data systems, and provides a common definition structure for all users of these data, both public and private.

Population projections The Population Projections Program provides information on the future U.S. population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Policy analysis and application of statistical and government programs frequently depend on accurate, detailed information on the future characteristics of the population.

The Population Projections Program projects the future U.S. population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The program monitors changes in administrative and vital statistics, evaluates population trends, and then projects those trends into the future. These projections help to identify and describe major changes in the U.S. population in terms of size and also in terms of age, sex, race and Hispanic origin - information that is essential to enable policy makers, government agencies, and businesses to respond to rapid population changes.

Housing statistics This program conducts the Housing Vacancy Survey, which produces basic information on the current housing market. The survey collects and provides information on vacancy rates for rental and homeowner units, and on home ownership rates. The rental vacancy rate from the survey is a component of the index of leading economic indicators used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), National Association of Home Builders, Federal Reserve Board (FRB), OMB, Department of Treasury, and the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA).

The housing statistics program also produces quarterly and annual vacancy rates and home ownership rates for the country as a whole, for four major geographic regions, for metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, and for principal cities and suburbs.

Both public (HUD, BEA, FRB, Treasury, CEA, and OMB) and private organizations use the data to evaluate housing markets and to determine the number and characteristics of available units and the level of home ownership. The White House, HUD, private businesses, nonprofit organizations, and academic researchers use these data to measure progress toward the goal of increasing home ownership among American families.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

1. Current population survey (Base Funding 92 FTE and \$14.3 million; Program Change 36 FTE and \$5.0 million): The increase will be used to develop a supplemental statistical poverty measure, using the CPS, to complement the current official measure. In addition, BLS is putting forth a budget initiative of \$2.5 million to develop, maintain, and continue research to improve the annual production of supplemental poverty thresholds to be used by the Census Bureau, to add questions to the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Interview survey (e.g., about school breakfasts/lunches and subsidies for utilities), and to move up the delivery date of the CE poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau to early August to support the September release date of the income and poverty report.

Statement of Need:

The current official poverty measure is defined by Statistical Policy Directive 14 from the Office of Management and Budget, and states that the basis of these measures is "...the classification of income data collected by the Bureau of the Census in accordance with a definition of poverty developed by the Social Security Administration and revised by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969." Poverty is a critical indicator of how widely prosperity is shared in our economy and is a key benchmark for targeting resources toward the disadvantaged. The U.S. poverty measure was developed in the 1960's and has not been substantially changed since then. As such, it is based on outdated assumptions and fails to accurately measure economic deprivation or take into account the availability of many economic resources. In particular, the official measure does not include many government transfer programs, and hence, cannot evaluate the impact of anti-poverty programs. It has been widely criticized for decades.

In 1995, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance took a comprehensive look at the official U.S. poverty measure and recommended changes in the definition of both the poverty threshold and the family resources that are compared with those thresholds to determine poverty status. While the Census Bureau and other stakeholder agencies have been using the NAS report as the basis for their poverty research, there is much work that remains to be done in order to produce a high-quality timely measure that follows the NAS recommendations. These

recommendations use as their basis a definition of income that is much broader than the current official measure, and several of the components of the improved measure are not currently collected by the Census Bureau in the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) or the American Community Survey (ACS) and must be modeled.

The requested funds will allow the Census Bureau to expand its research and production capacities, and work in coordination with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to complement the official poverty measures with annual measures of poverty from the CPS ASEC (and eventually the ACS) that follow the NAS recommendations. Specifically, this funding will allow the Census Bureau to do the following:

- Expand its data collection efforts to add the questions needed to produce the improved poverty measure. These include questions on mortgages and property value, childcare expenses, child support expenses, and out-of-pocket medical expenses.
- Evaluate, improve, and expand its modeling and estimation techniques to produce the necessary additional resource components on a timely basis and assure stakeholders that state-of-the-art techniques are used to produce this critically important measure.
- Recruit staff who will produce, evaluate, and update these measures and work with stakeholders to ensure that the measure continues to reflect best practices and takes full advantage of the information available to the Census Bureau.
- Expand the measure to other surveys, particularly the ACS, so states and localities can take advantage of this supplemental poverty measure.

FY 2013 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

- Collect, process, and analyze new questions on the CPS ASEC.
- Hire staff needed to calculate and release this supplementary measure by September of each year.
- Produce a preliminary supplementary measure, and develop additional text and tables about the supplementary measure.

Schedule of Key Milestones:

FY 2013:

- Hire necessary staff
- Collect, process, analyze new questions in CPS ASEC
- Improve the measures of income included in the poverty measure
- Produce the preliminary supplementary poverty measure

FY 2014 – FY 2017:

- Annually evaluate and improve the questions in the CPS ASEC
- Annually improve the measures of income included in the poverty measure
- Annually publish supplementary poverty measure in September in an expanded income and poverty report

Benefits:

Production of an improved poverty measure that more accurately measures economic deprivation and takes into account the availability of many economic resources.

The poverty statistics produced annually by the Census Bureau are among the most important social and economic indicators produced by the Federal Government. For years, these statistics have been criticized as out of date, as the measure was formulated in the 1960's and has not been fundamentally changed since then. This initiative will finally make it possible for the Census Bureau to collect the information needed to produce an improved poverty measure that will in turn help policymakers evaluate the effectiveness of anti-poverty efforts.

Outcomes:

A more accurate measure of poverty will provide policymakers with more accurate information for modeling changes to their programs and improving the evaluation of the effectiveness of programs for the disadvantaged. Poverty is a critical indicator of how widely prosperity is shared in our economy and is a benchmark for targeting resources toward the disadvantaged.

2. Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) (Base Funding 488 FTE and \$49.2 million; Program Change -12 FTE and -\$1.0 million): The Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$1.0 million and 12 FTE for a total of \$48.2 million and 476 FTE to reflect the completion of the Event History Calendar field tests. The remaining funding will allow the Census Bureau to continue collecting SIPP at the full sample size, and continue the reengineering process.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

Performance Goals and Measurement Data (Current Population Survey)

Performance Goal: Science and Information Goal	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
With Increase	N/A	N/A	Develop and produce a preliminary supplemental poverty measure for CY 2011 by Sept. 30, 2012. Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .	Produce and release a new supplemental poverty measure for CY 2012 by Sept. 30, 2013 as part of the Income and Poverty Report. Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .	Produce and release a new supplemental poverty measure for CY 2013 by Sept. 30, 2014 as part of the Income and Poverty Report. Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .	Produce and release a new supplemental poverty measure for CY 2014 by Sept. 30, 2015 as part of the Income and Poverty Report. Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .	Produce and release a new supplemental poverty measure for CY 2015 by Sept. 30, 2016 as part of the Income and Poverty Report. Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .
Without Increase	N/A	N/A	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by Sept. 30 th .
<p>Description: This supported the Census Bureau's performance measure to "release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public."</p>							

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
 Subactivity: Current demographic statistics
 Program Change: Current population survey

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	4	105,211	420,844
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	10	89,033	890,330
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	10	74,872	748,720
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	2	51,630	103,260
Field Representative	Various	GS-5	20	34,075	681,500
Total			<u>46</u>		<u>2,844,654</u>
less Lapse		25%	<u>11</u>		<u>711,164</u>
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			35		2,133,491
2012 Pay Adjustment (0.0%)					0
2013 Pay Adjustment (0.5%)					10,667
TOTAL					<u>2,144,158</u>

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	35
Other than full-time permanent	1
Total	<u>36</u>

Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	46
Other than full-time permanent	1
Total	<u>47</u>

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Current surveys and statistics

Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

Program Change: Survey of income and program participation

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-1	97,936	-97,936
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-2	68,712	-137,424
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-1	51,630	-51,630
Total			<u>-4</u>		<u>-286,990</u>
less Lapse		0%	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			-4		-286,990

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment

Full-time permanent

Other than full-time permanent

Total

Number

-4

-8

-12

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent

Other than full-time permanent

Total

-4

-8

-12

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current demographic surveys
Program Change: Current population survey

Object Class	2013 Change
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$2,144
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	34
11.5 Other personnel compensation	90
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,268
12 Civilian personnel benefits	782
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	63
22 Transportation of things	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental Payments to others	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	65
24 Printing and reproduction	8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,128
25.2 Other services	63
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	389
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	69
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	110
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	33
31 Equipment	20
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	5,000

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amount in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics

Subactivity: Current demographic surveys

Program Change: Survey of income and program participation

Object Class	2013 Change
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	-\$287
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-290
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	<u>-577</u>
12 Civilian personnel benefits	-142
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	-34
22 Transportation of things	-4
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental Payments to others	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-17
24 Printing and reproduction	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-2
25.2 Other services	-76
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-24
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-38
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	-3
31 Equipment	-83
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	<u>-1,000</u>

SUBACTIVITY: Survey Development and Data Services

The objective of the Survey Development and Data Services subactivity is to identify, adapt, develop, and promote new or improved methods and procedures for all Census Bureau surveys. This program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. This supports objective 14, to "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

Survey development and data services supports a program of General Research that studies problems related to the Census Bureau's data collection efforts. These problems continually occur because we are measuring an increasingly complex population and economy. The challenges encompass maintaining adequate response rates, reducing burden of response to census and survey data collection, meeting complex data needs, and improving data quality. We look for solutions using tools from three disciplines: mathematical statistics, social and behavioral sciences, and computation sciences. Research topics include: disclosure limitation, compensating for non-response in longitudinal surveys, small domain estimation, seasonal adjustment, sampling theory and survey design issues, records linkage and analytic uses of administrative lists, metadata, exploratory data analysis and graphics, automated editing and imputation, cognitive methods for questionnaire design, computer usability, interviewer behavior, automated instruments, household rostering, and ethnography.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for FY 2013.

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
 PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

Line Item	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base ^{/1}		2013 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Survey of program dynamics									
Pos./BA	35	\$10,000	32	\$2,500	43	\$10,000	43	\$10,000	0
FTE/Obl.	37	9,627	34	2,500	43	10,000	43	10,000	0
Total	35	10,000	32	2,500	43	10,000	43	10,000	0
FTE/Obl.	37	9,627	34	2,500	43	10,000	43	10,000	0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries									
Unobligated balance, start of year									
Unobligated balance, expiring									
Unobligated balance, end of year									
Refund									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	35	10,000	32	2,500	43	10,000	43	10,000	0
Pos.									

^{/1} The FY 2013 Budget assumes that the Survey of Program Dynamics is reauthorized at the full funding level by FY 2013.

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Survey of Program Dynamics

The FY 2013 request includes \$10.0 million and 43 FTE for Survey of Program Dynamics.¹

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

Survey of Program Dynamics Overview

The Survey of Program Dynamics budget consists of one subactivity with the same name under the Mandatory Salaries and Expenses account. This subactivity contains one line item with the same name (\$10.0 million and 43 FTE).

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

The FY 2013 request assumes full year funding for the Survey of Program Dynamics.

SUBACTIVITY: Survey of Program Dynamics

LINE ITEM: Survey of Program Dynamics

The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) program will provide data necessary to determine the impact of welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 as revised by the 109th Congress. Baseline characteristics come from data already collected by the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The funds for SPD were authorized until September 30, 2010. Currently, the program is operating on temporary extensions of the previous authorization.

The goal of SPD is to provide policymakers with relevant, accurate, timely, and cost-effective socio-economic data and information, which can be used by federal and state public policymakers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 that established the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program, (P.L. 109-171, Extension of P.L. 108-308). The survey of program dynamics supports Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. It supports objective 14 to, "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

The SPD program is a source of detailed socioeconomic data from a national sample of households with a focus on the low-income population, which is more likely to receive benefits or assistance from welfare programs. The SPD program has received the same level of annual funding with each extension of the 1996 law. In FY 2013 the Census Bureau plans to use the mandatory funds to conduct, process, and disseminate the 2008 SIPP panel, in support of measuring the impact of the welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act mentioned above.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for FY 2013.

¹ The FY 2013 Budget assumes that the Survey of Program Dynamics is reauthorized at the full funding level by FY 2013.

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: State children's health insurance program

Line Item	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
State children's health insurance program		64	\$20,000	94	\$20,000	94	\$20,000	94	\$20,000	0
		202	20,000	240	22,761	240	20,000	240	20,000	0
Total		64	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	0
		202	20,000	240	22,761	240	20,000	240	20,000	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year			(2,761)		(2,761)					
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year			2,761							
Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation		64	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	0
		202	20,000	240	22,761	240	20,000	240	20,000	0

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory

BUDGET ACTIVITY: State Children's Health Insurance Program

The FY 2013 request includes \$20.0 million and 240 FTE for State Children's Health Insurance Program.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

State Children's Health Insurance Program Overview

The State Children's Health Insurance Program budget consists of one subactivity with the same name under the Mandatory Salaries and Expenses account. This subactivity contains one line item with the same name (\$20.0 million and 240 FTE).

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

There are no adjustments to base for the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

SUBACTIVITY: State Children's Health Insurance Program

LINE ITEM : State Children's Health Insurance Program

Under the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Census Bureau survey data are used to allocate funds to states based on the number of children without health insurance living in low-income families. Allocations are based on statistics from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Census Bureau will make improvements in the reliability of the state-level data used to estimate changes from one year to the next in the number of low-income children without health insurance coverage. These improvements potentially include making a transition from the CPS to the American Community Survey (ACS) as a basis for SCHIP allocations. Health insurance questions were added to the ACS in 2008.

The goal of this mandatory program is to produce statistically reliable annual data for each state on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. It supports objective 14 to, "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

This program was established and funded through mandatory appropriation by the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113). The program uses adjustments to the CPS to increase the reliability of state-level estimates of the number of uninsured low-income children. The adjustments include, where appropriate, expanding the number of

households included in the survey, collecting data in additional months, and exploring alternative methods to enhance state-level estimates by incorporating data from other sources. The SCHIP program was reauthorized in 2009 (P.L. 111-3) and provided an additional \$10.0 million to the Census Bureau to cover rising data collection costs and to improve state estimates of children's health insurance coverage.

The monthly CPS sample was expanded by about 10,000 eligible households. This expansion allowed the Census Bureau to meet the requirement of the SCHIP legislation to improve state estimates of children who live in low-income families and lack health insurance, which are produced from the Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement to the CPS. The expansion also allowed the Census Bureau to conduct an ASEC interview in February and April of each year with about 18,000 households that had completed their eighth month in sample interview in August, September, and October. Including another 5,000 Hispanic households that are selected from the prior November CPS sample in order to increase the accuracy of these estimates, these changes effectively increased the number of sample cases on which the ASEC generates annual estimates to 83,000.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for FY 2013.

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$112,386	\$119,160	\$119,607	\$121,464	\$1,857
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	14,144	13,060	13,108	12,852	(256)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,220	279	279	369	90
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	130,750	132,499	132,994	134,685	1,691
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	38,428	35,941	37,034	37,674	640
13 Benefits for former personnel	2,180	61	61	61	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	4,665	9,139	9,139	9,168	29
22 Transportation of things	493	415	415	413	(2)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	9,083	11,351	11,351	11,351	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	2,666	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	5,801	4,498	4,498	4,546	48
24 Printing and reproduction	531	750	750	758	8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	17,662	13,335	13,415	14,541	1,126
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	5,002	9,630	9,686	9,673	(13)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	10,912	9,725	9,727	10,116	389
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	3,478	4,515	4,539	4,584	45
25.5 Research & development contracts	3,086	1,096	1,101	1,101	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	15,000	13,794	13,877	13,949	72
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	270	283	284	284	0
26 Supplies and materials	3,747	2,702	2,702	2,732	30
31 Equipment	4,124	3,602	3,602	3,539	(63)
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	7	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	257,885	253,336	255,175	259,175	4,000
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year					
Unobligated balance, expiring	621				
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Refund					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	258,506	253,336	255,175	259,175	4,000
Rescission	518				
TOTAL, Appropriation	259,024	253,336	255,175	259,175	4,000

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
 SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>					
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	1,407	1,532	1,532	1,563	31
Other than full-time permanent	381	394	394	387	(7)
Total	1,788	1,926	1,926	1,950	24
<u>Authorized Positions:</u>					
Full-time permanent	1,475	1,690	1,690	1,732	42
Other than full-time permanent	758	543	543	536	(7)
Total	2,233	2,233	2,233	2,268	35

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
 SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Base	2013 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation	\$8,556	\$6,761	\$9,559	\$9,559	\$0
11.1 Full-time permanent	4,889	5,071	5,198	5,198	0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	672	6	167	167	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	14,117	11,838	14,924	14,924	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4,003	2,837	3,625	3,625	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	190	5	7	7	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,464	2,162	2,101	2,101	0
22 Transportation of things	160	166	186	186	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1,057	1,275	1,264	1,264	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	314	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	464	415	509	509	0
24 Printing and reproduction	103	289	389	389	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	2,511	2,896	842	842	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	1,389	287	770	770	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	1,355	1,335	886	886	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	389	421	512	512	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	175	0	12	12	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,368	708	2,628	2,628	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	97	104	106	106	0
26 Supplies and materials	246	159	813	813	0
31 Equipment	225	364	426	426	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	29,627	25,261	30,000	30,000	0
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,761)	(2,761)			
Unobligated balance, expiring	373				
Unobligated balance, end of year	2,761				
Refund					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	30,000	22,500	30,000	30,000	0
Rescission					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	30,000	22,500	30,000	30,000	0

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory BA
 SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS

<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Base	2013 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	94	109	117	117	0
Other than full-time permanent	145	165	166	166	0
Total	239	274	283	283	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	99	126	137	137	0
Other than full-time permanent	282	265	266	266	0
Total	381	391	403	403	0

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
Appropriation Language and Code Citations:

1. For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$259,175,000, provided, that from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

13 U.S.C. §§4, 6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 181, 182, 301-307, 401; 15 U.S.C. §§1516, 4901 et seq.; 19 U.S.C. §§1484(e), 2354, 2393; 44 U.S.C. §1343.

13 U.S.C. §4 authorizes the Secretary to "perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title," or he may delegate any of them "to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate."

13 U.S.C. §§6, 8(b), 12, 61-63, 182, 301-307 provide for (1) acquisition of information from other organizations, public and private; (2) conducting joint statistical projects with nonprofit organizations or agencies; (3) conducting mechanical and electronic developmental work as needed; (4) collection and publication of statistics on fats and oils; (5) collection and publication of statistics relating to the domestic apparel and textile industries; (6) collection and publication of quarterly financial statistics of business operations; (7) conducting current surveys on statistical subjects covered by periodic censuses; and (8) compilation and publication of information on imports, exports, and mode of transportation.

13 U.S.C. §181 provides that "The Secretary...shall annually produce and publish for each state, county, and local unit of general purpose government which has a population of fifty thousand or more, current data on total population and population characteristics and...shall biennially produce and publish for other local units of general purpose government current data on total population."

13 U.S.C. §401 provides that "The Bureau of the Census shall exchange with the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce information collected under this title, and under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, that pertains to any business enterprise that is operating in the United States, if the Secretary of Commerce determines such information is appropriate to augment and improve the quality of data collected under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act."

15 U.S.C. §1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department...He shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

15 U.S.C. §4901 et seq. provides that "The Secretary [of Commerce] shall establish the [National Trade] Data Bank. The Secretary shall manage the Data Bank."

19 U.S.C. §1484(e) provides that "The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States International Trade Commission are authorized and directed to establish...an enumeration of articles...comprehending all merchandise imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and shall seek, in conjunction with statistical programs for domestic production and programs for achieving international harmonization of trade statistics, to establish the comparability thereof with such enumeration of articles."

19 U.S.C. §2354 provides that "Whenever the [International Trade] Commission begins an investigation...with respect to an industry, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary [of Commerce] of such investigation, and the Secretary shall immediately begin a study of:

- (1) the number of firms in the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive article which have been or are likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance, and
- (2) the extent to which the orderly adjustment of such firms to the import competition may be facilitated through the use of existing programs."

19 U.S.C. §2393 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor shall establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States which will reflect changes in the volume of such imports, the relation of such imports to changes in domestic production, changes in employment within domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with such imports, and the extent to which such changes in production and employment are concentrated in specific geographic regions of the United States."

44 U.S.C. §1343 provides that "In addition to the usual number of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, twelve thousand copies shall be printed: three thousand for the Senate, six thousand for the House of Representatives, and three thousand for distribution by the Secretary of Commerce."

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Page No.		Budget Authority		FTE	Direct Obligations	
		Positions	Authority			
	2012 Enacted	3,302	\$689,000	4,914	\$707,029	
	less: Unobligated Balances from prior years				(18,029)	
	plus: 2013 Adjustments to base		(6,472)		(6,472)	
	less: Prior year recoveries					
CEN-76	2013 Base Request	3,302	682,528	4,914	682,528	
	Administrative Savings (Amount Reinvested)	[43]	[3,398]	[43]	[3,398]	
	plus (or less): 2013 Program Changes	202	28,722	(14)	28,722	
	2013 Estimate	3,504	711,250	4,900	711,250	

	Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount		
Economic statistics programs:											
CEN-81	Economic census	Pos./BA	\$112,831	624	\$112,292	624	\$112,291	927	\$152,738	303	\$40,447
		FTE/Obl.	111,558	657	114,122	657	112,291	957	152,738	300	40,447
CEN-82	Census of governments	Pos./BA	8,159	81	10,471	81	10,470	87	11,433	6	963
		FTE/Obl.	8,188	87	10,547	87	10,470	93	11,433	6	963
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	120,990	705	122,763	705	122,761	1,014	164,171	309	41,410
		FTE/Obl.	119,746	744	124,669	744	122,761	1,050	164,171	306	41,410
Demographic statistics programs:											
CEN-103	Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	10,531	87	10,092	87	10,092	87	10,092	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	9,803	82	10,908	82	10,092	82	10,092	0	0
CEN-104	2010 Decennial census program	Pos./BA	599,727	1,778	379,515	1,722	359,745	1,447	297,262	(275)	(62,483)
		FTE/Obl.	725,068	3,362	390,294	3,244	359,745	2,727	297,262	(517)	(62,483)
CEN-105	2020 Decennial census	Pos./BA	0	269	66,630	269	66,630	490	131,425	221	64,795
		FTE/Obl.	0	283	66,630	283	66,630	611	131,425	328	64,795
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	610,258	2,134	456,237	2,078	436,467	2,024	438,779	(54)	2,312
		FTE/Obl.	734,871	3,727	467,832	3,609	436,467	3,420	438,779	(189)	2,312

Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
CEN-140 Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA FTE/Obi.	50 \$11,690	90 \$9,833	90 \$9,833	90 \$9,833	90 \$9,833	90 \$9,833	90 \$9,833	0 0	0 0	
CEN-144 Geographic support	Pos./BA FTE/Obi.	287 68,460	373 67,735	429 81,035	485 81,035	376 66,035	354 66,035	376 66,035	(53) (131)	(15,000) (15,000)	
CEN-152 Data processing systems	Pos./BA FTE/Obi.	0 35,255	0 32,432	0 32,432	0 32,432	0 32,432	0 32,432	0 32,432	0 0	0 0	
TOTALS	Pos./BA FTE/Obi.	3,959 846,653	3,302 689,000	3,302 682,528	3,302 682,528	3,302 682,528	3,504 711,250	3,504 711,250	202 (14)	28,722 28,722	
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries		(66,636)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,838,001)	(18,029)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unobligated balance, expiring		34,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unobligated balance, end of year		18,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unobligated balance, rescission		1,740,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Refund		(7,796)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Reprogramming		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission		1,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts		0	(55,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transfer to other accounts		44,561	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	3,959	893,000	3,302	635,000	3,302	682,528	3,504	711,250	202	28,722

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Periodic Censuses and Programs
 SUMMARY OF FINANCING
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligations	\$846,653	\$689,000	\$682,528	\$711,250	\$28,722
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(66,636)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	34,668	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescission	18,029	0	0	0	0
Refund	1,740,000	0	0	0	0
Reprogramming	(7,796)	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	726,917	670,971	682,528	711,250	28,722
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	(55,000)	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	726,917	615,971	682,528	711,250	28,722

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Periodic Censuses and Programs
JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FTE	Amount
Transfers:		
MAF/TIGER enhancement program	(118)	(\$13,301)
Geographic Support	118	13,301
This funding represents a funding reallocation from MAF/TIGER enhancement program to Geographic Support. Community Address Updating System will become a part of the Geographic Support program.....		
<u>Pay raise</u>	0	1,050

FY 2013 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2013.....	0.5%
Total cost in FY 2013 of the FY 2013 pay raise	1,050,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	0
Total, adjustment for FY 2013 pay raise.....	1,050,000

<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u>	0	44
---	---	----

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will increase from 7.1% in FY 2012 to 7.4% in FY 2013. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2013.
 This will result in an increase of: \$43,537

Regular employees:	
2013 \$207,318,000 x 7.4% x 7.0%.....	1,073,907
2012 \$207,318,000 x 7.1% x 7.0%.....	1,030,370
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	43,537

<u>Other Changes:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u>	0	(\$73)

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will decrease from 92.9% in FY 2012 to 92.6% in FY 2013. The agency contribution rate will remain 11.7% in FY 2013.
 This will result in a decrease of: (\$72,768)

Regular employees:	
2013 \$207,318,000 x 92.6% x 11.7%.....	22,461,247
2012 \$207,318,000 x 92.9% x 11.7%.....	22,534,015
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	<u>(72,768)</u>

<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u>	0	555
--	---	-----

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will increase from 3.4% in FY 2012 to 3.7% in FY 2013. FERS participation rates will decrease from 92.9% to 92.6% in FY 2013.
 This will result in an increase of: \$554,783

Regular employees:	
2013 \$207,318,000 x 92.6% x 3.7%.....	7,103,129
2012 \$207,318,000 x 92.9% x 3.4%.....	6,548,346
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	<u>554,783</u>

FTE Amount

0 (\$96)

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA).....

As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS decreases, the cost of OASDI contributions will decrease. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will decrease to 97.9% in FY 2013 from 98.3% in FY 2012. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2013.

This will result in a decrease of: \$ (95,908)

Regular employees:

2013 \$207,318,000 x 92.6% x 97.9% x 6.2%.....	11,652,588
2012 \$207,318,000 x 92.9% x 98.3% x 6.2%.....	11,738,103
Subtotal.....	(85,515)

Other salaries:

2013 \$25,198,000 x 92.6% x 97.9% x 6.2%.....	1,416,288
2012 \$25,198,000 x 92.9% x 98.3% x 6.2%.....	1,426,681
Subtotal.....	(10,393)
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	(95,908)

Health Insurance.....

0 1,272

Effective January 2013, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 10.1%. Applied against the FY 2012 estimate of \$12,591,000 the increase will be \$1,271,691.

Employees' Compensation Fund.....

(6,472)

The decrease of \$6,472,000 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employee Compensation Fund for FY 2013. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.

	FTE	Amount
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Per Diem</u>	0	(\$261)
<p>Effective, October 1, 2011, the General Services Administration changed per diem rates. This resulted in a decrease of 8.2%. This percentage was applied to the 2012 estimate of \$3,180,000 to arrive at a decrease of \$260,760.</p>		
<u>Mileage</u>	0	231
<p>Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on January 1, 2011 increased the rate of the use of privately owned automobiles from 50 cents to 51 cents. This represents a 2% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2012 mileage estimate of \$11,551,000 for an increase of \$231,020.</p>		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	0	436
<p>GSA rates are projected to increase 1.7% over the FY 2012 estimate of \$25,648,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$436,016.</p>		
<u>GPO Printing</u>	0	89
<p>GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.5%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2012 estimate of \$5,964,000 to arrive at an increase of \$89,460.</p>		

Other Changes:

	FTE	Amount
General Pricing Level Adjustment.....	0	\$1,813

This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.4% for FY 2013 where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system. Factors are applied to sub-object classes that result in the following adjustments to base:

Transportation of things.....	14,730
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....	68,895
Other services.....	1,538,745
Supplies and materials.....	48,900
Equipment.....	141,165

Subtotal, other changes	0	(1,412)
-------------------------------	---	---------

Subtotal, adjustments to base	0	(1,412)
-------------------------------------	---	---------

Less: absorption of adjustment to base	0	(5,060)
--	---	---------

Total, adjustments to base	0	(6,472)
----------------------------------	---	---------

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Economic census

Line Item	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount		Personnel	Amount
Direction	38	\$10,044	38	\$8,699	38	\$8,699	32	\$6,349	(6)	(\$2,350)
	39	9,488	44	8,699	44	8,699	31	6,349	(13)	(2,350)
Content determination and design	207	40,848	179	25,554	179	25,554	0	0	(179)	(25,554)
	209	41,633	160	27,384	160	25,554	0	0	(160)	(25,554)
Mail list development and mailout	0	0	49	7,123	49	7,123	127	24,135	78	17,012
	0	8	45	7,123	45	7,123	96	24,135	51	17,012
Collection and processing	255	51,314	336	63,580	336	63,579	732	113,034	396	49,455
	262	48,889	387	63,580	387	63,579	784	113,034	397	49,455
Publication and dissemination	43	10,625	22	7,336	22	7,336	36	9,220	14	1,884
	43	11,540	21	7,336	21	7,336	46	9,220	25	1,884
Total	543	112,831	624	112,292	624	112,291	927	152,738	303	40,447
	553	111,558	657	114,122	657	112,291	957	152,738	300	40,447
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(88)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(437)								
Unobligated balance, expiring		(31)		(1,830)						
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,830								
Refund		(1)								
Unobligated balance, rescinded										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		226								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	543	113,057	624	112,292	624	112,291	927	152,738	303	40,447

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Census of governments

Line Item	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base			
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount				
Direction	4	\$1,008	6	\$1,172	6	\$1,172	5	\$1,264	(1)	\$92	
	FTE/Obi.	4	900	7	1,172	7	1,172	6	1,264	(1)	92
Content determination and design	12	1,734	6	596	6	596	1	225	(5)	(371)	
	FTE/Obi.	11	1,717	4	596	4	596	1	225	(3)	(371)
Mail list development and mailout	14	1,804	4	829	4	829	3	456	(1)	(373)	
	FTE/Obi.	14	1,738	5	842	5	829	3	456	(2)	(373)
Collection and processing	24	3,371	61	7,326	61	7,325	66	7,977	5	652	
	FTE/Obi.	27	3,570	67	7,389	67	7,325	71	7,977	4	652
Publication and dissemination	2	242	4	548	4	548	12	1,511	8	963	
	FTE/Obi.	2	263	4	548	4	548	12	1,511	8	963
Total	56	8,159	81	10,471	81	10,470	87	11,433	6	963	
	FTE/Obi.	58	8,188	87	10,547	87	10,470	93	11,433	6	963
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries		(24)									
Unobligated balance, start of year		(202)				(76)					
Unobligated balance, expiring		121									
Unobligated balance, end of year		76									
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescinded											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Appropriation	56	8,175	81	10,471	81	10,470	87	11,433	6	963	
	Pos.										

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Economic Statistics Programs

For FY 2013, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$41.4 million and 306 FTE over the FY 2013 base program for a total of \$164.2 million and 1,050 FTE for Economic Statistics Programs.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

Economic Statistics Program Overview

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. The Economic Statistics Programs activity furthers this mission by providing key benchmark measures about the U.S. economy and governments.

The Economic Statistics Program (\$164.2 million and 1,050 FTE) budget is organized into two subactivities under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account,

- The Economic Census subactivity (\$152.7 million and 957 FTE) is organized into five line items representing major program components: Direction, Content Determination and Design, Mail List Development and Mailout, Collection and Processing, and Publication and Dissemination.
- The Census of Governments subactivity (\$11.4 million and 93 FTE) is organized into five line items representing major program components: Direction, Content Determination and Design, Mail List Development and Mailout, Collection and Processing, and Publication and Dissemination.

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests a net decrease of 0 FTE and \$2 thousand to reflect a reduction in costs related to the Employee's Compensation Fund bill

SUBACTIVITY: Economic Census

Economic Census Overview

The economic census provides the nation with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure of the U.S. economy. Every five years, the economic census profiles the U.S. economy from the national to the local level. It provides official measures of output for industries and geographic areas. Economic policy makers in federal, state, and local governments use economic census data to project trends, guide economic development, and assess the impact of economic policy. The data help build the foundation for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other indicators of economic performance.

Title 13 U.S.C. §131 requires the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, and other businesses every five years, covering the years ending in “2” and “7.” The 2012 Economic Census will collect data on over 29 million establishments. The Census Bureau will minimize respondent burden by sending questionnaires to fewer than 20 percent of these establishments. Administrative records are used to obtain basic information for the remaining establishments, which include smaller businesses. For the 2012 Economic Census, all respondents will have an opportunity to report electronically. Data will be disseminated through the American FactFinder.

The economic census also includes several related programs that provide statistics on the characteristics of businesses, business expenses, and other items of national interest. The economic census includes the census of the island areas (Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and Northern Mariana Islands) and surveys of businesses owned by women, minorities, and veterans. The results of the census will be summarized and presented for various classifications, such as kind-of-business, geographic locations at various levels of aggregation, sales size, employment size, legal form of organization, and degree of specialization.

The 2012 Economic Census consists of eight core program components and several related data collections. The core components are separately tailored for each major domestic business sector, provide comprehensive and detailed information on the structure of the U.S. private, non-farm economy, and are the cornerstone of our nation’s economic statistics programs. The related data collections are more specialized and provide supplementary information on businesses owned by women, minorities, and veterans (known as the Survey of Business Owners, or SBO); supplementary information on expenses for non-goods producing businesses; transportation information on the movement of goods; and periodic census information on the economies of Puerto Rico and island areas.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

Economic Census (300 FTE and \$40,447,000): The Census Bureau requests an increase of \$40.4 million and 300 FTE for a total of \$152.7 million and 957 FTE. Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 is the fourth year of the six-year 2012 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for FY 2013 is mailing out about 4.6 million establishment-based report forms to 3.1 million businesses (some businesses have more than one establishment); conducting a comprehensive program to encourage response, including focused personal contact and assistance to the top Fortune 500 companies; conducting the necessary mail and telephone follow-ups with late respondents, which require an additional 4.2 million follow-up packages and approximately 500,000 reminder calls; answering over 370,000 incoming inquires from businesses about their reports; data capture of 3.5 million reports; providing a 24/7, full-service, one-stop website to handle the expected ten million hits for on-line respondent assistance; processing over 500,000 referrals for possible reporting errors; assigning classification codes according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); and assigning geographic location codes to each establishment. Additionally, a reengineered SBO program will mail to approximately 850,000 employer businesses in FY 2013, about 150,000 less than in the 2007 SBO.

These activities will require more than 500 clerical and technical staff and the extensive processing of 100 million administrative records. Comprehensive, timely and accurate

collection of 125 million data cells in FY 2013 is vital to producing quality data products covering more than 3.5 billion published cells of data in subsequent fiscal years.

The economic census represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the U.S. economy, providing essential information to government and business to help guide sound decisions. Its detailed industry and product statistics furnish an important part of the framework for five-year benchmarks to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA's) Input-Output Accounts, which recalibrate the National Income and Product Accounts and ensure the accuracy of the principal composite measure of U.S. economic performance, the GDP. The National Accounts and practically all major government economic statistical series are directly or indirectly dependent on the economic census. Statistics, analyses, and economic research produced by the BEA, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Federal Reserve Board, the Department of Energy, and the Census Bureau are all dependent on the economic census results. The economic census provides BEA not only with vital source data for the National Accounts, but it also provides weights and benchmarks for indexes of industrial production, productivity, and prices. Moreover, the census furnishes benchmarks and sampling lists for the Census Bureau's current economic programs, including quarterly and monthly surveys that serve as principal economic indicators, and for many data series at other federal agencies.

Business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, economic development agencies, research groups, educational institutions, and unions use data from the economic census for the purpose of planning expansion programs, selecting locations for new establishments, forecasting sales trends, determining market potential, forecasting sales and advertising performance, and performing other analyses. For example, the data are used to decide where to locate a plant, where to build a shopping center, or what the market demand is for a product. In forecasting and planning, economic census results are the primary source of information about the changing structure of the U.S. economy. The census identifies industries and geographic areas that are experiencing rapid growth, as well as those that are declining. The information is also used to revise the NAICS and to comprehensively update the Census Bureau's Business Register, which provides samples for other business surveys. The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.

Proposed Actions:

Direction (\$6,349,000 and 31 FTE). Direction includes planning and support activities required to conduct the census. Specific activities include providing overall direction and coordination of census planning, design, collection, processing, and dissemination operations. This includes development and monitoring of the program plan, quality plan, and risk plan. In FY 2013, the focus will be on collecting and processing the entire 2012 Economic Census and ensuring plans are in place for implementing summary statistics review, disclosure analysis, and data dissemination activities.

Content Determination and Design (\$0 and 0 FTE). Activities include a review of census program components and content, including the Survey of Business Owners and other census-related surveys, with business and government analysts, data providers, and other data users, as well

as the design and printing of more than 550 industry specific report forms. In FY 2013 no funds are allocated to this activity.

Mail List Development and Mailout (\$24,135,000 and 96 FTE). Activities include assembling and preparing the census mail list for over 29 million business locations. Specific activities include sample selection and mailout specifications and procedures, correspondence specifications and procedures, procurements and processing of administrative records, programming activities, and labeling and assembly of mail packages. Postage costs are included in this line item. In FY 2013 the Census Bureau will utilize the mailout processing system to mail out 4.6 million report forms to 3.1 million businesses, and another 4.2 million mailings for follow-up and correspondence.

Collection and Processing (\$113,034,000 and 784 FTE). Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center. Activities include check-in of forms; batching; scanning; data capture by means of Key from Image, or Optical Character Recognition, or Optical Mark Recognition; customer support associated with handling incoming telephone calls and correspondence; re-mailing of forms and telephone follow-ups to delinquent businesses; computer edits of reported data; and the correction of erroneous data. This line item also includes the development, testing, and maintenance of processing systems and computer programs that support data collection and processing, including an infrastructure to support the electronic reporting option offered to over 3.1 million businesses. The Census Bureau will complete the implementation and close out of overall processing systems and related computer programs needed for data collection and forms processing, including follow-up mailings, clerical coverage activities, check-in, data capture, and problem resolution activities. The Census Bureau will implement a customer relations program that includes extensive outreach and promotional activities to encourage complete response and initiatives targeting large complex companies, including personal assistance given to top Fortune 500 companies. The Census Bureau will provide staff and interactive tools to handle over 370,000 phone calls from businesses needing assistance. The use of our Business Help Site tool and our Telephone Centers will also assist in better communication with respondents with language barriers as the telephone centers currently have individuals certified in 28 languages. The 2012 Economic Census will also include the Economic Directorate Management Information System which will provide for 48 standard reports and a database for ad hoc queries and graphing to make operational decisions. The Census Bureau will produce the necessary hardware and equipment needed to support census processing operations, electronic reporting and our 24/7 Business Help Site. The Census Bureau will begin analytic review of the initial data tabulations.

Publication and Dissemination (\$9,220,000 and 46 FTE). Activities include all operations related to data tabulations, final table review of tabulated census data, the development of census products, review of disclosure avoidance patterns, and the dissemination of census results. Nearly 1,700 census products will be developed and delivered in electronic media supported by metadata, which describes the data to users, and support tools that let users access information across subject-related topics. Products will profile industries, geographic areas, and special subjects. In FY 2013, the activities will focus on the design of the 2012 Economic Census statistical products and the dissemination processing system to support them. The Census Bureau will place special emphasis on the Advance Report and the Industry Series, containing the first data to be released from the 2012 Economic Census.

This program supports the Department of Commerce's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social and environmental systems. It supports objective 14, to enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:

The economic census provides detailed data by industry and geographic areas that are essential to both government and businesses to make sound decisions. Further, it provides detailed industry and product data that are required to produce five-year benchmarks to the BEA's Input-Output Accounts, which recalibrate the National Income and Product Accounts and the principal composite measure of U.S. economic performance, the GDP. The economic census also provides business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, economic development agencies, research groups, educational institutions, and unions data needed to plan expansion programs, select locations for new establishments, forecast sales trends, determine market potential, and perform other analyses.

The 2012 Economic Census will provide new products that are essential to understanding the modern economy. A new Enterprise Statistics series will better profile the American economy in areas related to globalization, research and development, innovation, and entrepreneurship. New product items will be collected for manufacturing industries to measure "green" products. Expanded products in manufacturing will also provide some of the critical product detail lost due to cancellation of the Current Industrial Reports programs.

Data products from the 2012 Economic Census will incorporate revisions to the NAICS, which primarily address changes and measurement issues associated with the manufacturing sector of the economy.

Outcomes:

The Economic Census supports the economic foundations of the United States by producing benchmark measures of the economy. It accomplishes this by providing nearly 1,700 census products delivered in electronic media supported by metadata and support tools that let users access information across subject-related topics. Products profile industries, geographic areas, and specific subjects.

A key innovation is development of a direct Internet reporting option for single-location companies in the economic census. The electronic reporting software used in 2007 required all companies to download and install the software. This worked well for large companies that filed multiple reports. For 2007, while 55 percent of the multi-unit establishments reported electronically, only 3 percent of the single-location companies used the software. An analysis showed that the single units would prefer software that was web-based versus using the existing "surveyor" software, which has to be downloaded from the Internet before the respondent can use it. This new internet reporting system will support over 550 versions of the Economic Census forms tailored to each industry.

Specific activities for FY 2013 include:

- Complete the mailout of 4.6 million questionnaires.
- Achieve 10 percent more electronic responses compared to the 2007 Economic Census.
- Achieve check-in rate of 94 percent for 2,000 selected large companies with account managers.
- Begin data capture and problem solving activities.
- Complete commercial printing for 2012 Survey of Business Owners report forms.
- Complete initial mailing of the 2012 Survey of Business Owners, Phase 1.

Schedule and Milestones:

Key milestones include:

Fiscal Year 2013

- Complete census mail-out by December 31, 2012.
- Achieve 10 percent more electronic response compared to 2007 by September 30, 2013.

Fiscal Year 2014

- Begin tabulation and macro-data analysis by October 31, 2013.
- Achieve an 86 percent unit response rate by close-out for data collection.
- Release the Advance Report by February 28, 2014.
- Complete Industry Series releases for 70 percent of covered NAICS industries by August 31, 2014.

Fiscal Year 2015

- Complete Industry Series releases for 100 percent of covered NAICS industries by November 30, 2014.
- Complete the Geographic Area Series by August 31, 2015.
- Complete the 2017 Economic Census Program Management Plan by June 30, 2015.

Fiscal Year 2016

- Complete 100 percent of the data releases for 2012 Economic Census of Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.
- Complete 100 percent of the data releases for the 2012 Survey of Business Owners.
- Complete comprehensive internal review of 2012 Economic Census content, reporting methods, data processing, data products, and dissemination methods.

Fiscal Year 2017

- Mail and process the 2017 Economic Census classification survey.
- Complete development of all 2017 questionnaires, including electronic reporting instruments.
- Deploy 2017 Business Help Site for respondents.

Deliverables:

See performance measure targets below.

Linkage to Strategic Plan:

This program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. It supports objective 14, to "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

Performance Goal:	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Science and Information Goal							
With increase	<p>1) Final-ized re-port content for 2012 Econo-mic Census core programs</p> <p>2) Com-pleted forms design for 89.7% of the 2012 Eco-nomic Census core pro-gram's report forms.</p>	<p>1) Complete commercial printing of the 2012 Economic Census report forms by September 2012.</p> <p>2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2012.</p>	<p>1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2012 Economic Census by December 31, 2012.</p> <p>2) Achieve 10 percent more electronic responses compared to the 2007 Economic Census.</p>	<p>1) Begin tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2012 Economic Census by October 31, 2013.</p> <p>2) Achieve an 86% unit response rate for the 2012 Economic Census.</p> <p>3) Release the 2012 Economic Census Advance Report in February 2014.</p> <p>4) Complete Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered by August 2014.</p>	<p>1) Com-plete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by November 2014.</p> <p>2) Complete Geographic Area Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by August 2015.</p> <p>3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2017 Economic Census by June 2015.</p>	<p>1) Final-ize report form content for 2017 Economic Census core programs.</p> <p>2) Complete forms design for 70% of the 2017 Economic Census core program's report forms.</p>	<p>1) Com-plete commercial printing of the 2017 Economic Census report forms by September 2017.</p> <p>2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2017.</p>

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Without increase	1) Finalized report content for 2012 Economic Census core programs 2) Completed forms design for 89.7% of the 2012 Economic Census core program's report forms.	1) Complete commercial printing of the 2012 Economic Census report forms by September 2012. 2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2012.	1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2012 Economic Census by December 31, 2012. 2) Ability to increase electronic response would be compromised without increase. 3.) Scope of Economic Census would be decreased without budget increase.	1) Begin tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2012 Economic Census by October 31, 2013. 2) Response rate for the 2012 Economic Census may be lower than 86% without increase. 3) 2012 Economic Census Advance Report may not be released. 4) Complete Industry Series releases for 60% of the NAICS industries covered by August 2014.	1) Complete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2014. 2) Complete Geographic Area Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by August 2015. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2017 Economic Census by June 2015.	1) Finalize report form content for 2017 Economic Census core programs. 2) Complete forms design for 70% of the 2017 Economic Census core program's report forms.	1) Complete commercial printing of the 2017 Economic Census report forms by September 2017. 2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2017.
Description: This supports the Census Bureau's performance measure to "complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates."							

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Economic Censuses and Surveys

Subactivity: Economic Census

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	119,238	238,476
Geographic Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	3	122,744	368,232
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	119,238	238,476
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	4	129,758	519,032
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	4	97,936	391,744
Geographic Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	5	97,936	489,680
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	7	100,904	706,328
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	8	82,359	658,872
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	9	79,864	718,776
Cartographer	Suitland, MD	GS-9	1	51,630	51,630
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	18	51,630	929,340
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-9	10	54,032	540,320
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-7	11	42,209	464,299
Statistical Assistant	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-7	23	50,431	1,159,913
Statistical Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-6	6	48,109	288,654
Lead Clerk	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-5	190	40,706	7,734,140
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-5	7	44,293	310,051
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-5	7	38,403	268,821
Total			<u>317</u>		<u>16,076,784</u>
less Lapse		8%	<u>25</u>		<u>1,286,143</u>
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			292		14,790,641
2012 Pay Adjustment (0.0%)					0
2013 Pay Adjustment (0.5%)					<u>73,953</u>
Subtotal					14,864,594
Less FY2012 administrative savings that recur in FY2013			<u>14</u>		<u>1,011,000</u>
TOTAL			278		13,853,594

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

<u>Personnel Data</u>	<u>Number</u>
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	278
Other than full-time permanent	22
Total	<u>300</u>
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	303
Other than full-time permanent	24
Total	<u>327</u>

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Economic census

Object Class	2013 Change
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$13,854
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,132
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,072
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	<u>18,058</u>
12 Civilian personnel benefits	6,079
13 Benefits for former personnel	562
21 Travel and transportation of persons	-635
22 Transportation of things	39
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	-460
23.2 Rental Payments to others	2
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	7,232
24 Printing and reproduction	-659
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	992
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	66
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	2,901
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-334
25.5 Research and development contracts	-56
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3,627
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-62
26 Supplies and materials	3,488
31 Equipment	-393
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	<u>40,447</u>

SUBACTIVITY: Census of Governments

Census of Governments Overview

The goals of the census of governments are to identify the scope and nature of the Nation's state and local government sector; provide authoritative benchmark figures in the areas of public finance and public employment; classify local government organization, powers and activities; and measure federal, state, and local fiscal relationships. The census of governments – a part of the Nation's economic programs – is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of state and local governments.

Since 1957, the census of governments has been compiled every 5 years in conjunction with the economic census. Funding for the census of governments has historically been, and continues to be, cyclical in nature due to the fact that Title 13, Section 161 authorizes a quinquennial census. Therefore, an increase of funds from FY 2012 to FY 2013 is needed as collection and processing of several components of the 2012 Census of Governments activities occur in FY 2013.

The census of governments is related to the current government statistics programs. The census of governments is conducted every five years (years ending in '2' and '7'), whereas the government statistics programs are conducted in the intervening years, and a sample of state and local governments is used to collect data.

The census of governments is a long-standing program, and as such, various survey methods and approaches have been employed over time. Based on lessons learned, the 2012 Census of Governments will utilize the best mix of survey methods and administrative record practices to conduct an accurate census. Historically, the census of governments programs have utilized field enumeration for data collection methods. The move to increased use of administrative records and central collection methods among the states has been deemed most cost effective. As such, the Census Bureau has taken strides to improve these methods and techniques, which will be employed in the 2012 Census of Governments. These methods will be used to the greatest extent possible in lieu of direct data collection to reduce the reporting burden of governments as well as to reduce costs.

The complex and ever-changing state and local government universe is a major economic force, totaling about 12 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 15 percent of the civilian labor force population. The census of governments represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy. It provides essential information to the Congress and federal agencies, such as the Departments of Education, Justice, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, for planning and evaluating programs involving intergovernmental relationships. The census contributes an important element for constructing composite national economic measures, such as the GDP quantifying economic output, the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output tables that measure market sectors, and the Federal Reserve Board's (FRB) Flow of Funds accounts that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy. Without these state and local government economic statistics, important benchmarking and comparative analyses of state and local governments cannot be done. Many different groups of analysts—including, most prominently, the state and local governments themselves, public interest groups, the academic community, and the policy research community—make extensive use of the data in these ways.

The importance of census of governments data was affirmed in March 2010 at a data user conference, where nearly 50 outside stakeholders attended to discuss plans for the upcoming 2012 Census of Governments. The goal of the conference was to engage the data user community in a broad discussion on the needs and uses of data from the Census of Governments and related programs.

Additionally, the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT), in its 2007 report, identified Census Bureau data on state and local governments as the only comprehensive source on the fiscal welfare of state and local governments. The Committee charged the Census Bureau to improve, build, and enhance its programs. The report laid out 21 strategic recommendations for improving data on governments, and charged the Census Bureau with this historic task. The proposed FY 2013 activities allow the Census Bureau to address some of these recommendations, as it moves toward improving the census of governments and its related products.

The census of governments programs are divided into three components: organization, employment, and finance.

- The Organization component establishes the universe of state and local government entities and identifies the disparate nature of intergovernmental relationships within each state-area. It is within this component that the definition, structure, and number of governmental entities are determined.
- The Employment component provides data on the number of full-time and part-time employees with corresponding full-time and part-time pay by governmental function.
- The Finance component data describe how much money governments take in and spend, and quantify debt and asset characteristics. The Finance data consist of various deliverables on taxes, assets of public pension systems, and comprehensive statistics on state and local government finances. These data cover revenues by type, expenditures by character and function, indebtedness by term, and cash and securities holdings.

The 2012 Census of Governments will demonstrate efficiencies in both data collection procedures and editing methods. The 2012 Census of Governments will have expanded use of electronic reporting for collections. Likewise, due to comprehensive research on administrative records and private sector data, the Finance component will be able to utilize such data sources to supplement direct collections. Improvements to macro and micro edit methods will also lead to cost and time savings in the data processing phase. These operational efficiencies allow staff to devote necessary time to developing analytic reports and data dissemination interfaces. These needed improvements were recommended in the Committee on National Statistics' 2007 Report, *State and Local Governments at a Crossroads*. The Committee charged the Census Bureau with improving, building, and enhancing its census of governments programs. These improvements begin to address the recommendations and show progress towards programmatic change.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

Census of Governments (6 FTE and \$963,000): Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 is the fourth year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments. The 2012 Census of Governments consists of three components: government organization, public employment, and government finances. Fiscal Year 2013 funding is requested for activities necessary in these three phases. For the government organization phase, funding is requested primarily to evaluate the universe frame from the Governments Master Address File and develop data products. In the employment phase, funds will be used to continue central collection and processing. In the finance phase, funds will be used to start the data collection for local governments, to continue central collection operations with cooperating state governments, and also to continue collection and processing of state and local government data from external source information.

Key objectives of the FY 2013 work include evaluation of the census of governments universe frame from the Governments Master Address File, updates to the Governments Master Address File based on the Governments Unit Survey, dissemination of information from the organization phase, completion of individual unit editing and processing in the employment phase, mailout of finance phase; and, begin collection and processing of post-secondary education finance data.

Proposed Actions:

Direction (\$1,264,000 and 6 FTE). Direction includes overall planning, design, and support activities. Based on the project management plan developed in FY 2010, the Census Bureau will monitor all key census activities in the project plan, associated time schedules, and resources involved in the census.

Content Determination/Design (\$225,000 and 1 FTE). Activities include the review and assessment of the data content for each component survey/program and the coordination of these data needs with data providers and data users. The work in this activity will include preparation of forms, both mail and Internet, needed to complete data collection activities for the finance component.

Mail List Development and Mail-out (\$456,000 and 3 FTE). The primary focus of activity for FY 2013 will be monitoring and incorporating changes to the Governments Master Address File resulting from the finance phase mailings and employment phase processing. The Census Bureau will continue ongoing research into state government legislation, searching for appropriate secondary sources that contain information on newly created governments and government types (using established directories, such as state school directories or those maintained by other federal agencies) and discussions with state experts.

Collection and Processing (\$7,977,000 and 71 FTE). This activity includes all data collection and processing operations for each of the Census of Governments surveys and programs – traditional mail canvass survey operations, expanding Internet data collection options, field and office enumeration and compilation activities, and electronic data collection. The Census Bureau will collect and process data in the employment and finance phases in FY 2013. Collection in the employment phase, which began in March 2012, will continue into FY 2013, as will associated processing. Finance phase activity will begin collecting and processing state government and local government data; compiling data records from electronic and published documents received; compiling, reviewing, and editing data received through joint Census Bureau-state collection arrangements; and processing data from the mailout-mailback effort inclusive of Internet collections.

Publication and Dissemination (\$1,511,000 and 12 FTE). This activity includes all operations related to the final review of data for public release, tabulation, and publication (electronic and print copy) of census findings and dissemination of information to data users. Activities during FY 2013 will include developing data products for the organization phase and continuing planning and scheduling of employment and finance phase releases.

This program supports the Department of Commerce's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social and environmental systems. It supports objective 14, to enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits:

The Census of Governments provides economic information used to develop the state and local government portion of the GDP, about 12 percent of the total. This Census covers approximately 90,000 state and local government units and sub-agencies and collects data on more than 18 million state and local government employees, 15 percent of the U.S. workforce.

Schedule and Milestones:

Key objectives of the FY 2013 work include evaluation of the census of governments universe frame from the Governments Master Address File, updates to the Governments Master Address File based on the Governments Unit Survey, dissemination of information from the organization phase, completion of individual unit editing and processing in the employment phase, mailout of finance phase; and, begin collection and processing of post-secondary education finance data.

FY 2013

- Evaluate the universe frame from the Governments Master Address File,
- Continue to disseminate information from the organization phase,
- Complete individual unit editing and processing in the employment phase,
- Develop employment phase imputations,
- Summarize employment phase data and start macro level review,
- Prepare and deliver employment files for the Bureau of Economic Analysis,
- Continue large unit, central collection, and elementary and secondary education finance data collection and processing,
- Mailout finance phase, and
- Begin collecting and processing post-secondary education finance data.

FY 2014

- Complete dissemination information from the organization phase,
- Prepare and deliver finance files for the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and
- Release Census of Governments Employment component.

FY 2015

- Conduct lessons learned on the 2012 Census of Governments, and
- Develop a project plan for the 2017 Census of Governments.

FY 2016

- Complete a comprehensive review of program components and content with data users,
- Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments, and
- Complete forms design for the organization component for the 2017 Census of Governments.

FY 2017

- Begin the 2017 Census of Governments with the mailout and data collection of the organization component's Governments Unit Survey,
- Initiate the mailout-mailback portion of the employment component, and
- Prepare for the mailout-mailback phase of the finance component.

Deliverables:

See the following performance measure targets.

Linkage to Strategic Plan:

This program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. It supports objective 14, to "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

Performance Goal:	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Science and Information Goal							
With Increase	<p>1) Finalized report form content for the 2012 Census of Governments.</p> <p>2) Completed forms design for the 2012 Census of Governments.</p>	<p>1) Mail Census of Governments Organization Component directory survey forms by November 2011.</p> <p>2) Mail Census of Governments Employment Component survey forms by March 2012.</p>	<p>1) Mail Census of Governments Finance Component survey forms by January 2013.</p> <p>2) Release Census of Governments preliminary counts of local governments by March 2013.</p>	<p>1) Release 2012 Census of Governments Organization publication by March 2014.</p> <p>2) Release Census of Governments Employment Component to the Internet by May 2014.</p>	<p>1) Complete a comprehensive evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2012 Census of Governments.</p> <p>2) Prepare a detailed project plan for all components of the 2017 Census of Governments.</p>	<p>1) Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments.</p> <p>2) Complete forms design for the organization component for the 2017 Census of Governments.</p>	<p>1) Mail Census of Governments Organization Component survey forms by November 2016.</p> <p>2) Mail Census of Governments Employment Component survey forms by March 2017.</p>

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
Without increase	1) Finalized report form content for the 2012 Census of Governments. 2) Completed forms design for the 2012 Census of Governments.	1) Mail Census of Governments Organization Component directory survey forms by November 2011. 2) Mail Census of Governments Employment Component survey forms by March 2012.	1) Mailout of Census of Governments Finance Component survey forms will be delayed. 2) Release of Census of Governments preliminary counts of local governments will be delayed.	1) Release of 2012 Census of Governments Organization publication will be delayed and likely curtailed. 2) Release of Census of Governments Employment Component to the Internet will be delayed and likely curtailed.	1) Completion of a comprehensive evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2012 Census of Governments will be delayed and likely curtailed. 2) Preparation of a detailed project plan for all components of the 2017 Census of Governments will be delayed and likely curtailed.	1) Finalization of report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments will be delayed. 2) Completion of forms design for the organization component for the 2017 Census of Governments will be delayed.	1) Mailout of Census of Governments Organization Component survey forms will be delayed. 2) Mailout of Census of Governments Employment Component survey forms will be delayed.

Description: This supports the Census Bureau's performance measure to "complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates."

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Economic Censuses and Surveys

Subactivity: Census of Governments

Title :	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	89,033	89,033
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	1	74,872	74,872
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	1	62,467	62,467
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	1	51,630	51,630
Statistical Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-7	2	42,209	84,418
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-5	1	34,075	34,075
Total			<u>7</u>		<u>396,495</u>
less Lapse		25%	<u>2</u>		<u>99,124</u>
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			5		297,371
2012 Pay Adjustment (0.0%)					0
2013 Pay Adjustment (0.5%)					<u>1,487</u>
Subtotal					298,858
Less FY2012 administrative savings that recur in FY2013			<u>1</u>		<u>72,000</u>
TOTAL			4		226,858
Personnel Data			<u>Number</u>		
Full-Time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			4		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>2</u>		
Total			6		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			6		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>3</u>		
Total			9		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Census of governments

Object Class	2013 Change
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$227
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	166
11.5 Other personnel compensation	61
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	<u>454</u>
12 Civilian personnel benefits	219
13 Benefits for former personnel	51
21 Travel and transportation of persons	-82
22 Transportation of things	4
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	-91
23.2 Rental Payments to others	1
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-11
24 Printing and reproduction	38
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	451
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	-18
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	242
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-20
25.5 Research and development contracts	-17
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-263
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	50
31 Equipment	-45
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	<u>963</u>

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Periodic Censuses and Programs
 PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
 Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

Line Item	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Intercensal demographic estimates									
Pos./BA	59	\$10,531	87	\$10,092	87	\$10,092	87	\$10,092	0
FTE/Obl.	60	9,803	82	10,908	82	10,092	82	10,092	0
Total	59	10,531	87	10,092	87	10,092	87	10,092	0
FTE/Obl.	60	9,803	82	10,908	82	10,092	82	10,092	0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(44)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(189)							
Unobligated balance, expiring		145							
Unobligated balance, end of year		816							
Refund									
Unobligated balance, rescinded									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission		21							
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	59	10,552	87	10,092	87	10,092	87	10,092	0

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

Line Item	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2010 Decennial census program										
	Pos./BA	\$599,727	1,778	\$379,515	1,722	\$359,745	1,447	\$297,262	(275)	(\$62,483)
	FTE/Obl.	725,068	3,362	390,294	3,244	359,745	2,727	297,262	(517)	(62,483)
Total										
	Pos./BA	599,727	1,778	379,515	1,722	359,745	1,447	297,262	(275)	(62,483)
	FTE/Obl.	725,068	3,362	390,294	3,244	359,745	2,727	297,262	(517)	(62,483)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(66,021)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,836,348)		(10,779)						
Unobligated balance, expiring		33,444								
Unobligated balance, end of year		10,779								
Unobligated Balance, Rescission		1,740,000								
Refund		(7,195)								
Reprogramming										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission		1,291								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts		(55,000)								
Transfer to other accounts		44,561		630						
Appropriation										
	Pos.	2,964	645,579	325,145	1,722	359,745	1,447	297,262	(275)	(62,483)

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Periodic Censuses and Programs
 PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
 Subactivity: 2020 Decennial census

Line Item	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease over Base)	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount		
2020 Decennial Census										
Pos./BA	0	\$0	269	\$66,630	269	\$66,630	490	\$131,425	221	\$64,795
FTE/Obl.	0	0	283	66,630	283	66,630	611	131,425	328	64,795
Total	0	0	269	66,630	269	66,630	490	131,425	221	64,795
FTE/Obl.	0	0	283	66,630	283	66,630	611	131,425	328	64,795
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year										
Unobligated balance, rescinded										
Unobligated balance, end of year										
Refund										
Reprogramming										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts		370								
Appropriation	0	0	269	67,000	269	66,630	490	131,425	221	64,795
Pos.	0	0	269	67,000	269	66,630	490	131,425	221	64,795

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Demographic Statistics Programs

For FY 2013, the Census Bureau requests a net increase of \$2.3 million and a net decrease of 189 FTE from the FY 2013 base program for a total of \$438.8 million and 3,420 FTE for Demographic Statistics Programs.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

Demographic Statistics Programs Overview

The Census Bureau's mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the Nation's people and economy. The Demographic Statistics Programs activity furthers this mission by providing key benchmark measures about the U.S. population.

The Demographic Statistics Programs (\$438.8 million and 3,420 FTE) budget is organized into three subactivities under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account.

- The Intercensal Demographic estimates subactivity (\$10.1 million and 82 FTE) consists of one line item by the same name.
- The 2010 Decennial Census Program subactivity (\$297.3 million and 2,727 FTE) contains the American Community Survey (ACS) and the 2010 Census.
- The 2020 Decennial Census subactivity (\$131.4 million and 611 FTE) currently consists of one line item by the same name.

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests a net decrease of 118 FTE and \$19.8 million to reflect a reduction in costs related to the Employee's Compensation Fund bill and the transfer of the Community Address Update System from the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Enhancement Program (MTEP) to Geographic Support.

SUBACTIVITY: Intercensal Demographic Estimates

Line Item: Intercensal Demographic Estimates

The Intercensal Demographic Estimates program assists elected officials and government program managers in allocating hundreds of billions of dollars each year by giving them updated estimates of the United States population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships. Through this legislatively required program, policymakers and program managers are able to better understand their population's size, as well as its basic characteristics such as age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin; and estimates of the number of housing units, in the years between the decennial censuses. Since the United States population grows and changes between decennial censuses – and governments base many of their funding decisions on the size and basic characteristics of the population – effective and efficient government requires these updated estimates. The intercensal demographic estimates program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information

goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. This supports objective 14, to “enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.”

Title 13, Section 181 of the U.S. Code requires the Census Bureau to produce annual data on the population size and certain population characteristics (age, race, ethnicity, and sex) for the nation, states, counties, and local units of government with a population of 50,000 or more. This law also requires the Census Bureau to produce biennial estimates of total population for all local units of general-purpose government, regardless of their size. Further, the law specifies the use of such estimates by Federal agencies when allocating Federal benefits to states, counties, and local units of government when they are based on population size.

Among the Federal programs that use these intercensal estimates to allocate funds are the Department of Health and Human Services’ Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid), Social Service Block Grants (SSBG)/Entitlement Grants Program, and State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG); and the Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration – Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Workers Program. Hundreds of billions of dollars in Federal funds are distributed to states and other areas based in some part on intercensal estimates.

These estimates of the geographic distribution of the population are also used for decisions about state and local government services, planning utility services, redefining metropolitan areas, and locating retail outlets and manufacturing establishments. Federal time-series that are produced on a per capita basis, such as per capita income, births per capita, and cancer incidence rates per capita, also rely on these estimates for their denominators. The intercensal population estimates are used as the controls for all household surveys conducted by the Census Bureau. These surveys have a major impact on the accuracy of the country’s key measures such as unemployment, inflation, income, poverty, and health insurance coverage. Intercensal estimates are essential to controlling variability in the surveys that provide these measures.

The Census Bureau is responsible for developing and implementing the technical methods that produce the estimates. Recent experience in the acquisition, processing, and integration of the various administrative and survey data related to international migration have led to improvements in the accuracy and reliability of the national population estimates. To produce the sub-national estimates, population-modeling techniques are applied to a wide variety of administrative data, which must be processed and integrated.

The Census Bureau’s Intercensal Demographic Estimates Program has a cooperative program with the states, the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE). The Census Bureau established this partnership with the states in 1967 to foster cooperation in the annual production of population and housing estimates for states, counties, and subcounty areas. State members of the FSCPE provide input data for their respective state’s estimates and review the results prior to public release of the data. The state representatives also provide advice and guidance on technical issues involved in the production of estimates. This cooperative and collaborative process is essential in making the population estimates a reliable and useful indicator of how the United States changes between censuses.

The Census Bureau’s Intercensal Demographic Estimates Program also works with external researchers on evaluation of the population estimates. In 2008, the program conducted a large research effort to evaluate the administrative records method, which is used to produce the

population estimates at the national, state, and county level, against a series of alternative methods. This involved research internal to the Census Bureau and also external experts. The administrative records method performed well when compared to alternative methods. We currently have a similar research effort for evaluating the population estimates against the 2010 census data. This effort again involves internal and external researchers. We have awarded 8 contracts to external researchers and are in the process of documenting our internal research. We expect to have a conference in 2012 to present the findings of both the internal evaluation and the external research. The initial results of this evaluation indicate that the population estimates are closer to the census than in past decades.

There are several metrics that are used to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the program. The first of these is the yearly release of the population estimates. Under Title 26, population totals for the nation and states must be released by December 31 of the estimates' year. The program has met this deadline each year of this decade. Under Title 2, state estimates for the population aged 18 and over must be released to the Federal Election Committee the first week of January after the estimates' year. This deadline has been met each year since 2006.

In addition to those releases, the Intercensal Demographic Estimates program releases on an annual basis population estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin for the nation, states, and counties. It releases population totals for sub-county areas and metro areas. It releases population estimates by age and sex for Puerto Rico and the municipios. The program also releases estimates of housing units for states and counties. The goal is to release these estimates within 15 months of the estimate dates. The program has met this goal each year since 2006. For the Vintage 2009 estimates, all of the products were released by the end of June 2010.

Another metric used to measure the performance of the program is the delivery of survey controls. The population estimates are used as survey controls for all major surveys including the Current Population Survey which produces the official unemployment and poverty rates. The population estimates are delivered each month to this survey for use as controls. The program has met each of these monthly deadlines since 2006. The program also delivers population and housing units to the American Community Survey each year in May. This deadline has been met since 2006.

In addition to the above releases and deliveries, the program delivers population estimates to over 350 internal and external customers. The external customers consist of other Federal agencies, state agencies, and researchers.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for FY 2013.

SUBACTIVITY: 2010 Decennial Census Program

The decennial census has been conducted since the birth of the Nation. It provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The Census Bureau provides to each state the data necessary to determine congressional, state, and local legislative boundaries. The provision of these data is mandated in the U.S. Constitution and Title 13 of the U.S. Code and Public Law 94-171.

The decennial census program including ACS provides comprehensive and useful demographic information about all people living in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the associated Island Areas. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. Over \$400 billion in Federal funding is allocated annually using information from the decennial census program.

Line Item: American Community Survey

Given the rapid demographic changes experienced in recent years and the strong expectation that such changes will continue and accelerate, the once-a-decade data collection approach of a decennial census is no longer acceptable for producing much of the data required by the Federal Government, states, municipalities, and tribal governments. To meet the needs and expectations of the Nation, the Census Bureau developed the ACS.

The ACS, sent monthly to a small percentage of the population, collects detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. These data previously were collected only in census years on the Decennial Census long form. The ACS collects data from households and group quarters in all counties throughout the U.S. (including the fifty states, District of Columbia, and all municipios in Puerto Rico) and continues to be the only Census Bureau population-based survey that collects information in many of these counties. American Community Survey data enables Federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, rather than on data collected nine or more years ago. The Census Bureau releases the estimates from the ACS program each year, based on the previous year's data collection. Full implementation of the ACS eliminated the need for a long form as part of the 2010 Census and provides necessary data every year instead of once a decade as in the past.

Collecting long-form data during the decade through the ACS has had a profound effect on the census design plan. The collection of long-form data had added substantial burden and complexity to past decennial censuses. Implementing the ACS means that the Decennial Census can focus on its constitutional mandate to accurately count the population to apportion the House of Representatives. The ACS—supported by a complete and accurate address system—has simplified the census design, resulting in improvements in both coverage and data quality, while providing current data on detailed population, social, economic, and housing characteristics.

Line Item: 2010 Census

Fiscal Year 2013 is the final year of the lifecycle for the 2010 Census program, which began in FY 2002. Operations for the 2010 Census were completed on schedule and under budget, and the Census Bureau met both of its legal mandates by delivering apportionment counts prior to December 31, 2010, and redistricting data files to the states by April 1, 2011.

In 2001, in response to the lessons of Census 2000 and in striving to better meet the nation's ever-expanding needs for social, demographic, and geographic information, the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau developed a multiyear effort to completely modernize and reengineer the 2010 Decennial Census Program.

The reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program consisted of three highly integrated components:

1. The American Community Survey collects monthly, detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. These data previously were collected only once every ten years in census years in conjunction with the decennial census. The Census Bureau implemented the ACS nationwide in 2005 and has been releasing annual data since 2006, which allows Federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on much more timely data.
2. The MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP)—completed in 2008—an updated and enhanced TIGER database with positionally accurate information now will allow the Census Bureau to maintain a more complete and accurate inventory and location of addresses and features. In addition, it will greatly expand the Census Bureau's ability to improve the accuracy and completeness of the statistical and geographic information provided to data users. An updated TIGER database also will enhance data users' ability to use and further process ACS and 2010 Census data using their own geographic information systems.
3. A sustained, multi-year integrated program for planning, testing, and developing the constitutionally mandated enumeration in 2010 was the third key component of the reengineering effort. This effort encompassed mailout/mailback tests in 2003 and 2005, major field tests under census-like conditions in 2004 and 2006, a test of a bilingual questionnaire in 2007, an (abbreviated) dress rehearsal in 2008, and implementation of all data collection, processing, and evaluation operations in 2009-2011.

After factoring in appropriations for FY 2002 through FY 2012 and the President's Budget request for FY 2013, the estimated life cycle cost for the 2010 Decennial Census Program (including ACS and MTAIP components) now stands at \$12.4 billion (in nominal dollars). The life cycle estimate has been revised to reflect the funding provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (funds appropriated in FY 2009). However, while achieving the significant benefits to the Nation from the annual release of long-form data by the ACS and the improvements to the MAF/TIGER databases, the reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program will be less costly than historical trends would project. For example, in standardized (2010) dollars, the average percentage increase in unit cost for the three previous census cycles was 69.6 percent. If applied to the unit cost for Census 2000, this straight-line projection would produce an estimated cost for the 2010 Census cycle of \$15.5 billion—almost \$3 billion higher than the \$12.6 billion (in constant 2010 dollars) we now expect it to cost.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

1. American Community Survey (-204 FTE and - \$10,919,000)

The ACS program is implementing some changes in FY 2013 to support a \$10.9 million reduction. First, in an effort to improve the efficiency of the program, we will introduce an Internet response option in January 2013. Based on testing conducted in 2011, we estimate that an Internet response option will generate savings due to reductions in postage, printing, and data capture operations, as well as due to increased overall self-response, which reduces workloads for the telephone and personal visit follow-up operations.

Additionally, in order to reduce the cost of the program, we are reducing the scale of the Failed Edit Follow-Up (FEFU) operation. Historically, after the data from returned paper questionnaires are captured, the data files are analyzed to conduct two main checks:

- Coverage consistency --This check looks for differences in the number of persons reported in the household on the cover of the questionnaire and the number of names included on the roster and in the detailed person question pages. Additionally, this check identifies households that contain more than five persons, since the paper form collects all the detailed information for only the first five persons. All cases failing this check for these reasons are currently eligible for FEFU.
- Content completeness --This check identifies all the missing responses to any questions throughout the questionnaire, and assigns a score for the amount of missing data based on the relative criticality of individual question responses. Historically, only cases with scores above a certain threshold were eligible for FEFU.

In FY 2013, we will stop including in the FEFU operation cases that failed only the content completeness criteria in order to reduce workloads, costs, and fund higher priority programs within the Census Bureau and Department. Reducing the FEFU operation in this manner will lead to higher item non-response and decreased data quality for some survey questions. An increased use of imputation methods will be utilized to address the increases in missing data from returned questionnaires.

Lastly, we have identified efficiencies in the field staffing structure for the ACS since the implementation of our sample increase, which allows us to reduce the funding requested for the personal visit nonresponse follow-up operation.

Proposed actions

Initial mail collection (\$43,043,000 and 320 FTE) This activity covers printing, mailing (initial and second), and data capture for a multiple mail approach to mailable addresses selected for the survey across every county in the U.S. Beginning in 2013, an Internet response option will be implemented. In addition, the initial mail collection activity includes telephone failed edit follow-up for responding households that contain more than five persons, since the paper form collects all the detailed information for only the first five persons. A Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA) program will be maintained. Responses to questions on place of birth, race, work, industry, occupation, field of degree, and migration where the respondent can provide a written response will be coded. The data capture system will be maintained for the survey. All activities are completed from the Census Bureau's National Processing Center using well-trained, permanent staff. Costs

include personnel, printing, postage, maintaining a data capture system, implementing an Internet questionnaire and data collection system, and continuing the use of the automated data collection instruments for the TQA and FEFU operations.

Telephone nonresponse follow-up (\$25,132,000 and 350 FTE) The Census Bureau's three permanent telephone centers conduct a telephone nonresponse follow-up operation for non-responding households for which telephone numbers can be identified. Costs of this operation include those associated with the personnel who conduct and supervise the operation, telephone charges, monitoring for quality purposes and maintenance, and maintenance of the telephone system and the automated data collection instrument.

Personal visit nonresponse follow-up (\$102,499,000 and 1267 FTE) Field Representatives (FRs) across every county and tribal government area in the U. S., attempt to personally contact households that have failed to respond to the ACS by mail, Internet or telephone. Costs include salaries for field and regional office staff, mileage and other travel expenses, and quality control.

Puerto Rico (\$3,525,000 and 32 FTE) This activity covers all activities for data collection, including printing and mailing to addresses across the 78 county-equivalent areas in Puerto Rico. Nonresponse follow-up interviews are conducted by telephone and personal visit nonresponse follow-up interviews are conducted by FRs. All interviewing and responses through the TQA System are provided in Spanish. The survey is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey to avoid confusion and improve response.

Group quarters data collection (\$17,030,000 and 162 FTE) This activity covers the ongoing collection of data from persons from a representative sample of Group Quarters (GQs) spread across the U.S. and Puerto Rico over the entire year. Costs are for field staff, regional office staff, travel, mileage, and quality control. The FRs report to the Census Bureau's ROs and are supervised by experienced, permanent supervisory FRs.

The GQ component of the ACS consists of two parts: the facility questionnaire and the resident questionnaire. Both are collected through personal visit interview. The Group Quarters Facility Questionnaire (GQFQ) is an automated instrument used to gather information, such as group quarters type, the number of residents, and name/location of each resident. The GQFQ also is designed to randomly select 10-15 residents who will complete a GQ questionnaire. Interviews conducted with the selected sample of residents are collected using a blend of automated and paper instruments, depending on security and other requirements of the facility.

IT infrastructure (\$6,121,000 and 7 FTE) This activity funds maintenance, repair, and ongoing replacement charges for laptops used in the field. Funds also cover data storage and maintenance of computer equipment needed for the data processing activities.

Data processing, weighting and review (\$18,581,000 and 110 FTE) This activity covers all data processing and review of output to make certain the data are correct. It includes all the computer programming required for data editing, statistical weighting, and calculation of variances. It also includes review of these operations to ensure that the editing and weighting are done correctly.

Data dissemination (\$8,168,000 and 44 FTE) This activity includes developing all specifications and completing all computer processing to create data tabulations and data products for one-, three-, and five-year estimates. The data products cover all of the detailed characteristics collected in the ACS, such as income, poverty, educational attainment, migration, journey to work, and so forth. The products include tables, rankings, profiles and public use microdata sample files. The data are disseminated electronically through the American FactFinder and the Census Bureau's Website.

- This activity provides for the further development of automated systems and tools to review the ACS estimates. The ACS produces too much data for our statisticians to review and approve using traditional methods. The Census Bureau works to continually develop and improve statistical computer tools and methods to identify anomalies in the estimates, thereby helping to focus and improve the review and ultimate quality of the estimates. Work and refinement of the automated review tools will continue in FY 2013.
- The ACS also provides support for the ongoing activities of the Data Access and Dissemination System (including American FactFinder), the Census Bureau's system for disseminating a full array of data products via the Internet.

Partnership and outreach (\$2,325,000 and 15 FTE) This activity provides funding for support of the Census Bureau advisory committees that provide advice to improve all aspects of the ACS and for production of various informational and educational materials. Operational assistance, technical consultations, training, responses to a wide variety of data user needs and requests, and support for contracts to develop improved communication and training methods are also conducted in this activity.

Project management (\$3,898,000 and 25 FTE) This activity includes management of all ACS operations, ensuring that key elements are produced on time and overseeing all operations (including collection, production, dissemination of the data products, and evaluation) to maintain the high integrity and high quality of the ACS program. Project management staff develops schedules for all operations, ensures compliance with the scheduled dates, and intervenes and modifies operations when problems are identified.

Methods panel (\$11,464,000 and 85 FTE) This category provides funding for research, testing, and evaluations aimed at improving overall ACS data quality, achieving survey efficiencies, and developing and improving ACS questionnaire content and related data collection materials. The 2013 Methods Panel will include testing methods for increasing survey and operational efficiencies. Alternative methods or procedures will be developed and evaluated that could potentially reduce the overall survey cost, lessen respondent burden, and improve response rates, such as designing and testing enhancements to the ACS mailing materials and Internet response option. Activities and projects related to developing and improving ACS questionnaire design and content will also be conducted. The 2013 ACS Methods Panel will complete the analysis of a content reinterview to provide measures of data reliability for the ACS. The 2013 Methods Panel will also continue important research to enhance the ability of non-English-speaking households to understand ACS content and informational materials and to improve the response rates among non-English-speaking and culturally-isolated households. Funds for the 2013 Methods Panel also cover continuation of the FY 2012 research, as well as planning for the FY 2014 projects.

2. 2010 Decennial Census Program (2010 Census -313 FTE and - \$51,564,000)

The request for FY 2013 will be used to complete final activities for the 2010 Decennial Census Program. In FY 2013, activities will focus on:

- Completing planned evaluations, assessments, and experiments related to 2010 Census operations;
- Completing the Count Question Resolution Program;
- Disseminating the final 2010 Census data products; and
- Conducting ongoing maintenance and support of the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS).

Proposed Actions

Program Development and Management (\$333,000 and 2 FTE) Funding in this category supports overall coordination of the implementation of the 2010 Census and continued integration with the American Community Survey. Specifically, funding covers the task of monitoring and coordinating the efforts of multiple Census Bureau divisions and offices in managing the structure and content of a detailed integrated census schedule; maintenance of operational and system planning documents and requirements; management of changes to the baseline; issues resolution and management; and program-level risk management. It also supports overall management functions, such as interactions with oversight activities by the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of Management and Budget, and others and work with and support of the Census Bureau advisory committees. These funds also provide for coordination and management of system implementation and maintenance for decennial census headquarters systems and headquarters administrative support for the program, such as acquisition, human resources, security, and finance.

Content, Questionnaires, and Products (\$20,189,000 and 112 FTE) In FY 2013, funding in this category continues to focus on the tabulation and dissemination of 2010 Census products. The Census Bureau will compile and organize the raw census data into formats from which data products can be generated. Specifically, we will:

- Complete the 2010 Census data processing for the Island Areas and then create and release the final Island Area data products; and
- Release Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files. These files include a 10 percent sample of anonymized actual 2010 Census individual household and person records. They include data on age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household type, relationship, and tenure. The files allow external data users to perform their own analyses and design their own custom tables using 2010 Census records. The lowest level of geography is PUMAs (public use microdata areas of at least 100,000 people).

This category also provides support for the ongoing activities of the DADS system. Funding in this category also will support developmental efforts towards integrating 2010 Census data with other Federal statistical data, including the ACS. Such a data network framework, created and

maintained by the Census Bureau, would better serve citizens, businesses, policy makers, and other decision makers by dynamically integrating the most current information available from numerous sources.

Further, this category also includes funding for the Count Question Resolution (CQR) program. In FY 2013, CQR activity will include:

- Complete administrative review of remaining challenges by governmental units to official 2010 Census counts of housing units and the counts and population of group quarters;
- Closeout of the CQR program, including compilation of evaluation/assessment documentation and conducting lesson learned sessions; and
- Shutdown of CQR program physical infrastructure.

Field Data Collection and Support (\$9,692,000 and 59 FTE) Over the course of the decade, funding in this category supports preparations, implementation, monitoring, and day-to-day management of the field components of the operations for the 2010 Census itself. Specifically, in FY 2013, these efforts encompass the following:

- Complete the final documentation of 2010 lessons learned and other close-out procedures for the various field operations, and continuing knowledge transfer from the 2010 Census to those working on the early 2020 Census planning and research;
- Complete creation of geographic data products for urban areas, as well as geographic data products to support ongoing research; and
- Conduct research and analysis into numerous areas of Census Geography including (a) the development of the 2010 Address List and the (b) implications of suggested lessons learned on the MAF such as implementing Puerto Rico Address Standards.

Automated Data Collection, Systems, and Data Capture (\$11,357,000 and 48 FTE) Over the course of the decade, funding in this category supports multiyear efforts to maintain a business and logical architecture for the 2010 Census, conduct the data processing, and implement the data capture and related processing systems for the 2010 Census. In FY 2013, we will:

- Maintain production of the Cost and Progress System for the 2010 Census assessments and evaluations;
- Operate and maintain the detailed 2010 Census schedules for the CCM program, the CPEX program for assessments and evaluations, and for the 2010 Census data products, and
- Maintain the 2010 Census IT contractors, government staff, and systems and the necessary licenses to provide 2010 data for archiving at NARA and questionnaire data and image archiving at the Census; provide data for the 2010 Census data products and 2010 Island Areas data products; for data analysis within the Census Bureau; to support the Decennial budget model software and system; and for the transition to the 2020 census research, testing and implementation.

Census Design, Methodology and Evaluation (\$13,905,000 and 89 FTE) Funding in this category supports the Census Program of Evaluations and Experiments (CPEX), operational assessments, and the Census Coverage Measurement Program. Specifically, in FY 2013, these efforts encompass the following:

- Support for the coordination and preparation of data analysis for evaluations, experiments, and assessments, all of which will explain what occurred in the 2010 Census.
- Release results of final evaluations, which will measure the success of critical 2010 Census operations, and experiments, which will examine content changes and new methods for the 2020 Census. The assessments will lay the foundation for research during the next decade on how to plan and improve the 2020 Decennial Census Program.

Census Test and Dress Rehearsal Implementation (\$0 and 0 FTE) No funds are requested for these operations in FY 2013.

Contingency (\$0 and 0 FTE) No funds are requested for these operations in FY 2013.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

The multiyear integrated program for planning, testing and development of the Constitutionally mandated enumeration encompassed mailout/mailback tests in 2003 and 2005, major field tests under census-like conditions in 2004 and 2006, the 2007 National Census Test to study the use of bilingual forms, and a partial dress rehearsal in 2008. The data collection effort for the 2010 Census took advantage of and built on capabilities made possible by the existence of the ACS and MTEP in order to improve accuracy for the 2010 Census, while keeping operational risk as low as possible.

The targets we set earlier this decade for the reengineered 2010 Decennial Census program goals were ambitious:

- Improve the relevance and timeliness of census long-form data compared to Census 2000 by implementing the ACS to produce long-form-type data each year. The ACS was a completely new and revolutionary survey designed to remove the long form from the once-a-decade decennial and produce the same detailed characteristics data on an annual basis. Since the implementation of the program in 2005, we have been releasing these data on an annual basis for places with a population of 65,000 or more. Beginning in 2008 and every year thereafter, three consecutive years of data are combined to make annual multiyear estimates for all places with a population of 20,000 or more.
- In 2010, ACS combined data from 2005 to 2009 to produce information on the population for all areas at the census tract level, thus providing similar content and reliability of small-area data as compared to the Census 2000 long form. Releases of these detailed, small-area social and economic data continue on an annual basis. This is a huge advance – previous decennial programs only produced data once a decade for small areas.
- Reduce operational risk compared to Census 2000 by completing a multiyear program of research, development, and testing, ending with a partial dress rehearsal of 2010 Census methods and systems in FY 2008, and by completing the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Program (MTAIP) for all 3,232 counties by FY 2008. The Census Bureau completed its program of research, development, and testing, and the MTAIP was completed on schedule in 2008.
- Improve the accuracy of census coverage compared to Census 2000 by reducing the measured number of geographic coding errors by at least 50 percent, reducing the measured number of duplicates by at least 50 percent, and reducing the measured overall

net coverage error at the national level to less than one-half of one percent. The Census Bureau will not have coverage estimates to assess success in meeting this goal until the census program—including the coverage measurement program—is completed. The final Census Coverage Measurement operations were implemented in FY 2011 in order to measure the accuracy and determine whether this goal was met. Measures of accuracy will be released in FY 2012.

- Contain costs by conducting all three components of the reengineered census for an amount that is less than the cost of repeating the methodology used in the 2000 Census, in large part through the use of handheld computers. However, in order to address growing concerns with risk of operational readiness, the Census Bureau chose to eliminate the use of handheld computers to collect Nonresponse Follow-up data. In making this change, which significantly increased the cost of the 2010 Census program, the Census Bureau acknowledged the inability to meet this goal but believes it was the right decision to mitigate risks and ensure a successful and accurate census. A level of successful cost containment was achieved, as the 2010 Decennial Census realized a savings of \$1.9 billion in FY 2010.

The reengineered 2010 Census successfully produced the Nation's population counts needed to meet its Constitutional mandate of producing the counts once each decade for apportioning the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states.

In addition, data collected from the 2010 Decennial Census Program, including the ACS, improves the Nation's ability to:

- Determine the boundaries of congressional, state, and local legislative districts;
- Allocate Federal funds for state, local, and tribal governments – (estimated to be over \$400 billion annually);
- Monitor and evaluate Federal legislation;
- Develop plans for roads, schools, hospitals, and community and job training centers;
- Conduct business research; and
- Support Federal, state, tribal, and local government responses to emergency situations.

Schedules and Milestones

Key milestones in FY 2013 include the following:

- Complete the release of all data products; and
- Complete the Research, Evaluation, and Experiments Program

Deliverables

- Complete release of Island Area data products
- Release Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file
- Complete final 8 reports from CPEX
- Issue responses and revised count certificates (as needed) for any remaining challenges under the CQR program

Linkage to Strategic Plan:

This program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan’s Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. It supports objective 14, to “enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.”

Performance Goals and Measurement Data (2010 Census)

Performance Goal:	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
With Decrease	1) Delivered state-level counts for apportionment to the President 2) Closed remaining LCOs and paper data capture centers. 3) Processed, tabulated and disseminated census data below the state-level for use in redistricting efforts. 4) Completed coverage measurement operations	1) Release 100% of all data products scheduled for FY 2012. 2) Release 100% of all evaluation, assessment, and experiment reports scheduled for FY 2012. 3) Release estimates of coverage measurement. *Note: Targets 4 and 5 were previously included in FY 13.) 4) Create data and questionnaire images for archiving. 5) Close out DRIS contract.	1) Complete release of all data products. 2) Release 100% of all evaluation reports scheduled for FY 2013.	N/A— All activities for this measure will be completed in FY 2013. No funds for this operation in FY 2014 are requested.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Description: This supports the Census Bureau’s performance measure to “complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates.”							

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
 Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-4	\$140,259	-\$561,036
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-3	140,259	-420,777
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-3	140,259	-420,777
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	119,238	-119,238
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-9	119,238	-1,073,142
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-14	119,238	-1,669,332
Contract Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-3	119,238	-357,714
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	119,238	-119,238
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-19	100,904	-1,917,176
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-13	100,904	-1,311,752
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-18	100,904	-1,816,272
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-9	100,904	-908,136
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-14	84,855	-1,187,970
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-5	84,855	-424,275
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-7	84,855	-593,985
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-15	84,855	-1,272,825
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-7	84,855	-593,985
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-13	70,794	-920,322
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-2	70,794	-141,588
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-16	70,794	-1,132,704
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-5	56,791	-283,955
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-12	64,531	-774,372
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-3	58,511	-175,533
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-9	61,234	-551,106
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-7	-20	47,838	-956,760
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-7	-13	46,431	-603,603
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-7	-8	46,551	-372,408
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-7	-20	47,401	-948,020
Total			<u>-266</u>		<u>-21,628,001</u>
Less FY 2012 administrative savings that recur in FY 2013			<u>9</u>		<u>637,000</u>
TOTAL			-275		-22,265,001

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Personnel Data	<u>Number</u>
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	-275
Other than full-time permanent	<u>-242</u>
Total	-517
 Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-275
Other than full-time permanent	<u>-637</u>
Total	-912

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

Object Class	2013 Decrease
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	-\$22,265
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-5,906
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,482
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	-26,689
12 Civilian personnel benefits	-5,530
13 Benefits for former personnel	1,183
21 Travel and transportation of persons	-2,950
22 Transportation of things	-267
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	-3,760
23.2 Rental Payments to others	4
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-2,139
24 Printing and reproduction	862
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-8,486
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	-2,769
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-4,997
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-3,681
25.5 Research and development contracts	-923
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	340
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-291
26 Supplies and materials	296
31 Equipment	-2,686
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	-62,483

SUBACTIVITY: 2020 Decennial Census

Line Item: 2020 Decennial Census

Fiscal Year 2013 is the second year of funding for the three-year research and testing phase of the 2020 Census.

The request for FY 2013 will be used for the Research and Testing phase for the 2020 Decennial Census program. The Census Bureau must make fundamental changes to program, business, operational, and technical processes if it is to meet its vision and strategic goals, respectively:

Vision: An efficient and quality census that counts people once, only once, and in the right place.

Goals:

- *A complete and accurate census*
- *Embraced and valued results*
- *An efficient census*
- *A well-managed census*

Without substantial and bold innovation, the costs of conducting the 2020 Census may become prohibitive. The focus of FY 2013 activities will be to support the research and testing infrastructure, allowing us to effectively test (1) new enumeration methods, (2) new processes to support field operations, (3) more cost-effective IT systems, and (4) address and spatial frame-related methods needed for the 2020 Census to supplement research being carried out in the geographic support program. Additionally, focus will be on full implementation of program management and systems engineering activities to ensure effective management and technical/operational cohesion of research and testing projects. Consequently, the research and testing agenda (supported by strong program and risk management and systems engineering) addresses the major cost and quality drivers in the census, critical to achieving the strategic vision and goals. In addition, the 2020 Census program will conduct research to pursue various uses of administrative records to increase the efficiency of the 2020 Census, while maintaining quality, and explore opportunities for leveraging the 2020 administrative records infrastructure for surveys.

The Census Bureau must make fundamental changes to the design, implementation, and management of the decennial census if it is to meet its goals for the 2020 Census. External stakeholders and experts have provided numerous reports and recommendations over the past decade asking for stronger program management and systems engineering approaches, as well as urging us to consider more automation and considering new listing and enumeration methods. Further, we have volumes of internal research and evaluations over the decades, which also support rethinking the decennial census. The objective of the initiative is to provide sufficient information to select preliminary census designs by the end of FY 2014. Consequently, we have accelerated into the FY 2012 – FY 2014 time period research and testing necessary to develop preliminary designs, rather than stretching it out over the FY 2012 – FY 2018 period. This decision was taken in reaction to lessons learned from previous, more decentralized, decennial research and testing approaches, which resulted in the key design decisions not being made until late in the decade.

Without substantive changes to methods and developmental approaches, in addition to cost increases, the census may not meet the required quality goals. The cost of the 2010 Census

represents a 38 percent increase in the cost per housing unit over Census 2000 costs, which in turn was a 76 percent increase over 1990 Census costs. The figure below shows the increasing cost per housing unit from 1970 through 2010 (as currently estimated), and where the costs are headed for 2020 without significant changes.

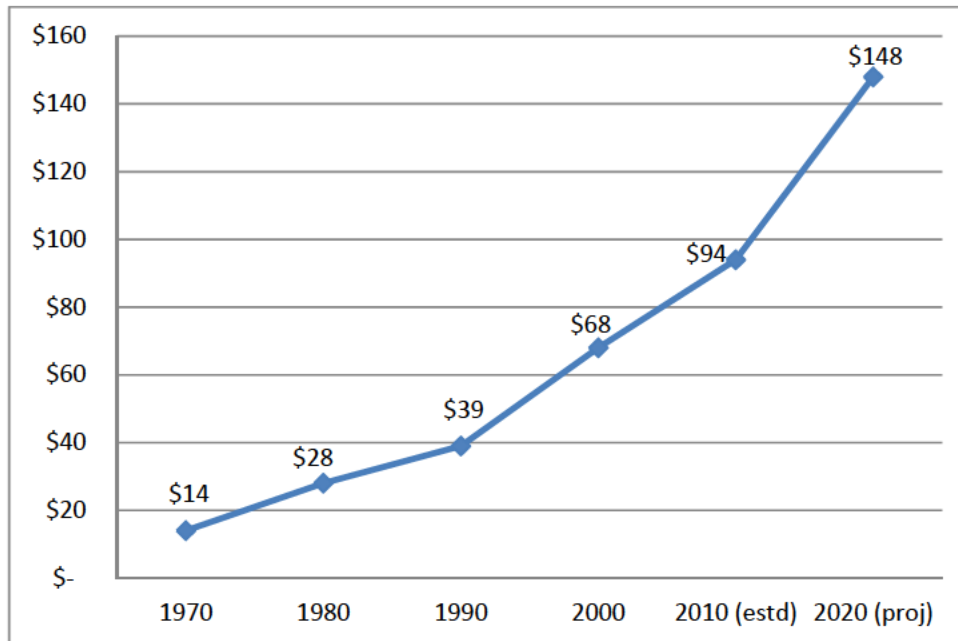


Figure: Cost per Housing Unit by Census Year, 1970 - 2020 (2010 dollars)

Source: Bureau of the Census. **Notes:** (1) Projected cost per housing unit for 2020 assumes no change in design and real cost growth from 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 averaged (57%); (2) Includes the costs for the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program and American Community Survey.

The Census Bureau analyzed costs over the 2010 Census life cycle to determine where the greatest costs were incurred. Most of the costs over the 15-year life cycle (including ACS and the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program), were incurred in FY 2009 (19 percent) and FY 2010 (53 percent). For the Decennial Census itself, a major cost in FY 2009 was the field costs associated with address canvassing (address list updating and map improvements). The main costs contributing to the peak in FY 2010 were field infrastructure (20 percent) and the costs of hiring field office staff and enumerators (52 percent). These costs resulted, in part, from labor-intensive field operations for non-response follow-up and paper-based data collection. Also, significant was the maintenance of an IT infrastructure to support all operations, reflecting the majority of costs in major contracts (11 percent) and a portion of headquarters staff and support (6 percent).

Given the 50-year history of large cost increases, coupled with an increasingly complex demographic and technological environment, a new approach is warranted if costs are to be contained. The 2020 Census planning approach is to (1) research new methods likely to affect costs early enough to inform timely design decisions, (2) incorporate strong risk and program management and comprehensive and centralized systems engineering, and (3) design a solution that is robust, resilient, and flexible enough to respond to as-yet-unknown further social and technological changes, to the greatest extent possible. Specifically, we will integrate testing into the production environment of the American Community Survey, conduct many small, inexpensive tests to narrow options, and take advantage of cross-program uses of systems being developed.

Beginning early in the 2020 Census planning process, key groups were consulted and their priorities have been reflected in our strategic plans and strategies. The following is a list of the key stakeholders and their respective roles in planning the 2020 Census.

Key 2020 Census Stakeholder Groups

Key 2020 Census Stakeholder Groups	Area of Interest
The American People	A Representative and Accurate Census
Department of Commerce	Oversight and Administration
Office of Management and Budget	Oversight and Reporting
Government Accountability Office	Auditing and Reporting
Congress	Oversight and Funding
Decennial Census Advisory Committee	Advisory
Census Scientific Advisory Committee	Advisory
Race and Ethnic Advisory Committees	Advisory
Key National, State, and Local Partners	Advisory
National Academy of Sciences	Consulting

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

2020 Decennial Census (328 FTE and \$64.8 million)

Fiscal Year 2013 is the second year of funding for the three-year Research and Testing phase of the 2020 Census. The program change includes a cyclical program increase of 328 FTE and \$64.8 million.

Proposed Actions

FY 2013 Key Program Activities

The FY 2013 key program activities continue building a strong foundation for managing and testing new decennial census systems and methods. Consequently, the 2020 Census program management, systems engineering, and research and testing efforts in FY 2013 center on:

- Fully implementing critical program management processes, including risk, schedule, budget, performance, and acquisition management to ensure integrated and effective management at the Census Bureau, program, and project levels;
- Implementing systems engineering and integration technical processes, including requirements management and development, engineering change management, and configuration management as well as architecture development to ensure technical integration at the Census Bureau, program, and project levels;
- Using an iterative and agile testing approach, supporting and executing 25 field tests in the FY 2013 – FY 2014 time period, intended to quickly assess critical components of the research agenda;
- Conducting qualitative tests for evaluating the impacts of different modes on questionnaire design, technical interfaces, and human reaction;

- Testing the coverage and quality of using administrative records for nonrespondents;
- Prototyping components of the integrated IT infrastructure, field automation, and workload management applications;
- Using prototypes of the Master Address File error model in field tests to support assessing approaches to independently measure error in the Master Address File in support of the geographic support program; and,
- Reusing existing systems to support field tests.

FY 2013 - 2014 Project-Related Activities

The FY 2013-2014 project-related activities describe the workflow across the last two years of the Research and Testing phase and embody the proof of concept work leading to selecting preliminary designs. During FY 2012, plans will be developed and teams will identify candidate methods for testing a number of operational options over the next two years. In FY 2013, we will focus on testing and refining/eliminating options. We intend to conduct numerous small operational field tests to iteratively test and refine options. We will also plan for our 2020 Census acquisitions. In FY 2014, we will continue conducting field tests, including a large national response test with a follow-up component to support selecting frame, enumeration, and infrastructure options. Finally, by the end of FY 2014, we plan on making preliminary design decisions. In order to ensure that we have sufficient expertise, we are leveraging existing contracts, such as the Census Bureau's existing Research and Development contract, through which we can reach a number of strong technical and research-oriented expertise to support research and testing projects during this first planning phase. Further, the 2020 Census program will be included in an overall Bureau-wide acquisition strategy for IT goods and services. Specific areas of research are listed below:

Census Frame Research and Testing Priorities (complements the geographic support program)

- Adjusting the prototype, continuing analysis, and testing a Master Address File (MAF) error model for use in understanding the ongoing quality of the MAF;
- Independently measuring MAF quality, including the identification of quality thresholds that will inform decisions regarding at what point Address Canvassing becomes necessary;
- Conducting a survey of governments to obtain insight on what changes in the statutorily mandated Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program are warranted, especially given the potential to use only targeted address canvassing at the end of the decade.

Enumeration Research and Testing Priorities

- Developing and testing electronic self-response options, such as a standard Internet option, as well as smart phone and email responses;
- Developing and testing the use of automated instruments for field data collection, such as address listing and enumeration;
- Developing and testing the feasibility of tailoring response modes by demographics and geography;
- Conducting research around the use of administrative records to support and improve response;

- For different response modes, testing the human to system interface and the system to system interface against questionnaire design, usability, and connectivity; and,
- Conducting research around how to link a physical address to a person-based response (e.g., from an e-mail address).

Infrastructure Research and Testing Priorities

- Developing and testing bureau-wide systems solutions for an integrated workload management, listing, and enumeration automation;
- Developing and testing integrated IT solutions;
- Developing and testing the reengineering of the process timeline from notification, through capture, processing, and response database development; and
- Continuing research to enhance administrative records databases.

Proposed Plans and Deliverables by Investment Area

To organize the research and testing phase work, we identified eight investment areas. The required work will be linked through a defined 2020 Census Work Breakdown Structure so that for any given fiscal year, it is clear what work is being done at what cost and where acquisitions are in their life cycles. Below is a description of the work and major deliverables in FY 2013 by investment area.

Program management (\$8,618,000 and 44 FTE) Funding supports overall management for the planning of the 2020 Census. Specifically, funding covers the significant task of refining and implementing strategic and program management processes. Program process areas include risk, change, issues, performance, schedule, sourcing, governance, communications, human capital management, and budget management, which include budget formulation, presentation, and execution. It also supports development and oversight of the program's Research and Testing Plan and numerous program execution products, including acquisitions. Further, this funding supports interactions with oversight activities by the Government Accountability Office, the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of Management and Budget, and others; and working with and supporting the Census Bureau advisory committees. Key deliverables include:

- FY 2015 Business Plan,
- FY 2013 Operating Plans,
- Artifacts from the continued implementation of program management processes baselined in FY 2012, including a 2020 Census schedule, risk mitigation and contingency plans, and the Program Dashboard,
- Human Capital Management Staffing Profile,
- Preliminary full life cycle cost estimate ranges for down-selected design alternatives, and
- Program cost models.

Systems engineering and integration (\$4,305,000 and 18 FTE) Funding supports the implementation of a consistent systems engineering process for each development effort. It includes the implementation of a systems engineering process to integrate the components of systems, operations, and application development efforts into an enabling operational infrastructure. Key activities include establishing and maintaining the decennial census program initial physical and logical architecture and design – leveraging the Census Bureau's enterprise architecture to assure that component systems designs are consistent with mandated standards and that they are designed to inter-operate as required; supporting a requirements development and management process to assure that operational requirements (and constraints) are fully understood and translated into

technical requirements; evolving operational and systems concepts of operation; conducting analyses of alternatives to identify preferred options, taking into account expected costs and benefits; leveraging a modular open system design to allow for necessary evolution of requirements and expected technology refresh opportunities; establishing a technical integration process to assure that separately developed components can and do operate cooperatively, consistent with the concept of operations; and establishing a systems engineering and integration function in support of the decennial census planning office. Key deliverables include:

- Systems Development Lifecycle Strategy
- Systems Development Lifecycle Methodology
- Systems Engineering Management Plan,
- Initial Security Certification and Accreditation Products,
- Initial Trade-off Analysis of Candidate Alternatives, and
- Alternative operational Business Process Models.

Census frame (\$5,395,000 and 40 FTE) Funding for the 2020 Census Frame projects, together with the Geographic Support Systems Initiative, will ensure that the decennial census' needs with regard to the MAF quality are well understood, adequately measured, and that deficiencies are addressed. Funding supports developing a comprehensive error model for the MAF to be used to measure quality needed for the decennial census; conducting independent MAF quality assessments, which are intended to ensure that quality measures are being met; and implementing a LUCA improvement project for increasing the utility and efficiency of LUCA, especially in a potential targeted address canvassing environment. All projects are crucial for ensuring that the 2020 Census begins with a high quality MAF, which is the single biggest predictor of a quality census. Key deliverables include:

- Revised MAF Error Model Prototype,
- Preliminary Report on Candidate Methods for Independent Ongoing MAF Quality Assessment,
- Preliminary Report on Candidate Methods for LUCA Processes,
- Geographic Test Plans, and
- Qualitative Test Plans.

Enumeration (\$62,804,000 and 318 FTE) Funding supports expanding, automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies/methods of response. It includes projects that attempt to reduce paper, make it easier to be counted, and tailor response modes to geographic or demographic groups. If more and automated self-response options are available, such as Internet response, they could engender higher self-response, resulting in decreased cost and increased quality (self-response is typically of better quality than enumerator-completed response). This investment area also includes examining whether administrative records can be used for nonresponse applications. Should this prove feasible, there would be less required fieldwork and less data capture, resulting in a smaller field infrastructure and, ultimately, lower cost.

In this investment area, projects cluster into several areas: (1) workload management, including the development of an integrated system that provides multi-mode case tracking; (2) optimizing self-response, which includes investigating new electronic modes (e.g., Internet response), new contact modes (e.g., post office boxes and email addresses); (3) investigating alternative approaches and methodologies to field response follow-up, including alternative contacts (e.g., cell phone and email), as well as using administrative records to supplement nonresponse data; and (4) automated field infrastructure, in which we investigate how to design and implement efficient field automation. Key deliverables include:

- Hardware and Software Testing Report on components of Automating Field Activities,
- Field Test Plans,
- Qualitative Test Plans,
- Preliminary Report on Candidate Methods for nonresponse follow-up (non-administrative records),
- Preliminary Report on Candidate Modes for Self-Response,
- Refined Options for Workload Management System,
- Candidate options for human-to-system and system-to-system interfaces,
- Candidate non-ID Processing Options, and
- Software prototypes for testing non-ID processing.

Response processing (\$1,776,000 and 9 FTE) Funding supports continued explorations to improve coding, editing, and, as a last resort, imputation of missing count and response items. During FY 2013, we will begin testing options to improve the efficiency and integration of these three, related processes and to test new options for conducting item and count imputation. The key deliverables are:

- Research results on methodologies, such as record linkage, data reviews/research, use of existing data for coding, editing, and imputation, and
- Results of prototype testing for live coding, editing, and imputation.

Evaluative programs (\$0 and 0 FTE) No funds are requested for this activity on FY 2013.

Infrastructure (\$48,527,000 and 182 FTE) Funding supports improving, consolidating, streamlining, and integrating of IT and field infrastructures. Projects supporting this include initiating the move to an enterprise infrastructure that establishes a common IT environment – facilitating the use of ACS as a 2020 test bed – including the purchase of hardware and software that will provide cloud computing to support the 2020 Census projects starting in FY 2014; researching and examining improved matching techniques assessing applicability for various decennial census applications; researching and enhancing administrative records data sources looking at quality, coverage, and timeliness of data; researching and testing alternative contact frames (e.g., post office boxes and email) for both self- and nonresponse; testing the use of administrative records to reduce nonresponse operations; establish the infrastructure for administrative records to support the ongoing efforts to join data from censuses, surveys, and administrative records that can be used to improve data quality, reduce cost, reduce respondent burden, and improve program assessment methods; studying privacy and confidentiality concerns; researching and testing the utilization of technology (e.g., Global Positioning System coordinates) to improve quality control; researching and gathering data on alternative training techniques, including computer-based training; expanding on the Integrated Logistics Management Study – investigating process improvements associated with large-scale deployment of equipment, materials, and personnel, as is the case with a decennial census; and standing up a virtual Local Census Office (LCO) that provides an environment through which we can model LCO functions and applications for process improvement and early prototype development and testing. If bureau-wide, streamlined, and integrated approaches are adopted, there will be fewer and more compatible systems, hence decreasing costs, increasing quality, and having transferable systems and methods. Further, should the field infrastructure and logistics model be streamlined, significant cost and time savings will occur. The key deliverables include:

- Preliminary Report on Candidate Methods for Improving Quality Control of Field Work,
- Refined Prototypes of Alternative Administrative Records and Contact Frame Databases,
- Refined Prototypes of Hardware/Software Candidate Solutions for IT Infrastructure,
- Privacy and Confidentiality Survey Results,
- Refined Methods for Improving Matching Processes,
- Refined Candidate Contact Methods,
- Administrative Records Options for Nonresponse Follow-up Test Results,
- Research agenda to explore the benefits and limitations of Administrative Records research for users in the Federal Statistical System
- Candidate options for Field Training Models,
- Candidate Field Infrastructure Models,
- Candidate Logistics and Inventory Models,
- Virtual LCO, and
- Field Test Plans.

Linkages with Other Initiatives/Programs

The 2020 Census program will take advantage of related work across the Census Bureau. Therefore, we have identified specific relationships and interactions, not only between and among program projects, but also with other initiatives/programs, particularly with the expansion of the Geographic Support program in FY 2011. Below is a summary of the interdependencies.

- Supplement research included in the Geographic Support program. To ensure no duplication of effort, clear project-by-project delineation will be decided to guide which activities belong in the Geographic Support program and which are required for 2020 Census independent research. Specifically, 2020 Census frame-related projects are focused on developing independent, customer-focused methods for understanding error in the MAF, measuring MAF quality over the decade, and in improving LUCA. Without these projects, there is a high risk that we may not be able to discern the true quality of the MAF, potentially leading to the need for a full address canvassing. Results will flow in both directions between the Geographic Support program and 2020 Census research projects.
- Identify high-priority evaluations and experiments within the 2010 Census Program of Evaluations and Experiments (CPEX). To ensure timely insertion of CPEX results into 2020 Census projects, we are closely coordinating with appropriate CPEX Program managers to leverage preliminary results.
- Integrate appropriate testing into the American Community Survey Methods Panel infrastructure.
- Look for opportunities for bureau-wide architecture and IT solutions, looking to the Chief Information Officer as the systems overseer for enterprise IT solutions.
- Integrate key components of the field infrastructure into all planning.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

The multiyear integrated program for planning, testing, and developing the Constitutionally mandated decennial census begins with developing and solidifying the research and testing infrastructure in FY 2012 and continues through FY 2013 and FY 2014. As stated earlier, the vision is “An efficient

and quality census that counts people once, only once, and in the right place.” The expected results of the approaches for the 2020 Census are described on the next page. These are not exhaustive

but are meant to highlight areas where approaches for the 2020 Census specifically strive to overcome some of the problems encountered in the 2010 Census. Further, we describe the potential program return on investment.

- **Establishing early program integration and common vision setting, and aligning major program control points.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Development of the Strategic Plan early in the life cycle to guide subsequent plans and work. A full life cycle, integrated schedule, including a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS), will link budgets, work, acquisitions, and testing.
 - *2010 Approach:* Program management plans were not an early priority, resulting in the need to finalize these plans late in the cycle in response to crisis. Schedule information was not always linked to the budget, resulting in the lack of an integrated view of the full life cycle with schedules and budgets out of alignment.
- **Estimated costs better aligned with actual costs.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Use of a budget approach that incorporates successive approximation techniques for reduced uncertainty, and allowing for alternative cost estimates in 2013 and greater precision the closer we get to 2020.
 - *2010 Approach:* In 2000, the Census Bureau had to develop a full life cycle budget for the 2010 Census before work on the actual design for 2010 had even begun. This resulted in a misalignment between budget and schedule, causing us to repeat some issues that occurred during Census 2000.
- **Reduced contract risk and solutions to better meet actual program needs.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Adoption of an overall 2020 Census acquisition strategy for external contractor support that is fully integrated with the Department of Commerce’s acquisition guidelines. This strategy will include sourcing process criteria to enforce and document in-house/out-source and build/buy decisions.
 - *2010 Approach:* Use of multiple acquisition strategies, resulting in late or incomplete acquisitions and misalignment of budgeted costs to contractor proposals, causing early re-scoping.
- **Fewer and less severe risk events.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Initiation of risk management at the beginning of the planning cycle to mitigate risk early in the decennial census research and testing cycle.
 - *2010 Approach:* No formal mechanism to manage risk until the production phase of the program. This means during the R&D phase, risks sometimes escalated to issues.

Better metrics for determining how the program is progressing across numerous projects.

- *2020 Approach:* Define a Performance Management Plan, which includes Earned Value Management, for all projects in the program in order to illustrate how a project's performance measures are related to its specific problems, goals, and objectives.
- *2010 Approach:* Performance Management was not systematically used, resulting in approaches being designed on an ad hoc basis to communicate how each project in the program was progressing. Earned Value Management was used mainly for major contracts.
- **Increased efficiency, reduced costs, higher quality, and reduced data collection timeline and/or lower differential undercount.**
 - *Self-Response Options*
 - *2020 Approach:* Investigation of a wide array of electronic self-response options; also researching and testing of response modes to tailor by demographics and geography.
 - *2010 Approach:* Initially investigated the use of an Internet option but dropped plans based on IT security concerns and cost-benefit analysis. Implemented targeted replacement mailings and a bilingual form.
 - *Nonresponse Options*
 - *2020 Approach:* Research and testing automated data collection instruments, use of alternative modes of data collection, testing the use of administrative records in various nonresponse applications, and the use of more efficient strategies for traditional nonresponse follow-up, including reduced number of contacts and alternative contact modes (e.g., email).
 - *2010 Approach:* Initially planned the use of handheld computers for Nonresponse Follow-up but dropped those plans due to major contract management issues. As a contingency, used a traditional paper-based, labor-intensive, and expensive non-response approach (involving up to six contacts).
 - *Headquarters and Field Automation*
 - *2020 Approach:* Research and testing an integrated workload management system and automation of field operations, including a prototype for a Bureau-wide listing and enumeration device and a standard operational control system that can be used for other surveys (not just the short-form census).
 - *2010 Approach:* As contingencies to the Field Data Collection Automation contract, the 2010 Census ended up using separate operational control systems, two listing devices, and no automated enumeration devices, resulting in additional

expense, higher risk due to the decision to go back to paper coming late in the program, and potentially higher error rates.

- *IT Infrastructure*

- *2020 Approach:* Research and testing the feasibility of a common IT infrastructure (i.e., hardware, software, telecommunications, operating system) for decennial and demographic programs.
- *2010 Approach:* One-of-a-kind systems were developed solely for the 2010 Census that became somewhat obsolete at the end of the census.

- *Administrative Records*

- *2020 Approach:* Conduct research to pursue various uses of administrative records to increase the efficiency of the 2020 Census, while maintaining quality. In addition, the Census Bureau will expand research capabilities by creating a Record Linkage Research team. This team will investigate linkage algorithms, data cleaning techniques, parameter setting, data processing techniques for large files, and data quality measures for both input files and matched output.
- *2010 Approach:* Use of the administrative records database (including tax record data) in highly-restricted and limited applications.

Potential Return on Investment

As stated earlier, without substantial innovation and improvements, the cost of undertaking the 2020 Census likely will be prohibitive. We anticipate that the life cycle estimates accompanying the submission of the FY 2015 – FY 2018 budget initiative (initially developed in FY 2013) will be a useful improvement upon earlier estimates. However, as we progress in the Research and Testing phase, move into the Operational Development and Systems Testing phase, and integrate results and information obtained from external experts, we will be able to further refine the life cycle cost estimate. We will narrow the range of estimates as the 2020 Census gets closer.

If the design for the 2020 Census were viewed on a continuum of change, the purpose of the research and testing agenda would be to determine how far along the continuum the Census Bureau could proceed without introducing unacceptable risk. By mid FY 2013, as research and testing results are incorporated into plans, the Census Bureau will have narrowed the number of possible design alternatives to just a few, and thereby identify a range for full life cycle estimates. As mentioned earlier, the focus of the 2020 Census research and testing agenda is to research methods aggressively to increase response rates, reduce paper through automation, and thus reduce field labor and infrastructure. An example scenario illustrating the potential return on investment would be increasing self-response by one percentage point through alternative contact modes that are tailored for each demographic group and linked to physical addresses. Consequently, the Census Bureau could save millions of dollars (for the 2010 Census, a one percentage point increase in the mail response rate was estimated to save \$85 million).

Risk Assessment

Innovations and improvements are necessary to control the cost of undertaking the 2020 Census. The need to maintain quality is as important as controlling the cost of the 2020 Census. The outlined research and testing projects provide technical evaluation of alternative census designs, including examining major aspects of completing a decennial census and performing analyses of proposed methods for improving coverage, data quality, timeliness, and cost effectiveness. Our FY 2012 – FY 2014 research and testing agenda is very aggressive with the goal of refining/deciding on preliminary design decisions by the end of FY 2014. Continued investment in this initiative is critical to achieving that goal.

The Census Bureau plans to baseline its 2020 Census design early in the decade. If we are unable to conduct the outlined research and testing as scheduled, then the Census Bureau may not be able to decide on and implement an efficient design, which could result in increased cost and risk and decreased data quality.

Stakeholders expect a very high level of quality and accuracy from the decennial census. If the research and testing of the 2020 census design alternatives is not funded as requested, then the Census Bureau may decide on preliminary design decisions that result in substantially lower coverage than the 2010 Census baseline design, resulting in our inability to meet quality goals and/or the implementation of a less cost-efficient design.

2020 Census Program: Outcomes of a Successfully Redesigned Decennial Census

The new design for the 2020 Census will produce the Nation's population counts needed to meet its Constitutional mandate of producing the counts once each decade for apportioning the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives among the states.

The Census Bureau's objective for the Research and Testing Phase (FY 2012 – 2014) is to develop preliminary designs based on solid research aimed at achieving the goal of conducting the 2020 Census at a lower cost than the 2010 Census (per housing unit on an inflation-adjusted basis) while maintaining high quality results.

In addition, data collected from the 2020 Decennial Census and the ACS will improve the Nation's ability to:

- Determine the boundaries of congressional, state, and local legislative districts;
- Allocate Federal funds for state, local, and tribal governments (estimated to be over \$400 billion annually);
- Monitor and evaluate Federal legislation;
- Develop plans for roads, schools, hospitals, and community and job training centers;
- Conduct business research; and
- Support Federal, state, tribal, and local government responses to emergency situations.

Schedule & Milestones:

Program Area	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the Strategic Plan Update Performance Logic Models Update Business Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the Strategic Plan Update Performance Logic Models Update Business Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the Strategic Plan Update Performance Logic Models Update Business Plan
Program Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Program Management Plan (PMP) Baseline supporting plans for the PMP Update schedule and budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the Program Management Plan (PMP) Baseline additional supporting plans for the PMP Update schedule and budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the PMP Baseline additional supporting plans for the PMP Update schedule and budget
Systems Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Systems Engineering and Integration Strategy (SEIS) Baseline supporting documents for the SEIS Identify high-level business requirements for the IT architecture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the Systems Engineering and Integration Strategy (SEIS) Baseline additional supporting documents for the SEIS Develop logical and physical architecture Identify candidate set of design alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the SEIS Baseline additional supporting documents for the SEIS Select the preliminary IT design
Research and Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop study plans for all research and testing (R&T) projects Conduct analyses Develop qualitative test plans Select candidate methods for research and testing projects Produce status reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement study plans for research and test projects Continue analyses Complete qualitative tests Refine methods for research and testing projects Produce preliminary reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete analyses for research and test projects Select methods Produce reports
Field Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Field Test Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct tests and experiments Prepare field test plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce results Conduct tests and experiments and produce results

Deliverables:

FY 2012 Plan, identify candidate methods, and analyze	FY 2013 Analyze, test, and refine candidate methods	FY 2014 Analyze, test, select methods, and document results
Internal test plans scheduled for FY 2012 are completed	New methods are tested	Methods are further tested and other new methods are tested
Scheduled prototypes for testing are developed and assessed	Prototypes for testing are matured and tested	Prototypes, leading to 2020 production requirements, are selected
Candidate methods are identified and analyzed	Candidate methods are refined	Methods to test operational functionality are selected
Supporting analyses are completed	Research and testing results are fully integrated and documented	Research and testing results are fully integrated and documented
Study plans scheduled for FY 2012 are completed	Candidate set of architectural design alternatives are determined	Preliminary architectural design is selected
		Program management capabilities are mature enough to move to the Operational Development and Systems Testing phase Systems development and testing approach is decided

Linkage to Strategic Plan:

This program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan’s Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. It supports objective 14, to “enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.”

Performance Goals and Measurement Data (2020 Census)

Performance Goal: Science and Information Goal	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
With Increase	<p>1) Candidate approaches are identified for measuring (e.g., MAF Error Model), and improving MAF quality (e.g., LUCA).</p> <p>2) Candidate approaches are identified for automating (e.g., Automating Field Infrastructure), tailoring, (e.g., Optimizing Self-Response) and increasing the efficiencies of response (e.g., Reducing and Improving Household followup Operations).</p> <p>3) Infrastructure approaches are identified for integrating (e.g., Integrated IT infrastructure), expanding (e.g., Alternative Administrative Records Database), and optimizing (Web-based HQ Workload Management) field and IT infrastructure.</p>	<p>1) Candidate MAF quality measurement and improvement approaches are tested, validated, and refined.</p> <p>2) Candidate approaches for automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies of response are tested, validated, and refined.</p> <p>3) Candidate approaches for integrating, expanding, and optimizing field and IT infrastructure are tested, validated, and refined.</p>	<p>1) Approaches are selected for measuring and improving MAF quality.</p> <p>2) Approaches are selected for automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies of response.</p> <p>3) Approaches are selected for integrating, expanding, and optimizing field and IT infrastructure.</p>
Without Increase	<p>Without the requested increase, we will not be able to continue a 2020 Census early planning effort in FY 2013.</p>	<p>Without the requested increase, we will not be able to continue a 2020 Census early planning effort in FY 2013.</p>	<p>Without the requested increase, we will not be able to continue a 2020 Census early planning effort in FY 2013.</p>

Description: Select the 2020 Census Preliminary Design based on high-quality information derived from individual product performance measures and key decision points

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Demographic statistics programs

Subactivity: 2020 Decennial census

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	1	\$140,259	\$140,259
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-15	4	140,259	561,036
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-15	3	140,259	420,777
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	4	140,259	561,036
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	1	119,238	119,238
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	11	119,238	1,311,618
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	9	119,238	1,073,142
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	15	119,238	1,788,570
Contract Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	3	119,238	357,714
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	9	119,238	1,073,142
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	20	100,904	2,018,080
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	13	100,904	1,311,752
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	19	100,904	1,917,176
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	10	100,904	1,009,040
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	15	84,855	1,272,825
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-12	5	84,855	424,275
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	9	84,855	763,695
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	15	84,855	1,272,825
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	9	84,855	763,695
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	4	84,855	339,420
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-11	13	70,794	920,322
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-11	2	70,794	141,588
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	17	70,794	1,203,498
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-9	2	56,791	113,582
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	10	64,531	645,310
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	2	58,511	117,022
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-9	9	61,234	551,106
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-7	2	47,838	95,676
Total			<u>236</u>		<u>22,287,419</u>
less Lapse		5%	<u>11</u>		<u>1,002,934</u>
Total full-time permanent (FTE)			225		21,284,485
2012 Pay Adjustment (0.0%)					0
2013 Pay Adjustment (0.5%)					106,422
TOTAL					<u>21,390,907</u>
Less FY 2012 administrative savings that recur in FY 2013			<u>15</u>		<u>1,081,000</u>
Total			210		20,309,907

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Personnel Data	<u>Number</u>
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	210
Other than full-time permanent	<u>118</u>
Total	328
 Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	221
Other than full-time permanent	<u>121</u>
Total	342

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

Activity: Demographic statistics programs

Subactivity: 2020 Decennial census

Object Class	2013 Increase
Personnel compensation	
Full-time permanent	\$20,310
Other than full-time permanent	5,213
Other personnel compensation	511
Special personnel services payments	0
Total personnel compensation	<u>26,034</u>
Civilian personnel benefits	8,051
Benefits for former personnel	498
Travel and transportation of persons	1,078
Transportation of things	98
Rental payments to GSA	3,574
Rental Payments to others	2
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	2,403
Printing and reproduction	93
Advisory and assistance services	-12,833
Other services from non-Federal sources	18,288
Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	5,605
Operation and maintenance of facilities	-642
Research and development contracts	-644
Medical care	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	10,135
Subsistence and support of persons	20
Supplies and materials	213
Equipment	2,822
Lands and structures	0
Investments and loans	0
Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0
Interest and dividends	0
Refunds	0
Total obligations	<u>64,795</u>

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Periodic Censuses and Programs
 PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic surveys sample redesign
 Subactivity: Demographic surveys sample redesign

Line Item	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Demographic surveys sample redesign								
Pos./BA	50	\$11,690	\$9,833	90	\$9,833	90	\$9,833	0
FTE/Obl.	52	9,307	12,266	76	9,833	76	9,833	0
Total	50	11,690	9,833	90	9,833	90	9,833	0
FTE/Obl.	52	9,307	12,266	76	9,833	76	9,833	0
Adjustments to Obligations:								
Recoveries		(10)						
Unobligated balance, start of year		(342)	(2,433)					
Unobligated balance, expiring		302						
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,433						
Refund								
Reprogramming								
Adjustments to Budget Authority:								
Rescission		23						
Financing from transfers:								
Transfer from other accounts								
Transfer to other accounts								
Appropriation	50	11,713	9,833	90	9,833	90	9,833	0

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign Overview

The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign budget is organized into one subactivity with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account. This subactivity contains one line item with the same name (\$9.8 million and 76 FTE).

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

There are no significant adjustments to base in the FY 2013 request.

SUBACTIVITY: Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign

LINE ITEM: Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign

Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign Overview

The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program is essential to maintain the relevance, accuracy, and quality of major federal surveys of families and households by providing improved sampling methodologies, sample designs, and automated data processing systems. Only by selecting new, updated samples for the major household surveys – based on the most recent information about the population – will the Congress and the public be able to maintain confidence in critical socioeconomic indicators such as the monthly unemployment rate, the monthly consumer price index and annual measures of health insurance coverage and fair market rent, which are vital to the effective management of the United States' economy and government programs. The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program takes updated information on the location and characteristics of the American population and uses that up-to-date snapshot to select representative samples of the population. These new, representative samples then become the basis for major household surveys sponsored by federal agencies until the next sample redesign. This program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. This supports objective 14, to "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

Traditionally, following each decennial census, the Census Bureau works with other agencies to perform a redesign of the following major demographic surveys:

- Current Population Survey, sponsored jointly by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Consumer Expenditure Survey – Quarterly and Diary, sponsored by the BLS

- Survey of Income and Program Participation, sponsored by the Census Bureau
- National Crime Victimization Survey, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics
- American Housing Survey, sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- State Children's Health Insurance Program Survey, jointly sponsored by the Census Bureau and the BLS
- National Health Interview Survey, sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics

Future sample redesigns will not be locked into a once-a-decade cycle because of the continued availability of updated Master Address File (MAF) and American Community Survey (ACS) data. We will have the flexibility to produce up-to-date, efficient samples for the federal household surveys when needed.

The long history and broad application of these surveys demonstrate their value to sponsoring agencies, policy makers, academia, and other data users. The surveys produce statistically valid data and estimates that can be linked to a long historical record, which permits a unique depth of research. Yet these surveys are not entrenched and inflexible. The surveys continue to evolve based on changes in the population, subject matter, legal mandates, data uses, budgets, survey methods, technology, and other requirements.

The overarching goals of the redesign are to check that survey requirements continue to be met, to incorporate new or changing requirements, and to assess and improve statistical methods and operational processes in the ongoing survey programs. These goals are met through the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program, a comprehensive and integrated program of evaluation, research, development, and implementation. The redesign surveys generally use similar methods and processes; therefore, significant resources are saved by integrating their redesign into one program rather than seven separate programs.

Funding supports the redesign research and development activities common to all surveys. The program is funded by an annual congressional appropriation and by reimbursable agreements that are specifically for redesign work. The sponsoring agencies have separate reimbursable agreements with the Census Bureau to fund annual survey production work, such as listing, interviewing, and processing.

The surveys within the scope of the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program play important roles in the Federal government and beyond. Their importance contrasts with their size, each survey having a sample size that is a small fraction of the annual sample size of the ACS. The survey results help to guide policy decisions, evaluate program effectiveness, and provide timely indicators of the socio-economic well being of the population, among many other uses. There is a large community of stakeholders that depend on the Census Bureau and the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program to build a solid foundation for the demographic surveys. The strength of that foundation depends primarily on three key building blocks: the sampling frame, statistical methodology, and operational implementation.

One of the program's goals is to determine if the surveys could use the existing MAF as their sampling frame in place of the complicated and costly four-frame system of previous redesigns. To assess and evaluate this use of the MAF, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program sponsored the Frame Assessment for Current Household Surveys (FACHS) research and evaluation program. The key to the value of the FACHS program was a \$2 million field test in which a statistically valid sample of census blocks was listed. This test yielded a "gold standard" address list that enabled highly accurate and detailed measurement of MAF coverage. The field test was the

largest known nationally representative listing operation conducted in non-census years, and proved highly valuable not only for the FACHS evaluations but also for decennial and ACS programs.

The FACHS evaluations examined many different aspects of a MAF-based sampling frame, including address coverage overall and for many sub-universes, such as new construction and rural areas. The FACHS also assessed the impact of MAF coverage issues on key survey estimates, such as the unemployment rate and consumer expenditures. The results of the FACHS evaluations have helped to identify areas of concern by the sponsors and to guide research into potential solutions to those concerns. The research and development of solutions to sampling frame coverage issues is a key part of the foundation of the surveys in the 2010 Redesign.

The statistical methodology research in the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program involves designing and selecting the addresses to interview in each survey while meeting various survey requirements on quality or cost. For example, the CPS selects its sample to meet specific quality measures on state estimates of the unemployment rate. In general, the goals of the statistical research projects are to identify the statistical methods that would be the most effective or efficient at meeting survey requirements, and then to implement the chosen methods and select the samples for the 2010 Redesign surveys.

Redesign operational implementation involves research and development of processes, systems, and procedures needed to interview the addresses selected for the surveys. The key factors in implementation are efficiency and flexibility. The focus of much operational research is on the analysis of existing processes to determine if they are cost-effective. Because redesigns occur infrequently, it is important that operations are efficient and flexible because the sponsor agencies pay for the costs of those operations every year once the redesigned surveys begin interviewing. If the sponsors perceive that the redesigned operations are not cost-effective and those operations cannot be readily changed, they may take their reimbursable work to one of the many competitors of the Census Bureau in the field of survey research and management.

Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014 are the most important years in the current redesign, called the 2010 Redesign because of the heavy reliance on 2010 Census data. Earlier years were spent largely on closing out the previous redesign, planning the 2010 redesign, and conducting the FACHS field test and evaluations. Nearly all of the sample design research for the 2010 redesign was carried out in FY 2010 through FY 2012. And nearly all of the operational research, development and implementation will occur from FY 2010 to FY 2014, when the newly redesigned surveys will begin field interviewing. After the initial round of field interviewing for each survey, the 2010 Redesign will be generally complete and planning will begin for the next redesign.

Upcoming years are also key to the transition of redesign from a program tied to the decennial cycle to an ongoing program that facilitates continuous improvement in the statistical methods or operational processes of the surveys. Because of the infrequency of past redesigns, the redesign often incorporated a large number of changes in the sample design or operations. Because there were so many changes, it was often difficult or impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of any single change on the survey. It was also difficult to make methodological or operational changes between redesigns. A continuous and flexible redesign program will enable more measured, incremental and frequent changes, which can be especially valuable when unforeseen changes occur, such as budget cuts, natural disasters, or legislative mandates.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for FY 2013.

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Geographic support
Subactivity: Geographic support

Line Item	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Geographic support									
Pos./BA	287	\$68,460	373	\$67,735	429	\$81,035	376	\$66,035	(53) (\$15,000)
FTE/Obl.	299	68,109	367	68,503	485	81,035	354	66,035	(131) (15,000)
Total	287	68,460	373	67,735	429	81,035	376	66,035	(53) (15,000)
FTE/Obl.	299	68,109	367	68,503	485	81,035	354	66,035	(131) (15,000)
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(197)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(251)		(768)					
Unobligated balance, expiring		31							
Unobligated balance, end of year		768							
Refund									
Reprogramming									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission		138							
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	287	68,598	373	67,735	429	81,035	376	66,035	(53) (15,000)
Pos.	287	68,598	373	67,735	429	81,035	376	66,035	(53) (15,000)

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Program

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Geographic Support

For FY 2013, the Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$15.0 million and 131 FTE from the FY 2013 base program for a total of \$66.0 million and 354 FTE for Geographic Support.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

Geographic Support Overview

The Geographic Support budget is organized into one subactivity with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account. This subactivity contains one line item with the same name (\$66.0 million and 354 FTE).

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests a net increase of 118 FTE and \$13.3 million to fund adjustments to Geographic Support activities. The request includes an increase of 118 FTE and \$13.3 million for the transfer of the Community Address Updating System (CAUS) from the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Enhancement Program (MTEP). In addition, the Census Bureau requests a decrease of 0 FTE and \$1 thousand to reflect a reduction in costs related to the Employee's Compensation Fund bill.

SUBACTIVITY: Geographic Support

LINE ITEM: Geographic Support

The objective of the Geographic Support subactivity/line item is to provide maps, address lists, address and geographic reference files, and associated processing systems needed to meet the geographic requirements of all Census Bureau programs.

To support this objective, the Census Bureau has developed an integrated, computer-based Geographic Support System (GSS). One of the major components of this system is the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) address and spatial database. The GSS improves the quality and efficiency of collecting and processing geographic data that takes advantage of state-of-the-art commercial off-the-shelf products and Geographic Information System software products. The MAF/TIGER database is updated regularly and requires large volumes of information from many diverse external sources, including state, local, and tribal governments, the U.S. Postal Service, and other Federal agencies, to maintain a current and complete inventory of addresses, streets, address ranges, accurate geographic boundaries, other map information, and residential housing units.

Further, the GSS supports improved address coverage, continual updating of positionally accurate road and other related spatial data, and enhanced quality measures of ongoing geographic programs. By focusing on activities that improve the MAF while maintaining and enhancing the

spatial infrastructure that makes census and survey work possible, this effort represents the next phase of geographic support after the MTEP.

For many years, stakeholders have urged the Census Bureau to initiate a comprehensive and ongoing program to improve and maintain address and geographic data. The Congress, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Government Accountability Office, tribal, state, county, and local governments, and academia expressed their concerns with the absence of continuous updates.

The GSS is also critical in enabling the Census Bureau to carry out the activities described in Section 8 of OMB Circular A-16 (Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities). This mandates that agencies provide technology and services necessary to support and maintain the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The OMB has designated the Census Bureau as the Federal agency with the lead responsibility for cultural and demographic statistics and governmental unit boundaries. This effort allows the Census Bureau to address the challenges associated with boundaries, names, and numeric codes of geographic entities used to report Census Bureau statistical data.

Technical geospatial capabilities and geographic products are essential to meeting the core needs of the economic census, the current demographic statistics program, the intercensal demographic estimates program, the American Community Survey (ACS), and the 2020 Census.

The GSS supports activities that maintain the master list of addresses and associated housing units, known as the MAF. Continuous updating of the MAF/TIGER database in collaboration with the U.S. Postal Service and tribal, state, and local government partners, as required by Executive Order 12906 and P.L. 103-430, is the most cost-effective and quality-assured method for providing a spatially accurate housing unit address list for use as part of Census Bureau surveys and censuses.

The MAF/TIGER database update operations include updates of geographic features, such as streets, feature names, zip codes, and address ranges in the MAF/TIGER database. The updated MAF/TIGER database then supports the assignment of a correct census block code to residential addresses through automated means (a process known as “geocoding”).

Further, updates occur when new addresses provided by the U.S. Postal Service cannot be geocoded automatically. Where automated processes cannot assign the correct geocodes to an address, clerical processes are used and structured to maximize the number of residential addresses spatially located. This automated geocoding currently is the most efficient and cost-effective method of providing geocoded residential addresses required for processing and tabulating census and household survey data.

The program also supports geographic cooperation efforts with Federal, tribal, state, and local governments. These cooperative efforts help the Census Bureau deal with concerns expressed by officials at all levels of government about inaccurate MAF and TIGER information. They also increase the confidence of Census Bureau customers in the data provided from censuses and household surveys.

The Geospatial One-Stop, also known as Geodata.gov, is a web-based portal, which serves as a public gateway for improving access to geospatial information and data under the Geospatial One-Stop E-government initiative. The Geodata.gov portal is designed to facilitate communication and sharing of geographic data and resources to enhance government efficiency and improve citizen services. Geospatial One-Stop is one of 24 E-government initiatives sponsored by OMB to enhance government efficiency and to improve citizen services.

Geospatial One-Stop makes it easier, faster, and less expensive for all levels of government and the public to discover and access geospatial information. The Geographic Support program establishes and distributes the geographic component for the multi-agency Geospatial One-Stop project and the government's Data.gov website.

The Geographic Support program also supports the Geographic Line of Business, which is sponsored by the Federal Geographic Data Committee. The Census Bureau chairs the Subcommittee for Cultural and Demographic Statistics and is the lead Federal agency for governmental unit boundary data. Because of the need to continually update the road network to support censuses and surveys, the Census Bureau's TIGER data is the de facto road transportation database for the Federal government.

The program funds the maintenance of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) geographic area codes for states, counties, metropolitan and micropolitan areas, and other geographic areas. The GSS also funds cooperative geographic code maintenance efforts with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), which is the ANSI maintenance authority for place and minor civil division geographic codes.

The program funds the annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The BAS collects data, including legal boundaries of governments, correct names, and legal descriptions to determine the inventory of legally defined entities, such as counties, minor civil divisions (e.g. towns and townships), incorporated places, American Indian reservations, and off-reservation trust lands. The BAS also provides the opportunity for participants to review the names and geographic relationships for their area. These boundaries of governmental units determine the geographic limits of jurisdictions and affect the allocations of resources. Title 13 of the U.S. Census Code authorizes this survey.

The BAS is the only current source of a nationally consistent inventory of governments, their legal status, and their boundaries. In accordance with OMB Circular A-16, the BAS supports the Census Bureau's spatial data steward responsibilities for the Federal Geographic Data Committee and the Geospatial One-Stop by updating the inventory of, and boundaries for, governmental units. In addition, the BAS is the source of up-to-date information on boundaries, geographic codes, and names for the USGS Geographic Names Information System and The National Map.

The BAS information is used to provide a record for reporting the results of the decennial and economic censuses and to support the Population Estimates Program and the (ACS). Maintaining correct boundaries and boundary-to-feature relationships through the BAS helps ensure that the appropriate population is assigned to each entity.

Finally, the program supports quality assurance operations for geographic support products. To assure high quality census and household survey results, the Census Bureau employs statistically sound techniques to evaluate the quality of the processes used to build, update, and enhance the MAF/TIGER database. This includes continuous development of and adherence to geographic standards and criteria for statistical areas to support data dissemination. In addition, the Census Bureau must perform quality assurance processes before releasing geographic products for use by the public and the various censuses and household surveys to ensure that these products meet completeness and accuracy expectations.

The MTEP was a component of the 2010 Census Program and concluded in FY 2012. The Community Address Updating System (CAUS), an effort to continuously provide additional updates

to the MAF/TIGER database and also the remaining element in the MTEP, transfers to the Geographic Support Program in FY 2013. The CAUS program provides updates to addresses in areas where existing GSS processes are insufficient. Funding will support research of targeting methodology for updates along with field work to maintain the MAF/TIGER database for non-urban communities in the U.S. These are areas where updates from the U.S. Postal Service Delivery Sequence File (DSF) do not provide sufficient coverage and will benefit from the use of trained field representatives to add, update, or delete non-city style addresses in the MAF/TIGER database. The goal is for each unit in the Nation to be accurately represented by one and only one record on the MAF/TIGER database.

Continuous updating of the MAF/TIGER database throughout the decade will allow increased efficiency of the Census Bureau field staff through the availability of more accurate maps and improved address coverage. This program improves the positional accuracy and halts the degradation of attributes of geographic data and captures new street growth to ensure data currency. The financial impact of these activities are offset by the possibility of conducting only a targeted Address Canvassing operation in FY 2019 and avoiding a full spatial data accuracy improvement program in preparation for the next decennial census. Planned assessments of address quality will track the success of improvements to the MAF/TIGER database and determine the feasibility and magnitude of a targeted Address Canvassing operation. These tasks will adhere to defined legal requirements and support the Census Bureau's statistical programs, Federal agency geospatial data responsibilities, and the commitment of high quality geographic products to the public.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

Geographic Support (-131 FTE and -\$15,000,000)

The Census Bureau requests a decrease that limits the CAUS program and reduces research and maintenance of geospatial activities. The FY 2013 budget request is the result of a review of both ongoing and cyclical programs necessary to achieve the Department of Commerce and Census Bureau goals. Difficult choices were made in balancing program needs and fiscal constraints, in order to fund higher priority programs within the Census Bureau and Department of Commerce.

Changes to the CAUS program include a plan to retain only a level of targeted fieldwork that provides indicators of the challenges of rural addresses. The addresses collected will support the ACS, although in FY 2013, the rural addresses that are not captured will not be part of the ACS sample frame.

The realigned FY 2013 plan will provide adequate results for making a 2015 decision on the feasibility of a targeted address Canvassing operation in FY 2019. However, a reduction in the CAUS program will increase the risk of having to canvass more areas of the country as part of the FY 2019 targeted address Canvassing operation.

Linkage to Strategic Plan:

This program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. It supports objective 14, to "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

Performance Goals and Measurement Data

Performance Goal: Science and Information Goal	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target
With Decrease	Assigned 16K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 16K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 2K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 2K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 2K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 2K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 2K eligible blocks for field work.
Without Decrease	Assigned 16K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 16K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 20K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 20K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 20K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 20K eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 20K eligible blocks for field work.
Description: This measure assesses success in completing fieldwork for the CAUS program. It is not a GPRA measure.							

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Geographic Support
 Subactivity: Geographic Support

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	\$105,211	-\$105,211
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-2	89,033	-178,066
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-2	67,385	-134,770
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-2	56,941	-113,882
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-7	-1	45,872	-45,872
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-7	-9	42,209	-379,881
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-7	-5	42,209	-211,045
Field Representative	Various	GS-5	-5	31,315	-156,575
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-5	-9	34,075	-306,675
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-5	-7	34,075	-238,525
Statistical Clerk	Suitland, MD	GS-5	-5	34,075	-170,375
Office Automation Clerk (OA)	Suitland, MD	GS-4	-4	30,456	-121,824
Field Representative	Various	GS-4	-1	29,855	-29,855
Total			-53		-2,192,556

Personnel Data

	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	-53
Other than full-time permanent	-78
Total	-131
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-53
Other than full-time permanent	-129
Total	-182

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Geographic support
Subactivity: Geographic support

Object Class	2013 Change
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	-\$2,193
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-2,662
11.5 Other personnel compensation	289
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	-4,566
12 Civilian personnel benefits	-898
13 Benefits for former personnel	253
21 Travel and transportation of persons	-1,848
22 Transportation of things	73
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	-1,987
23.2 Rental Payments to others	1
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	91
24 Printing and reproduction	87
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-6,642
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	-231
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	183
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-181
25.5 Research and development contracts	-381
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,063
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	22
26 Supplies and materials	160
31 Equipment	-199
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	-15,000

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE: DIRECT OBLIGATIONS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Data processing systems
Subactivity: Data processing systems

Line Item	2011 Actual		2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Data processing systems									
Pos./BA	0	\$35,255	0	\$32,432	0	\$32,432	0	\$32,432	0
FTE/Obl.	0	34,356	0	33,759	0	32,432	0	32,432	0
Total	0	35,255	0	32,432	0	32,432	0	32,432	0
FTE/Obl.	0	34,356	0	33,759	0	32,432	0	32,432	0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(252)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(232)		(1,327)					
Unobligated balance, expiring		656							
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,327							
Refund		(600)							
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission		71							
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation									
Pos.		35,326		32,432		32,432		32,432	0

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Data Processing Systems

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

Data Processing Systems Overview

The Data Processing Systems budget is organized into one subactivity with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account. That subactivity consists of one line item with the same name (\$32.4 million and 0 FTE).

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

There are no significant adjustments to base in the FY 2013 request.

SUBACTIVITY: Data Processing Systems

LINE ITEM: Data Processing Systems

The objective of the Data Processing Systems subactivity/line item is to provide day-to-day information technology support for all program areas of the Census Bureau. This activity supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Informational goal of generating and communicating new cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. It supports objective 14 to, "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services." It also supports the Census Bureau's internal objective to support innovation, promote data use, minimize respondent burden, respect individual privacy, and protect the confidentiality of respondents' information.

The data processing systems program manages hardware and software supporting the Census Bureau's enterprise needs. Economies of scale are achieved through centralized information technology contracts and services in accordance with the Department of Commerce guidelines and a comprehensive information technology plan.

The Census Bureau-wide information technology responsibilities include all voice and data telecommunications services, management of the general-purpose computing facility, management of the wide area network, support for local area networks, network security and continuity of operations support, and management of several bureau-wide software licenses. These enterprise software licenses ensure a standard open-systems development environment supporting distributed processing platforms.

This program will continue to provide automated systems and technology support for the decennial census and other Census Bureau programs.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2013:

No program change is requested for FY 2013.

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Periodic Censuses and Programs
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$283,228	\$254,254	\$252,677	\$262,610	\$9,933
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	80,642	66,085	66,085	66,028	(57)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	15,230	369	369	3,784	3,415
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	379,100	320,708	319,131	332,422	13,291
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	122,453	87,836	81,019	88,940	7,921
13 Benefits for former personnel	4,604	161	161	2,708	2,547
21 Travel and transportation of persons	25,651	25,886	25,865	21,428	(4,437)
22 Transportation of things	8,187	1,112	1,112	1,059	(53)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	46,363	37,484	37,484	34,760	(2,724)
23.2 Rental payments to others	7,888	0	0	10	10
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	29,265	21,232	20,676	28,252	7,576
24 Printing and reproduction	7,593	8,369	6,062	6,483	421
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	120,712	79,449	73,890	47,372	(26,518)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	27,334	20,791	18,796	34,132	15,336
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	38,916	32,065	31,634	35,568	3,934
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	15,042	13,941	11,746	6,888	(4,858)
25.5 Research & development contracts	6,930	3,143	2,664	643	(2,021)
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	92,581	38,500	35,936	50,838	14,902
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	2,180	820	820	509	(311)
26 Supplies and materials	10,156	4,198	4,198	8,405	4,207
31 Equipment	21,257	11,334	11,334	10,833	(501)
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	170	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	7	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency fund	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	966,389	707,029	682,528	711,250	28,722
Prior year recoveries	(66,636)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(1,838,001)	(18,029)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	34,668	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	18,029	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescission	1,740,000	0	0	0	0
Refund	(7,796)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	846,653	689,000	682,528	711,250	28,722
Rescission	1,786	0	0	0	0
Transfers from Other Accounts	0	(55,000)	0	0	0
Transfers to Other Accounts	44,561	1,000	0	0	0
TOTAL, Appropriation	893,000	635,000	682,528	711,250	28,722

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Periodic Censuses and Programs
 Summary of Requirements by Object Class

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>					
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	3,772	3,128	3,128	3,292	164
Other than full-time permanent	2,447	1,786	1,786	1,608	(178)
Total	6,219	4,914	4,914	4,900	(14)
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	3,959	3,302	3,302	3,504	202
Other than full-time permanent	4,831	2,907	2,907	2,289	(618)
Total	8,790	6,209	6,209	5,793	(416)

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Appropriation Language and Code Citations:

1. For necessary expenses to collect and publish statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, \$711,250,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013, provided that from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

13 U.S.C. §§4, 6, 12, 61-63, 81, 91, 181, 182, 301-307, 401; 15 U.S.C. §§1516, 4901 et seq.; 19 U.S.C. §§1484(e), 2354, 2393.

13 U.S.C. §4 authorizes the Secretary to "perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title," or he may delegate any of them "to such officers and employees of the Department of Commerce as he may designate."

13 U.S.C. §§6, 12, 61-63, 81, 91, 182, 301-307 provide for (1) acquisition of information from other organizations, public and private; (2) conducting joint statistical projects with nonprofit organizations or agencies; (3) conducting mechanical and electronic developmental work as needed; (4) collection and publication of statistics on fats and oils; (5) collection and publication of statistics relating to the domestic apparel and textile industries; (6) collection and publication of quarterly financial statistics of business operations; (7) conducting current surveys on statistical subjects covered by periodic censuses; and (8) compilation and publication of information on imports, exports, and mode of transportation.

13 U.S.C. §181 provides that "The Secretary...shall annually produce and publish for each state, county, and local unit of general purpose government which has a population of fifty thousand or more, current data on total population and population characteristics and...shall biennially produce and publish for other local units of general purpose government current data on total population."

13 U.S.C. §401 provides that "The Bureau of the Census shall exchange with the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce information collected under this title, and under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act, that pertains to any business enterprise that is operating in the United States, if the Secretary of Commerce determines such information is appropriate to augment and improve the quality of data collected under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act."

15 U.S.C. §1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects confided to his department...He shall also have authority to call upon other departments

of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

15 U.S.C. §4901 et seq. provides that "The Secretary [of Commerce] shall establish the [National Trade] Data Bank. The Secretary shall manage the Data Bank."

19 U.S.C. §1484(e) provides that "The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the United States International Trade Commission are authorized and directed to establish...an enumeration of articles...comprehending all merchandise imported into the United States and exported from the United States, and shall seek, in conjunction with statistical programs for domestic production and programs for achieving international harmonization of trade statistics, to establish the comparability thereof with such enumeration of articles."

19 U.S.C. §2354 provides that "Whenever the [International Trade] Commission begins an investigation...with respect to an industry, the Commission shall immediately notify the Secretary [of Commerce] of such investigation, and the Secretary shall immediately begin a study of:

- (1) the number of firms in the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive article which have been or are likely to be certified as eligible for adjustment assistance, and
- (2) the extent to which the orderly adjustment of such firms to the import competition may be facilitated through the use of existing programs."

19 U.S.C. §2393 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor shall establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States which will reflect changes in the volume of such imports, the relation of such imports to changes in domestic production, changes in employment within domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with such imports, and the extent to which such changes in production and employment are concentrated in specific geographic regions of the United States."

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Working Capital Fund
SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FTE	Direct Obligations
	3,049	\$820,892
	0	0
	0	0
	(320)	(74,474)
	0	0
	2,729	746,418
	0	(4,655)
	0	0
	2,729	741,763

2012 Estimate
less: Obligated from prior years
less: Unobligated balance, start of year
plus: 2013 Adjustments to base
less: Prior year recoveries

2013 Base Request

Administrative Savings (Actual Reduction)
plus (or less): 2013 Program Changes

2013 Estimate

	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Comparison by activity/subactivity	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel
Current surveys and statistics					
Current economic statistics	299	\$149,632	278	\$116,952	278
Current demographic statistics	2,253	349,652	2,361	327,218	2,361
Decennial census	0	384,009	0	287,078	0
Other	163	25,312	90	15,170	90
TOTALS	2,715	908,605	2,729	746,418	2,729
					741,763
					0
					(4,655)

	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Comparison by activity/subactivity	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel
Current surveys and statistics					
Current economic statistics	299	\$149,632	278	\$116,952	278
Current demographic statistics	2,253	349,652	2,361	327,218	2,361
Decennial census	0	384,009	0	287,078	0
Other	163	25,312	90	15,170	90
TOTALS	2,715	908,605	2,729	746,418	2,729
					741,763
					0
					(4,655)

	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Comparison by activity/subactivity	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel
Adjustments to Obligations:					
Recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year	(16,483)	(10,000)		(10,000)	0
Unobligated balance, transfer	(429,095)	(294,792)		(222,924)	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	55,000		0	0
Unobligated balance, rescission	0	0		0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	50,000	0		0	0
Financing from transfers:	294,792	222,924		229,464	0
Transfer from other accounts	0	0		0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0		0	0
Total	2,715	807,819	2,729	742,958	2,729
					738,303
					0
					(4,655)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Working Capital Fund
 SUMMARY OF FINANCING - REIMBURSABLE
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	\$293,003	\$342,517	\$285,016	\$285,016	\$0
Financing:	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	(304,999)	(323,963)	(281,858)	(281,858)	0
Non-Federal sources	(8,400)	(8,000)	(8,000)	(8,000)	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	(724)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(194,870)	(215,990)	(205,436)	(205,436)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	215,990	205,436	210,278	210,278	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Working Capital Fund
 SUMMARY OF FINANCING - APPROPRIATED
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2011 Actual	2012 Estimate	2013 Base	2013 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	\$615,602	\$478,375	\$456,747	\$456,747	\$0
Financing:	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Other	(494,420)	(462,061)	(448,445)	(448,445)	0
Recoveries	(15,759)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(234,225)	(78,802)	(17,488)	(17,488)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	55,000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, recission	50,000				
Unobligated balance, end of year	78,802	17,488	19,186	19,186	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Working Capital Fund
PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION*

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Working Capital Fund

BUDGET ACTIVITY: Working Capital Fund

The FY 2013 request is for \$741.8 million, a decrease of \$79.1 million from FY 2012. The request includes \$285.0 million from funding provided by other Federal agencies and other customers for reimbursable work performed on their behalf by the Census Bureau. The request includes 2,729 FTE in support of this reimbursable work for outside customers.

BASE JUSTIFICATION FOR FY 2013:

Working Capital Fund Overview

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) was created by the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (P.L. 104-208). The Working Capital Fund supports Department of Commerce and Census Bureau goals related to increasing scientific understanding and supports informed decision-making in the public and private sectors by providing current and benchmark measures of the Nation's economy, society, and institutions.

Significant Adjustments-to-Base (ATBs):

The adjustments to base for the Working Capital Fund are not inflationary adjustments. Rather they reflect the cyclical nature of reimbursable work agreements that are managed by the fund.

SUBACTIVITY: Working Capital Fund

The Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that supports a large and increasing reimbursable survey line of business performed for other Federal agencies. These reimbursable surveys include some of the most important surveys conducted by the Federal Government including the Current Population Survey, the Consumer Expenditure Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, the National Crime Victimization Survey, the National Schools and Staffing Survey, to name a few. The WCF also supports centralized enterprise-wide services to both appropriated and reimbursable programs such as services provided by the CIO's office, human capital support, financial and budget support, and much of the processing infrastructure that supports surveys, censuses, and programs.

Positioning the Census Bureau to respond effectively to a more challenging future is an organizational priority and key components of the change initiative are funded through the WCF. For example, the restructuring of the Regional Offices, reducing the number of offices from twelve to six, will lower costs for both appropriated and reimbursable programs, but the transition costs associated with this change are being covered from the WCF. The programs and projects conducted by the Census Bureau, whether funded by appropriated funds or other funds, pay their own share of the centralized services received through the Working Capital Fund; there is full recovery of the cost of providing the service, paid by those who actually use or benefit from the service.

The Census Bureau is currently conducting a program evaluation of the Working Capital Fund to ensure that it follows best practices, measures performance, and improves transparency for our stakeholders. (The assessment also involves restructuring costs and changing the composition of the fund in order to improve efficiency by streamlining and re-engineering current processes.) The evaluation, scheduled to be completed by the end of March 2012, will restructure the WCF to more clearly align centrally-provided services with the programs that use those services.

We expect the non-reimbursable unobligated balance to be less than \$10 million at the end of FY 2012. That balance is needed to refresh the processing infrastructure that continuously supports our appropriated surveys in the field, for activities where services have not yet been completed, and to provide a small reserve for ongoing revolving fund liabilities.

FY 2013 Estimated Reimbursable Obligations
(\$ in millions)

Survey Title	Amount
Current Population Survey	\$ 49.5
Consumer Expenditure Survey	33.3
American Housing Survey	30.3
National Health Interview Survey	26.5
National Crime Victimization Survey	14.5
Agriculture Census Support	13.0
Medical Expenditures Panel Survey	10.4
National Survey of College Graduates	8.1
Commodity Flow Survey	6.0
National Center for Education Statistics Poverty Statistics	5.0
Other Reimbursable	88.5
Total Reimbursable Obligations	\$ 285.0

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

PROGRAM CHANGE FOR FY 2013:

The program change represents administrative savings that the Census Bureau has realized through strict hiring controls in administrative positions and through delaying lifecycle replacement of servers and other information technology infrastructure. They are distributed to the Salaries and Expenses and Periodic Censuses and Programs appropriations as these appropriations accounts contributed to the administrative and information technology operations of the Census Bureau and revenues from these appropriations are lower than previously anticipated.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Working Capital Fund
Program Change: Administrative Savings

Object Class	2013 Change
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	-\$2,784
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-70
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	-2,854
12 Civilian personnel benefits	-626
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0
22 Transportation of things	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental Payments to others	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0
24 Printing and reproduction	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2 Other services	0
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	0
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	0
31 Equipment	-1,175
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	-4,655

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
CONSULTING AND RELATED SERVICES
 (Direct obligations in thousands)

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Estimate
Management and professional support svcs.	\$53,596	\$48,111	\$29,789
Studies, analysis and evaluations	54,838	29,692	22,178
Engineering and technical services	32,450	17,877	10,788
TOTAL	\$140,884	\$95,680	\$62,755

Notes: The principal uses of advisory and assistance services are to make the data collected by the Census Bureau more useful to the user community. Includes Mandatory funding.

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND AUDIOVISUAL PRODUCTS
(Obligations in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
Periodicals	\$4,675	\$3,039	\$2,711
Pamphlets	\$2,625	\$1,706	\$1,523
Audiovisuals	\$1,508	\$1,187	\$1,166
TOTAL	\$8,808	\$5,932	\$5,400

Periodicals: In addition to the decennial Census of Population and Housing (conducted every 10 years in years ending in zero), and the Economic Census (conducted every 5 years in years ending in 2 and 7), and the American Community Survey (annual), the US Census Bureau, on average, conducts 150 surveys annually that may ultimately result in 1,000 reports. These reports are distributed in print and available online to data users of all types, ranging from other government agencies to businesses, social service providers, researchers, libraries, and others. Many of these reports are recurring and parts of a series of reports issued on a regular basis.

Pamphlets: In an effort to promote the two major censuses noted above and the American Community Survey, the Census Bureau produces a variety of promotional materials designed to generate interest in higher response rates to these efforts. All the various forms, booklets and training materials need to conduct the decennial census are needed in huge quantities. The agency also produces externally-focused materials related to reinforcing its mission and goals of providing valuable, accurate, quality data; recruitment of new staff; policies (such as responding to FOIA requests or advice on how reporters can work more effectively with the Census Bureau) and other issues and topics of interest. The Census Bureau also prints and publishes for the public, Complete Count Committee Guides for Tribal Leaders, local leaders, and national leaders.

Audiovisuals: This category includes both in-house and contracted costs for printing artwork and photographic slides and transparencies for presentations. This category also includes the production of promotional and media-use video, a daily radio program, posters and graphics, photography, and other multimedia products online and on disc.

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
Direct:			
Average ES Salary	\$165,639	\$165,639	\$166,467
Average GS/GM Grade	11.0	11.0	11.0
Average GS/GM Salary	\$81,467	\$81,467	\$81,874

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK