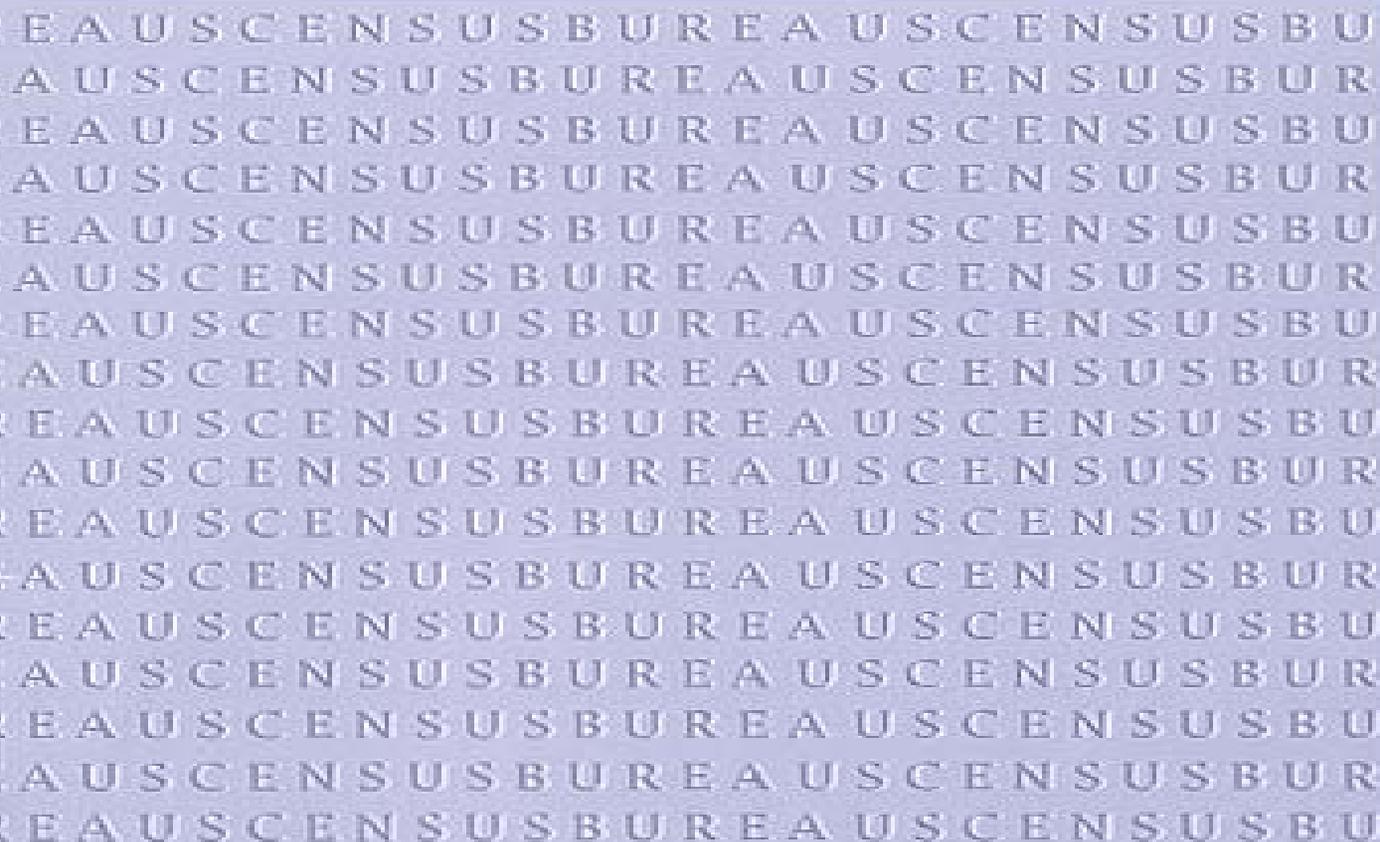


U.S. Census Bureau's  
**Budget Estimates**  
As Presented to Congress

February 2008

Fiscal Year  
2009



USCENSUSBUREAU  
*Helping You Make Informed Decisions*



Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau

Exhibit 1

BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2009  
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

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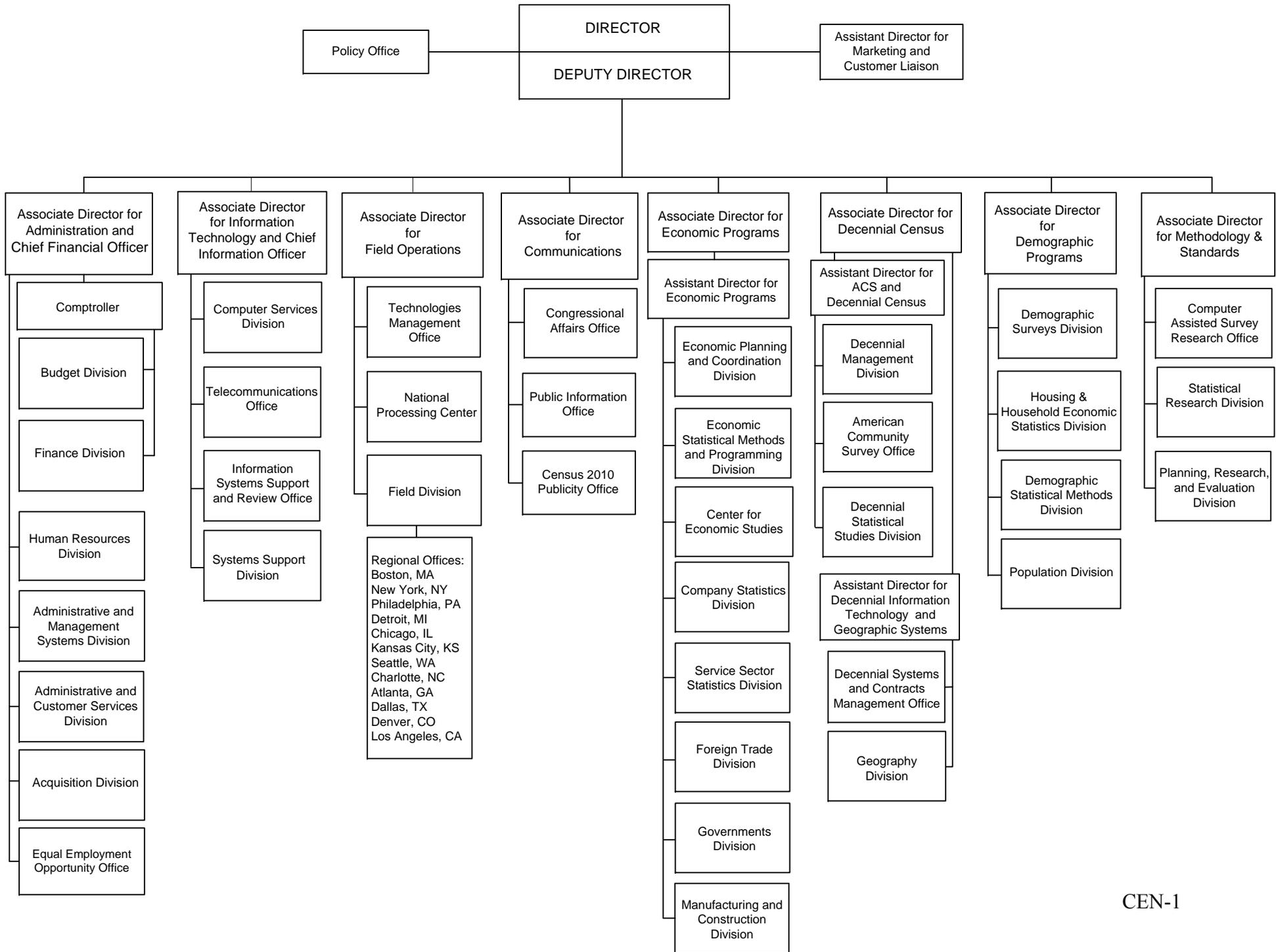
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U.S. Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census

Exhibit 2



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## **U.S. Census Bureau Executive Summary**

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 budget request reflects the resources needed for the U.S. Census Bureau to support Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3, “to advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

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 1) Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments; and 2) Provide current 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 \$2.6 billion.

Mandatory Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau expects to receive \$30 million in mandatory domestic spending in FY 2009 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 \$248.4 million in reimbursable funding from other federal and non-federal organizations to perform work for those entities.

The FY 2009 budget request is the result of internal and external reviews of Census Bureau programs and includes program changes that will help to achieve the goals of the Department of Commerce.

### **FY 2009 Program Changes**

The requested funding reflects the resources needed based on the changes in operational requirements between FY 2008 and FY 2009. The activities discussed for FY 2009 are predicated on successful implementation of efforts scheduled for FY 2008.

- 2010 Decennial census program: \$2.1 billion (16,739 FTE), an increase of \$1.3 billion (12,261 FTE) over the FY 2009 base: 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. Fiscal Year 2009 funding is requested to continue efforts to reengineer the 2010 Census to reduce operational risk, improve accuracy, provide more relevant data, and contain costs. Specifically, funding is requested to: (1) complete dress rehearsal operations and assessments and conduct several major operations for the 2010 Census, while making final preparations for the remaining operations; (2) improve the accuracy of map feature locations by realigning counties that were aligned very early in the program; and (3) continue to conduct the American Community Survey to provide socioeconomic data on an ongoing basis rather than waiting for once-a-decade censuses.

The Census Bureau is at the beginning of a replan of one of the Field Data Collection Automation (FDCA) contract, which could result in an overall increase in the life cycle cost of the Decennial Census. The replan is partly a result of a Dress Rehearsal that was delayed and reduced in scope. The Census Bureau will not know the final impact until the replan is complete, so the impact is not reflected in this document. The Census Bureau will continue to update the Congress as FDCA cost estimates become available. The goal of the replan is to incorporate final requirements into the contract while containing costs and mitigating risks to the 2010 Census as much as possible.

- Improved Measurement of Services: \$8.1 million (50 FTE), an increase of \$8.1 million (50 FTE) over the FY 2009 base: The FY 2009 budget request includes an \$8.1 million initiative to provide quarterly and annual coverage of all twelve service Sectors, matching the coverage of the quinquennial Economic Census. This request will provide the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, and other policymakers, business leaders, and the American public, with comprehensive and timely data on the service economy, which now accounts for 55 percent of economic activity.
- Survey of income and program participation (SIPP): \$45.7 million (477 FTE), an increase of \$21.2 million (182 FTE) over the FY 2009 base: The Census Bureau had proposed to re-engineer the SIPP beginning in FY 2007. However, in developing a new system on the dynamics of economic well-being (DEWS), many concerns have been raised by stakeholders. Although new programming to make the collection system faster would be an advantage, stakeholders were opposed to replacing data from direct interviews with administrative records; the use of administrative records causes problems with confidentiality in public use files; and it was questionable whether costs could be reduced as much as originally planned. Additionally, state administrative record data inputs are not forthcoming in a timely manner. The budget request provides \$46.4 million to continue SIPP with a full sample of 45,000 households that will be re-established in September 2008. This level of funding also will allow for improvements to the current

SIPP system by FY 2012, including updating computer programming; improving survey content; investigating, testing, and as appropriate, implementing an Event History Calendar; and security enhancements to laptops used in the field.

- Current population survey (CPS): \$14.4 million (199 FTE), an increase of \$1.5 million (53 FTE) over the FY 2009 base:  
The increase in CPS will fund activities aimed at maintaining the accuracy and relevance of CPS data. The major components of the increase include funding to preserve the security and confidentiality of CPS data and maintain the reliability of CPS estimates by maintaining the sample size at its current rate. CPS is funded jointly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is requesting an increase to cover its share of the costs of the CPS program.
- Economic census: \$118.7 million (730 FTE), a decrease of \$11.3 million (-219 FTE) from the FY 2009 base:  
The Census Bureau conducts the economic census every five years. It is integral to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, (BEA's) 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 2009 is the fifth year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census cycle. The FY 2009 Economic census request reflects the transition from intensive data collection and centralized processing activities at the National Processing Center to Headquarters processing including editing, summary data review, and product preparation associated with data dissemination of results from the core census programs. The Census Bureau will also begin to release economic census data in FY 2009.
- Census of governments: \$8.9 million (77 FTE), a program change of \$0 (-1 FTE) from the FY 2009 base:  
The Census Bureau also conducts the Census of Governments every five years. It, too, is integral to the 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 2009 is the last year in the five-year cycle of the 2007 Census of Governments.

### **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.

## **Economic Programs Highlights/Overview**

The FY 2009 request for budget authority for current economic programs is highlighted below.

- Current economic statistics: (amount includes program change described above): \$163.9 million (1,285 FTE):  
More than 100 annual, quarterly, and monthly surveys provide key national economic statistics on a current basis, including business, construction, manufacturing, federal expenditures, and general economic statistics. The Census Bureau's trade statistics collection program provides the closely watched monthly trade numbers. Federal agencies, like the Federal Reserve Board and the BEA and other stakeholders, are major users of these data. These data also are used to develop the GDP, production indices, and economic projections. These data allow users to gauge competition, calculate market share, prepare operating ratios, and analyze changes in the nation's economic structure.

## **Demographic Programs Highlights/Overview**

- Current demographic statistics (amount includes program changes described above): \$71.0 million (757 FTE):  
The current demographic statistics programs collect demographic information on diverse topics such as income and poverty, health insurance coverage, housing, voting, families, and childcare. With the exception of the initiatives for CPS and SIPP, FY 2009 funding would continue the other current demographic statistics activities at current levels.
- Intercensal demographic estimates: \$10.3 million (71 FTE):  
The intercensal demographic estimates program provides decision-makers with annual population estimates for states, counties, cities, and towns in the years between decennial censuses. Approximately \$200 billion in federal funds are distributed based on these estimates. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2009.
- Demographic surveys sample redesign: \$11.4 million (88 FTE):  
The demographic surveys sample redesign activity updates the samples for the major recurring household surveys to reflect America's mobile population and complex socioeconomic environment. Fiscal Year 2009 funding is requested to continue efforts to focus on shifting the demographic surveys sample redesign towards using a continually updated Master Address File and American Community Survey data to select household survey samples, rather than relying on the once-a-decade availability of decennial census data. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2009.

### **Mandatory Demographic Programs:**

The following mandatory funding will be received in FY 2009 for demographic programs:

- Survey of program dynamics: \$10.0 million (73 FTE):  
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.
- State children's health insurance program: \$20.0 million (173 FTE):  
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. This program was established and funded through mandatory appropriation by the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Act (P.L. 106-113, as extended by P.L. 110-173).

### **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.

### **Other Census Bureau Programs - Highlights/Overview**

There are several other Census Bureau programs that do not fall within either the demographic or economic areas. These programs are highlighted below.

- Survey development and data services: \$3.9 million (31 FTE):  
The survey development and data services program provides basic statistical volumes, including the well-known Statistical Abstract, and guides to sources of statistics. This program also 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. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2009.

- Geographic support: \$41.8 million (218 FTE):  
The Census Bureau has developed the computer-based Geographic Support System, which integrates large volumes of information from many external sources to establish and maintain accurate geographic boundaries, address ranges, and other map information. These data are stored in an address list and associated geographic databases. This information must be updated on a regular basis to meet the needs of the economic census, the current demographic statistics programs, and the intercensal demographic estimates program. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2009.
- Data processing systems: \$31.6 million (0 FTE):  
The data processing systems activity funds hardware, software, and systems engineering 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. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2009.

### SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

The following summary provides a comparison between the FY 2008 Enacted and the FY 2009 Estimate  
(Budget Authority in thousands)

	FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Estimate		Difference	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries & Expenses	1,802	\$202,838	2,073	\$238,740	271	\$35,902
Periodic Censuses & Programs	5,935	1,027,406	17,923	2,365,882	11,988	1,338,476
Total Discretionary Budget Authority	7,737	1,230,244	19,996	2,604,622	12,259	1,374,378
Mandatory Appropriations	246	30,000	246	30,000	0	0
Working Capital Fund <sup>1</sup>	2,687	260,183	2,721	248,358	34	(11,825)
Total Budget Authority Available	10,670	\$1,520,427	22,963	\$2,882,980	12,293	1,362,553

<sup>1</sup>Reflects estimated level of reimbursable work for Census Bureau services to other government agencies and other customers.

**FY 2009 Annual Performance Plan**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**

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## Mission

### **Mission Statement**

The Census Bureau serves 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. We are guided on this mission by our strong and capable workforce, our readiness to innovate, and our abiding commitment to our customers.

### Corresponding DoC Strategic Goal, Objective / Outcome

**Corresponding DoC Strategic Goal/Outcome 1:** Maximize U.S. competitiveness and enable economic growth for American industries, workers, and consumers.

**DOC Performance Goal/Outcome 1.3:** Advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.

**Census Bureau Performance Goal/Outcome 1:** Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.

**Census Bureau Performance Goal/Outcome 2:** Provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.

**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, such as 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.

## PART Summary

The 2010 Decennial Census Program received a favorable score from OMB on the 2007 Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART) with a rating of 'Moderately Effective.' The PART score of 84, represents an improvement over the previous score of 77. The Census Bureau is in the midst of a multi-year strategic effort to reengineer the 2010 Census. This will include a 'short-form' only census, a second mailing of questionnaires, and the use of hand-held computers for data collection. As a result of the PART, as well as other performance information, the FY 2009 Decennial budget request was focused on funding those activities which were tied to meeting the long-term goals and objectives of the Decennial Census, the Census Bureau, the Department of Commerce, and the President's Management Agenda.

The Current Demographic Statistics Program was reassessed in the 2004 PART. Inefficiencies were identified with respect to Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) data release and loss of survey respondents. The PART program improvement plan includes researching and implementing improvements to the current SIPP program to address current problems, in order to better meet the policy needs of the country. The Census Bureau's FY 2009 request contains an increase of \$21.2 million to maintain the reinstatement of the SIPP at the full sample and to make improvements to the current SIPP system by investing in BLAISE conversion and training for a new collection instrument, a reengineered SAS programming system, an Event History Calendar Field Test, and security enhancements to laptops used in the field.

The Census Bureau has implemented many of the recommendations stemming from the PART assessments and is dedicated to continue working toward fully implementing the following remaining milestones:

Programs:	Year	Score	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Estimate
Current Economic Statistics and Census of Governments	2005	83% (Moderately Effective)	\$153,474,000	\$160,550,000	\$172,773,000
Open recommendations:					
1. Improve the relevance of Current Economic Statistics data by improving measurement of the services sector.					
2. Conduct systematic evaluations of resource allocations within these programs.					

Program:	Year	Score	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Estimate
Current Demographic Statistics	2004	87% (Effective)	\$47,234,000	\$47,242,000	\$70,956,000
Open recommendations:					
1. Continue early releases of SIPP core and topical module products.					
2. Improve the current SIPP program to address current problems, in order to better meet the policy needs of the country.					

Program:	Year	Score	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Estimate
Economic Census	2004	90% (Effective)	\$82,442,000	\$127,958,000	\$118,687,000
Open recommendations:					
1. Continue implementing a plan to improve electronic response rates in the 2007 Economic Census.					
2. Implement economic census response improvement plan.					

Program: Intercensal Demographic Estimates	Year	Score	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Estimate
	2003	82% (Moderately Effective)	\$10,564,000	\$10,162,000	\$10,321,000

Open recommendations:

1. Continue to set ambitious annual performance goals and incorporate them within formal documents.
2. Continue to further increase the involvement of state partners and other stakeholders in production and quality review of the estimates and consider more external reviews through annual meetings.

Program: 2010 Decennial Census Program	Year	Score	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Estimate
	2007	84% (Moderately Effective)	\$522,233,000	\$799,334,000	\$2,143,149,000

Open recommendations:

1. Continue to examine all key cost factors to identify potential areas for savings.
2. Ensure there is adequate oversight of contractors developing critical 2010 IT systems.

Program: Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign	Year	Score	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Estimate
	2003	86% (Effective)	\$11,531,000	\$11,280,000	\$11,449,000

Open recommendations:

1. More clearly incorporate programmatic changes into strategic planning documents, including redesigning samples on a regular basis using the American Community Survey.
- Continue more external evaluations as the program shifts from redesigning based on decennial data to redesigning on a more frequent basis using the ACS and a continually updated Master Address File.

## **Priorities / Management Challenges**

The FY 2009 request reflects the following Census Bureau priorities/objectives:

- To meet constitutional and legislative mandates by implementing a reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program that is cost-effective, provides more timely data, improves accuracy, and reduces operational risk,
- 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, and
- To implement the initiatives in the President's Management Agenda.

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 both government and non-government intrusion into personal and business information privacy is increasingly negative. As technology provides a greater ability 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 the face of budget constraints.
- Workforce and Workplace Management. Many Census Bureau employees will be eligible for early or regular retirement by 2010. 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.

**Target and Performance Summary / FY 2009 Target Descriptions / Measure Descriptions**

<b>Outcome 1 – Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments</b>						
<b>Measure 1A:</b> Correct street features in the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, facilitate the geographic partnerships between federal, state, local, and tribal governments, and support the E-Government Initiative in the President’s Management Agenda.	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	602 counties were completed in FY 2004.	623 counties were completed in FY 2005.	700 counties were completed in FY 2006.	737 counties were completed in FY 2007.	320 counties to be completed in FY 2008.	Enable geographic partners to update/correct TIGER features via the internet.
<b>Description:</b> 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.						
<b>Comments on Changes to Targets:</b> The FY 2008 target has been changed to reflect greater than planned number of counties completed in FY 2007. There is a \$39,016,000 decrease in the street centerline correction activity, which is reflected in the overall 2010 Decennial Census program change of \$1,342,215,000 reflected under measure 1b. All of the 3,232 counties will be completed by FY 2009. All geographic partners will be able to update/correct Tiger features via the internet in FY 2009.						
<b>Relevant Program Change:</b> 2010 Decennial Census Program	<b>Title:</b> Decrease in the street centerline correction activity.				<b>Exhibit 13 Page #:</b> CEN- 171	
<b>Measure 1B:</b> 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.	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	(1) Completed initial mailing of 2002 Survey of Business Owners forms by 7/31/04.	(1) Completed detailed project plan for FY 2007 Economic Census by 9/30/05.	At least 90% of key preparatory activities were completed on schedule.	At least 90% of key preparatory activities were completed on schedule	At least 90% of key preparatory activities completed on schedule.	At least 90% of key preparatory activities completed on schedule.

Measure 1B continued	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
	<p>(2) 2010 Decennial Census Program: Implemented the activities that supported the following objectives of the 2004 census test:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questionnaire content</li> <li>• Handheld computer devices for field work</li> <li>• Coverage improvements</li> <li>• Special place/group quarters</li> <li>• Residence rules</li> </ul>	<p>(2) Completed detailed project plan for FY 2007 Census of Governments by 9/30/05.</p> <p>(3) Intercensal Demographic Estimates: Improved controls for the 2004 ACS released by 5/30/05.</p> <p>(4) Intercensal Demographic Estimates: CPS controls were released each month in time for weighting monthly estimates.</p> <p>2010 Decennial Census Program:</p> <p>(5) Completed evaluations of the 2004 census test.</p> <p>(6) Determined design requirements and selected sites for the 2006 census test.</p> <p>(7) Completed preparation for and began implementation of the 2005 National Census Test.</p> <p>(8) Used research, testing, and development efforts to date to update relevant 2010 Census action plans.</p>				
<p><b>Description:</b> 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.</p>						

**Comments on Changes to Targets:** The FY 2009 target for Measure 1B is to complete at least 90% of key preparatory activities on schedule. There are no changes to FY 2007 or FY 2008 targets.

<b>Relevant Program Changes:</b> 1) Economic Census 2) Census of Governments 3) 2010 Decennial Census Program	<b>Title:</b> 1) Cyclical program change for the fifth year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census cycle. 2) Cyclical program change for the fifth year of the five-year 2007 Census of Governments cycle. 3) Cyclical program change associated with reengineering the 2010 Decennial Census Program.	<b>Exhibit 13 Page #:</b> 1) CEN- 133 2) CEN- 147 3) CEN- 171
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<b>Measure 1C:</b> Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index.	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	71% score on ACSI (met target).	73% score on ACSI (met target).	72% score on ACSI (met target).	74% score on ACSI (met target).	N/A	N/A
<b>Measure 1C:</b> Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the E-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index.	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Meet or exceed overall federal score.	Meet or exceed overall federal score.

**Description:** The ACSI is a survey conducted since 1994 by the University of Michigan in cooperation with other groups. It tracks trends in customer satisfaction and provides benchmarks that can be compared across industries and between the public and private sectors. Fiscal year 2008 begins the benchmarking year for the Census Bureau's participation in the e-Government ACSI. Based on responses to the former annual ACSI and the Census Bureau's Corporate Annual Survey of Web Site Visitors, the Census Bureau anticipates meeting or exceeding the average federal government customer satisfaction levels and will identify and make iterative adjustments to processes or custom questions asked to focus on improving overall quality and satisfaction.

**Comments on Changes to Targets:** The Census Bureau is transitioning to the E-Government ACSI in FY 2008. Based on responses to the former annual ACSI and the Census Bureau's Corporate Annual Survey of Web Site Visitors, the Census Bureau's target will be to meet or exceed the average federal government customer satisfaction levels.

<b>Relevant Program Changes:</b> None	<b>Title:</b> None	<b>Exhibit 13 Page #:</b> None
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**Outcome 2 – Provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.**

<b>Measure 2A:</b> 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.	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	(1) 92.3% response rate for the Current Population Survey (CPS). (2) 91.6% response rate for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). (3) 90.8% response rate for the American Housing Survey (AHS). (4) 72% response rate for the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). (5) 96.7% response rate for the American Community Survey (ACS).	(1) 91.8% response rate for CPS. (2) 91.6% response rate for NCVS. (3) 89.2% response rate for AHS. (4) 85.2 response rate for SIPP. (5) 96.8% overall weighted response rate using three modes of data collection – mail, telephone, and personal visit for ACS. (6) 85.5% response rate for BAS.	90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key surveys meet or exceed their pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key surveys meet or exceed their pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.

<b>Measure 2A Continued</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	(6) 85.5% response rate for the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). (7) 81% response rate for the Annual Trade Survey. (8) 83% response rate for the Annual Retail Trade Survey. (9) 78% response rate for Service Annual Survey. (10) 81% response rate for the Annual Survey of Manufactures. (11) 77% response rate for employment phase of Census of Governments and 77% response rate for the finance phase.					
<p><b>Description:</b> 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. Reliability of Census Bureau statistics is essential for the Census Bureau to fulfill DOC general goal/objective 1.3, to advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, the American public, and others. Statistically reliable data ensures that the information, which forms the basis for estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the nation's economic indicators, trade and industry estimates, and the allocation of federal program funds, is done accurately.</p>						
<p><b>Comments on Changes to Targets:</b> The FY 2009 target for Measure 2a is that at least 90% of surveys meet or exceed pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability. The internal targets will continue to be tracked on a quarterly basis by the Census Bureau in support of this measure.</p>						

<b>Relevant Program Changes:</b> Current Demographic Statistics Household Surveys	<b>Title:</b> Increases to reinstate the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and fund needed improvements in the Current Population Survey.	<b>Exhibit 13 Page #:</b> CEN- 75
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<b>Measure 2B:</b> Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	(1) 10 data products released for SIPP. (2) 2 data products released for the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD). (3) 4 data products released for Census of Governments. (4) Economic Census Advance Report issued on schedule, in March 2004. (5) 577 Economic Census reports released. (6) All 116 principal Economic Indicators released on schedule.	(1) 2 SIPP data products were released by 9/30/05. (2) 12 CPS data products were released by 9/30/05. (3) 6 CPS Supplement data products were released by 9/30/05. (4) 1 AHS data product was released by 9/30/05. (5) Economic Census: Issued 883 (100%) of the geographic series reports by 9/30/05; Issued 2 Survey of Business Owners reports by 9/30/05; Issued Business Expenses Survey Report by 6/30/05. (6) Released all 116 monthly and quarterly principal economic indicators according	(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) 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 surveys released on schedule.	(1) 100% of economic indicators released on schedule. (2) At least 90% of other data products from key surveys released on schedule.

<b>Measure 2B Continued</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
		to pre-announced time schedule. (7) ASM was released as scheduled. (8) ATS was released as scheduled. (9) ARTS was released as scheduled. (10) SAS was released as scheduled.				
<p><b>Description:</b> Ensuring that data products are released on schedule is essential for the Census Bureau to fulfill DOC general goal/objective 1.3, to advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the American public. 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 data for the principal 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.</p>						
<p><b>Comments on Changes to Targets:</b> There are two targets for Measure 2B. The FY 2009 targets are (1) that 100% of economic indicators will be released on schedule, and (2) at least 90% of other data products from surveys will be released on schedule. There are no changes to the FY 2008 target.</p>						
<p><b>Relevant Program Changes:</b> Current Demographic Statistics</p> <p>Current Economic Statistics Business Statistics</p>	<p><b>Title:</b> There is a \$22,632 increase in the Current Demographic Statistics sub-activity, which is discussed under Measure 2A, is also directly related to Measure 2B.</p> <p>There is an \$8,118 increase in the Current Economic Statistics sub-activity to improve measurement of the services sector of the economy, an economic indicator.</p>			<p><b>Exhibit 13 Page #:</b> CEN- 75</p> <p>CEN- 47</p>		

<b>Measure 2C:</b> Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index.	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	71% score on ACSI (met target).	73% score on ACSI (met target).	72% score on ACSI (met target).	74% score on ACSI (met target).	N/A - New measure in FY 2008 listed below.	N/A
<b>Measure 2C:</b> Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the E-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index.	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Meet or exceed overall federal score.	Meet or exceed overall federal score.
<b>Description:</b> The ACSI is a survey conducted since 1994 by the University of Michigan in cooperation with other groups. It tracks trends in customer satisfaction and provides benchmarks that can be compared across industries and between the public and private sectors. Fiscal year 2008 begins the benchmarking year for the Census Bureau's participation in the e-Government ACSI. Based on responses to the former annual ACSI and the Census Bureau's Corporate Annual Survey of Web Site Visitors, the Census Bureau anticipates meeting or exceeding the average federal government customer satisfaction levels and will identify and make iterative adjustments to processes or custom questions asked to focus on improving overall quality and satisfaction.						
<b>Comments on Changes to Targets:</b> The Census Bureau is transitioning to the E-Government ACSI in FY 2008. Based on responses to the former annual ACSI and the Census Bureau's Corporate Annual Survey of Web Site Visitors, the Census Bureau's target will be to meet or exceed the average federal government customer satisfaction levels.						
<b>Relevant Program Changes:</b> None	<b>Title:</b> None				<b>Exhibit 13 Page #:</b> None	

### **FY 2009 Program Changes**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

	Accompanying GPRA		Base		Increase/Decrease		Exhibit 13 Page for detailed discussion
	APP Page Number	Performance Measure	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Page
Current Economic Statistics	CEN- 19	2b	1,235	\$155,743	50	\$8,118	CEN- 47
Current Demographic Statistics	CEN- 17 and CEN- 19	2a and 2b	522	\$48,324	235	\$22,632	CEN- 75
Economic Census <sup>1</sup>	CEN-14	1b	949	\$129,996	(219)	(\$11,309)	CEN- 133
Census of Governments <sup>1</sup>	CEN- 14	1b	78	\$8,912	(1)	\$0	CEN- 147
2010 Decennial Census Program	CEN- 14 and CEN- 14	1a and 1b	4,478	\$800,934	12,261	\$1,342,215	CEN- 171

<sup>1</sup>Changes in funding for the Economic Census and Census of Governments from year to year are based on the changes in key activities and not tied to changes in performance.

## Resource Requirements Summary

(Obligations in Millions)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Base	Increase/ Decrease	FY 2009 Estimate
<b>PERFORMANCE OUTCOME 1: PROVIDE BENCHMARK MEASURES OF THE U.S. POPULATION, ECONOMY, AND GOVERNMENTS.</b>								
Salaries and Expenses / Mandatory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Periodic Censuses and Programs	314.5	340.5	373.5	468.7	791.2	792.4	1,319.6	2,112.0
Reimbursable Obligations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Performance Outcome 1 Total	314.5	340.5	373.5	468.7	791.2	792.4	1319.6	2112.0
<b>PERFORMANCE OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE CURRENT MEASURES OF THE U.S. POPULATION, ECONOMY, AND GOVERNMENTS.</b>								
Salaries and Expenses / Mandatory	212.7	215.9	215.3	216.4	232.8	238.0	30.7	268.7
Periodic Censuses and Programs	150.5	209.2	236.6	237.6	238.4	242.6	11.3	253.9
Reimbursable Funding	252.4	248.0	253.5	251.8	260.2	248.4	0	248.4
Performance Outcome 2 Total	615.6	673.1	705.4	705.8	731.4	729.0	42.0	771.0
Total, Performance Outcomes 1 and 2	930.1	1,013.6	1,078.9	1,174.5	1,522.6	1,521.4	1,361.6	2,883.0

NOTE: In FY 2008, the Census Bureau began operating under a new strategic plan, with two performance goals. For purposes of this presentation, budgetary resources for prior years have been mapped to this new structure, even though this may not correspond to how these resources were reported in the past. This has been done so that comparisons over time can be made against the new structure.

## Resource Requirements Summary

**(continued)**

(Obligations in Millions)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Base	Increase/ Decrease	FY 2009 Estimate
Reimbursable Obligations								
<b>Total Funding</b>	930.1	1,013.6	1,078.9	1,174.5	1,522.6	1,521.4	1,361.6	2,883.0
Direct	677.7	765.6	825.4	922.7	1,262.4	1,273.0	1,361.6	2,634.6
Reimbursable Obligations	252.4	248.0	253.5	251.8	260.2	248.4	0	248.4
IT Funding	363.4	369.5	411.3	601.9	704.0	704.0	377.4	1081.4
FTE	8,038	8,433	8,778	8,418	10,670	10,637	12,326	22,963

## Data Validation and Verification and Internal Controls

The Census Bureau conducts a quarterly review of performance data to ensure that projected targets are on track to be met. During this process, deviations from projected targets, if any, are discussed with the appropriate program areas so that changes can be implemented to help meet the Census Bureau's performance goals. On an annual basis, documentation is reviewed to ensure adequacy and sufficiency to support claims that outcomes and outputs have been achieved. The Census Bureau is currently reviewing its data validation and verification measures to ensure that they are accurate and meaningful.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Data Storage</b>	<b>Internal Control Procedures</b>	<b>Data Limitations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>
<b>Measure 1a.</b> Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, facilitate the geographic partnerships between federal, state, local, and tribal governments, and support the E-Government initiative in the President's Management Agenda.	MAF/TIGER activity schedule	As scheduled	Census Bureau MAF/TIGER database.	The Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates.	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.
<b>Measure 1b.</b> 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.	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 is reviewed quarterly.	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Data Storage</b>	<b>Internal Control Procedures</b>	<b>Data Limitations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>
<b>Measure 1c.</b> Meet or exceed the overall federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index.	Census Bureau data users at State Data Centers, Business Information Data Centers, Census Information Centers, and Regional Federal Depository Libraries.	Annually	Primary storage system is a mainframe computer at the Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan.	Data are collected electronically and cross-tabulated. Interviewers are continuously monitored with supervisors randomly listening in on interviews. The computer-assisted-telephone-interviewing (CATI) system will not accept wild scores, out of range of allowable scales.	Sample size determines the limits of statements that can be made based on the data. All Census Bureau-related ACSI reports are careful to report confidence intervals.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.
<b>Measure 2a.</b> 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.	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.
<b>Measure 2b.</b> Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.	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.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Data Storage</b>	<b>Internal Control Procedures</b>	<b>Data Limitations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>
<b>Measure 2c.</b> Meet or exceed the overall federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index.	Census Bureau data users at State Data Centers, Business Information Data Centers, Census Information Centers, and Regional Federal Depository Libraries.	Annually	Primary storage system is a mainframe computer at the Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan.	Data are collected electronically and cross-tabulated. Interviewers are continuously monitored with supervisors randomly listening in on interviews. The computer-assisted-telephone-interviewing (CATI) system will not accept wild scores, out of range of allowable scales.	Sample size determines the limits of statements that can be made based on the data. All Census Bureau-related ACSI reports are careful to report confidence intervals.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.

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

Exhibit 5

Page  
No.

	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
2008 Enacted	1,570	\$ 202,838	1,802	\$ 202,838
less: Obligations from prior years				
less: Unobligated balance, start of year				
CEN- 33 plus: 2009 Adjustments to base	(11)	5,152	(14)	5,152
less: Prior year recoveries				
2009 Base Request	1,559	207,990	1,788	207,990
Plus (or less): 2009 Program Changes	247	30,750	285	30,750
2009 Estimate	1,806	238,740	2,073	238,740

Comparison by activity/subactivity			2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
<b>Current Surveys and Statistics</b>												
CEN- 41	Current economic statistics	Pos./BA	1,105	\$145,511	1,225	\$151,767	1,216	\$155,743	1,279	\$163,861	63	\$ 8,118
		FTE/Obl.	1,187	145,484	1,246	151,767	1,235	155,743	1,285	163,861	50	8,118
CEN- 69	Current demographic statistics	Pos./BA	292	47,406	315	47,242	313	48,324	497	70,956	184	\$22,632
		FTE/Obl.	421	47,234	525	47,242	522	48,324	757	70,956	235	22,632
CEN- 91	Survey development and data services	Pos./BA	25	3,730	30	3,829	30	3,923	30	3,923	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	27	3,671	31	3,829	31	3,923	31	3,923	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>												
		Pos./BA	1,422	196,647	1,570	202,838	1,559	207,990	1,806	238,740	247	30,750
		FTE/Obl.	1,635	196,389	1,802	202,838	1,788	207,990	2,073	238,740	285	30,750
<b>Adjustments to Obligations:</b>												
	Recoveries			0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, start of year			0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, expiring			258		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, end of year			0		0		0		0		0
	Refund			0		0		0		0		0
<b>Financing from transfers:</b>												
	Transfer from other accounts			0		0		0		0		0
	Transfer to other accounts			0		0		0		0		0
<b>Subtotal, Appropriation</b>												
		Pos.	1,422	196,647	1,570	202,838	1,559	207,990	1,806	238,740	247	30,750

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

Exhibit 5

Page  
No.

	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
Mandatory appropriation, 2008	116	\$30,000	246	\$30,000
FTE / positions realignment	5			
less: Obligations from prior years				
less: Unobligated balance, start of year				
plus: 2008 Adjustments to base				
less: Prior year recoveries	0	0	0	0
 2009 Base Request	121	30,000	246	30,000
Plus (or less): 2009 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
 2009 Enacted	121	30,000	246	30,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity

			2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN- 95	Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	60	\$10,000	57	\$10,000	62	\$10,000	62	\$10,000	0	\$0
		FTE/Obl.	63	9,997	73	10,000	73	10,000	73	10,000	0	0
CEN- 99	State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	50	10,000	59	20,000	59	20,000	59	20,000	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	106	10,000	173	20,000	173	20,000	173	20,000	0	0
TOTALS		Pos./BA	110	20,000	116	30,000	121	30,000	121	30,000	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	169	19,997	246	30,000	246	30,000	246	30,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:												
	Recoveries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Refund		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing from transfers:												
	Transfers from other accounts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transfers to other accounts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Appropriation		Pos.	110	\$20,000	116	\$30,000	121	\$30,000	121	\$30,000	0	0

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

Exhibit 7

	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$216,386	\$232,838	\$237,990	\$268,740	\$30,750
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory funds	(20,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	261	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	196,647	202,838	207,990	238,740	30,750
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	196,647	202,838	207,990	238,740	30,750

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

Exhibit 8

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Adjustments:	0	0
Other Changes:		
2008 Pay raise	0	\$926
2009 Pay raise	0	3,047
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	0	269
One less compensable day	0	(516)
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(185)
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	296
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)	0	188
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA)	0	174
Health insurance	0	177
Employees' compensation fund	0	40
Travel:		
Per Diem	0	19
Mileage	0	86
Rental payments to GSA	0	250
Postage	0	116
Printing and reproduction	0	13
Other Services:		
NARA storage costs	0	4
Working Capital Fund	0	461
Commerce Business System (CBS)	0	113
General pricing level adjustments:		
Transportation of things	0	3
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	46
Other services		504
Supplies and materials	0	57
Equipment	0	36
Subtotal, other changes	<u>0</u>	<u>6,124</u>
Subtotal, adjustments to base	0	6,124
Less adjustment to base absorbed	(14)	(972)
Total, adjustments to base	<u>(14)</u>	<u>\$5,152</u>

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

Exhibit 9

<u>Adjustments:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Payraise</u> .....	0	\$4,242
Full-year cost of FY 2008 pay increase and related costs:		
Pay raise, was effective January 1, 2008.....	3.5%	
Total cost in FY 2009 of the FY 2008 pay increase.....	2,779,000	
Less amount funded in FY 2008.....	(1,853,000)	
Total, adjustment for FY 2008 pay raise.....	926,000	
FY 2009 pay increase and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2009.....	2.9%	
Total cost in FY 2009 of the FY 2009 pay raise increase.....	3,047,000	
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	269,000	
Total, adjustment for FY 2009 pay increase.....	3,316,000	

Other Changes:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Change in compensable day</u> .....	0	(\$516)

The decreased cost of one less compensable day in FY 2009 compared to FY 2008 is calculated by dividing the FY 2008 estimated personnel compensation (\$117,005,000) and benefits (\$18,281,000) by 262 days and multiplying by 1 less compensable day resulting in a decrease of \$516,359.

<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u> .....	0	(185)
---	---	-------

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 21.7% in FY 2008 to 19.4% in FY 2009. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2009. This will result in a decrease of: (\$184,852)

Regular employees:

2009 \$114,815,000 x 19.4% x 7.0%.....	1,559,188
2008 \$114,815,000 x 21.7% x 7.0%.....	1,744,040
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	<u>(184,852)</u>

Other Changes:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u> .....	0	\$296

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase from 78.3% in FY 2008 to 80.6% in FY 2009.

The agency contribution rate will remain 11.2% in FY 2009.

This will result in an increase of:           295,764

Regular employees:

2009 \$114,815,000 x 80.6% x 11.2%.....	10,364,580
2008 \$114,815,000 x 78.3% x 11.2%.....	<u>10,068,816</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	295,764

<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u> .....	0	188
--	---	-----

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will be 3.7% in FY 2009. FERS participation rates will increase from 78.3% in FY 2008 to 80.6% in FY 2009.

This will result in an increase of: \$187,608

Regular employees:

2009 \$114,815,000 x 80.6% x 3.7%.....	3,424,013
2008 \$114,815,000 x 78.3% x 3.6%.....	<u>3,236,405</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	187,608

Other Changes:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)</u> .....	0	\$174

As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS increases, the cost of OASDI contributions will increase. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase from 98.3% to 98.4%. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2009.

This will result in an increase of: \$174,145

Regular employees:

2009 \$114,815,000 x 80.6% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	5,645,735
2008 \$114,815,000 x 78.3% x 98.3% x 6.2%.....	5,479,054
Subtotal.....	<u>166,681</u>

Other salaries:

2009 \$5,141,000 x 80.6% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	252,796
2008 \$5,141,000 x 78.3% x 98.3% x 6.2%.....	245,332
Subtotal.....	<u>7,464</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	174,145

<u>Health Insurance</u> .....	0	177
-------------------------------	---	-----

Effective January 2009, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 2.4%. Applied against the FY 2008 estimate of \$7,376,000 the increase will be \$177,024.

<u>Employees Compensation Fund</u> .....	0	40
--	---	----

The Employees' Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June 30, 2007 is \$39,997 higher than the bill for the year ending June 30, 2006. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.

<u>Other Changes:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Per Diem</u> .....	0	\$19
Effective October 1, 2006, the General Services Administration changed per diem rates. This results in an increase of 6.0%. This percentage was applied to the 2008 estimate of \$322,000 to arrive at an increase of \$19,320.		
<u>Mileage</u> .....	0	86
Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on February 1, 2007 increased the rate of the use of privately owned automobiles from 44.5 cents to 48.5 cents. This represents a 9.0% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2008 mileage estimate of \$960,000 for an increase of \$86,400.		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u> .....	0	250
GSA rates are projected to increase 2.4% over the FY 2008 estimate of \$10,412,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$249,888.		
<u>Postage Rate Increase</u> .....	0	116
The Governors of the Postal Service implemented a rate increase on May 14, 2007. First-class mail increased from 39 cents to 41 cents. The percentage increase of 5.1% was applied to the FY 2008 postage estimate of \$2,281,000 for an increase of \$116,331.		
<u>GPO Printing</u> .....	0	13
GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.9%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2008 estimate of \$696,000 to arrive at an increase of \$13,224.		

<u>Other Changes:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>National Archives and Records Administration</u> .....	0	\$4
Storage and maintenance costs of records at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) were increased by \$3,514.		
<u>Working Capital Fund</u> .....	0	461
An additional \$461,000 is required to fund the cost increase in the Department of Commerce's Working Capital Fund.		
<u>Commerce Business System</u> .....	0	113
The cost of Census Bureau participation in the Department-wide Commerce Business System (CBS) was increased by \$113,000.		
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u> .....	0	646
This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.9% for FY 2009 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.....		3,097
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....		45,923
Other services.....		503,956
Supplies and materials.....		56,943
Equipment.....		35,796
Subtotal, other changes.....	<u>0</u>	<u>6,124</u>
Subtotal, adjustments to base.....	<u>0</u>	<u>6,124</u>
Less: adjustments to base absorbed.....	<u>(14)</u>	<u>(972)</u>
Total, adjustments to base.....	(14)	\$5,152

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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		2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Business statistics	Pos./BA	238	\$27,509	271	\$30,467	269	\$31,224	332	\$39,342	63	\$8,118
	FTE/Obl.	257	27,900	269	30,467	267	31,224	317	39,342	50	8,118
Construction statistics	Pos./BA	109	13,117	100	12,951	99	13,303	99	13,303	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	139	13,466	131	12,951	130	13,303	130	13,303	0	0
Manufacturing statistics	Pos./BA	177	22,676	214	23,999	212	24,620	212	24,620	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	184	22,431	209	23,999	207	24,620	207	24,620	0	0
General economic statistics	Pos./BA	305	47,456	336	46,601	334	47,897	334	47,897	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	321	45,329	333	46,601	329	47,897	329	47,897	0	0
Foreign trade statistics	Pos./BA	206	26,716	222	28,357	220	29,061	220	29,061	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	213	28,259	222	28,357	220	29,061	220	29,061	0	0
Government statistics	Pos./BA	70	8,037	82	9,392	82	9,638	82	9,638	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	73	8,099	82	9,392	82	9,638	82	9,638	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	1,105	145,511	1,225	151,767	1,216	155,743	1,279	163,861	63	8,118
	FTE/Obl.	1,187	145,484	1,246	151,767	1,235	155,743	1,285	163,861	50	8,118
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
27											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	1,105	145,511	1,225	151,767	1,216	155,743	1,279	163,861	63	8,118

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

Exhibit 12

*Activity:* Current surveys and statistics  
*Subactivity:* Current economic statistics

*Goal Statement*

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. It supports the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports the 2005 Program Assessment and Rating Tool evaluation goal to increase quarterly coverage of service industries.

*Line Item:* Business statistics

*Overview*

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.

*Base Program*

Current retail trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of retail sales, e-commerce sales, selected merchandise lines data, inventories, and purchases. The current retail trade estimates cover 2.9 million establishments.

The Census Bureau publishes advance monthly 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. 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 activity for intercensal years and is the basis for benchmarking monthly estimates of sales and inventories and provides measurements of purchases and e-commerce sales.

**Unit Cost Estimate**

Current wholesale trade

\$7,025,675 / 351,600 unit variables collected =  
\$19.98 unit cost/ variable

Variables collected = sum of the number of questions asked for one annual survey and one monthly wholesale trade surveys. The number of questions for the monthly survey is multiplied by 12 to put it on a comparable basis with the annual survey.

Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for each question asked

**Unit Cost Estimate**

Current retail trade

\$11,197,800 / 906,540 unit variables collected =  
\$12.35 unit cost/ variable

Variables collected = sum of the number of questions asked for one annual survey and two monthly retail trade surveys. The number of questions for the monthly surveys is multiplied by 12 to put them on a comparable basis with the annual survey.

Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for each question asked

The economic outlook depends greatly on the strength of retail sales and 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 over 500,000 establishments.

The monthly wholesale trade report, a principal economic indicator, covers merchant wholesalers (except manufacturers' sales branches and offices), which account for 61 percent of all wholesale sales and 86 percent of all wholesale inventories. 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 and e-commerce sales.

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 for selected service sectors. This quarterly indicator currently provides information for three closely watched service sectors and part of the Health Care and Social Assistance sector. These industries comprise 17 percent of GDP and include 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 many of the fastest growing sectors 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. These service industries account for 30 percent of GDP.

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.

### **Unit Cost Estimate**

Current service trade reports

\$13,000,525 / 1,482,000 unit  
variables collected =  
\$8.77 unit cost/variable

Variables collected = sum of the number of questions asked for one annual survey and one quarterly service survey. The number of questions for the quarterly survey is multiplied by 4 to put it on a comparable basis with the annual survey.

Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for each question asked

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.

*Department of Commerce  
Bureau of the Census  
Salaries and Expenses  
Increase for FY 2009  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

*Activity: Current surveys and statistics  
Subactivity: Current economic statistics*

		<u>2009 Base</u>		<u>2009 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/Decrease Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Business statistics	Pos./BA	269	\$31,224	332	\$39,342	63	\$8,118
	FTE/Obl.	267	31,224	317	39,342	50	8,118

Improved Measurement of Services (+63 permanent positions, +50 FTE; +\$8,118,000). This initiative supports the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) long-term efforts to improve measures of the service and knowledge economy and is responsive to the Department of Commerce's long-term plan to improve competitiveness and innovation metrics by addressing long-standing data gaps in the coverage, detail, and frequency of service industries.

This request would provide BEA, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board and other policymakers, business leaders, and the American public with comprehensive and timely data on the service economy which now accounts for 55 percent of economic activity. The initiative provides quarterly and annual coverage of all twelve service sectors, matching the coverage of the quinquennial Economic Census. When fully implemented, the Quarterly Services Survey (QSS) coverage will triple, increasing from 17 percent to 55 percent of GDP. The Service Annual Survey (SAS) coverage will increase over 80 percent, from 30 percent of GDP to 55 percent while also providing new information on operating expenses including much-needed information on employer pension and health care contributions.

GDP Coverage Provided by the FY 2009 Improved Measurement of Services Initiative

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Quarterly Services Survey	17%	30%	30%	55%
Service Annual Survey	30%	30%	55%	55%

Specifically, the initiative will:

*Provide the Bureau of Economic Analysis and policymakers with quarterly estimates of service industry activity.* The QSS, the newest principal economic indicator, currently covers the information sector; the professional, scientific, and technical services sector; the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector; and hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities within the health care and social assistance sector. In FY 2009, the QSS will publish data for the first time on truck transportation and warehousing; rental and leasing services; security and commodity dealers; arts, recreation, and entertainment; other services (except public administration); and the remainder of the health care and social assistance sector, increasing GDP coverage from 17 percent to 30 percent of GDP, matching SAS coverage. In FY 2011, the year after the SAS coverage is expanded, QSS coverage will be expanded to match the coverage of the 2009 SAS. Specifically, we will publish quarterly data for the first time on the following service sectors: finance and insurance, real estate, utilities, educational services, other services (except public administration), and the remainder of the transportation and warehousing industries. In 2011, QSS coverage will account for 55 percent of GDP, providing complete coverage of all service sectors. For the first time, BEA will have comprehensive, timely source data for quarterly estimates of GDP and the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, and other public and private policymakers will have current measures of economic activity for the largest and most rapidly changing part of the U.S. economy.

*Expand Service Annual Survey coverage to match the Economic Census.* The 2009 SAS coverage will be expanded to match the 2007 Economic Census, increasing coverage from 30 percent of GDP to 55 percent. The expansion will provide first time annual coverage of: finance and insurance, real estate, utilities, educational services, and transportation and warehousing industries not currently covered.

*Collect additional expenses and exported services information in the Service Annual Survey.* At BEA's request, the Census Bureau collected additional information on operating expenses in the 2007 SAS. New information was collected on expenses related to: health insurance, pension plans, other fringe benefits, purchased communication services, and management and consulting services. In the 2009 SAS expenses data will be collected for all service sectors, providing BEA, for the first time,

annual estimates of service industries expenditures on key operating expenses. In addition, for newly covered service industries that are exporting, such as finance and insurance, we will collect new data on exported services.

The Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, the Coalition of Service Industries, and the National Association of Business Economics strongly supports these improvements as essential elements to better understanding our service economy. New measures of service industry activity provide much needed information on sectors that are powerful engines of innovation, productivity, and growth. This initiative provides BEA with timely new source data needed to improve BEA's national economic accounts.

**Performance Measures:**

**Performance Goals:** This program supports DOC general goal/objective 1.3, "to enhance the supply of key economic and demographic data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the American public." It also supports the Census Bureau goal to, "provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments." The Current Economic Statistics Program was evaluated in the 2005 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) and received a moderately effective rating. This initiative helps fulfill a recommendation from the PART to improve the relevance of current economic statistics data by improving measurement of the services sector.

**Measure:** This supports the Census Bureau's FY 2009 performance measure 2b, to "release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public."

**FY 2009 Target:** Publish quarterly services data for the first time on Rental and Leasing; Security and Commodity Dealers; Arts, Recreation, and Entertainment; other Services; the remainder of the Health Care and Social Assistance sector; and Truck Transportation and Warehousing covered in SAS. Data will be published within 75 days of the close of the quarter.

Department of Commerce  
 U.S. Census Bureau  
 Salaries and Expenses  
 PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Current surveys and statistics  
 Subactivity: Current economic statistics  
 Program Change: Improved measurement of services

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	13	3	\$81,779	\$245,337
Mathematical Statistician	12	3	70,168	210,504
Computer Programmer	12	5	68,770	343,850
Survey Statistician	12	22	68,770	1,512,940
Survey Statistician	11	2	57,377	114,754
Clerk	4	28	27,974	783,272
Subtotal		63		3,210,657
Less lapse	21%	(13)		(674,238)
Total full-time permanent		50		2,536,419
2009 payraise	2.9%			73,556
Total				\$2,609,975

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:  
 Full-time permanent

50  
0

Total

50

Authorized Positions:  
 Full-time permanent

63  
0

Total

63

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Salaries and Expenses  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics  
Subactivity: Current economic statistics  
Program change: Improved measurement of services

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2009 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$2,610
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	84
11.8 Special personnel services payments	<u>0</u>
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,694
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	700
13 Benefits for former personnel	2
21 Travel and transportation of persons	489
22 Transportation of things	6
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	65
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	614
24 Printing and reproduction	542
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,278
25.2 Other services	289
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	341
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	38
25.5 Research and development contracts	316
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	18
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	29
31 Equipment	697
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	<u>0</u>
99 Total obligations	\$8,118

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*Line Item: Construction statistics*

Overview

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 affect the economy.

Base Program

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 and the Construction Put in Place Survey, both of which are 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.

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 9 percent of total Gross Domestic Product in 2006. Other data users include the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, construction firms, and trade associations.

**Unit Cost Estimate**

Construction put in place data

\$4,390,774 / 396,000 unit  
variables collected =  
\$11.09 unit cost/variable

Variables collected = sum of  
the number of questions asked  
times annual respondents.

Unit Cost = the cost to collect  
data for each question asked.

*Line Item: Manufacturing statistics*

Overview

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 13 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.

Base Program

Current industrial reports This program supplements the product data collected in the economic census with current measures of manufacturing activity in the United States. The surveys collect data from approximately 22,000 reporting units and provide current data on 1,800 of the approximately 7,800 total manufactured products. Production and shipments information are the two common items collected, but the program also collects other measures, such as inventories, orders, and consumption in a number of surveys. These surveys measure manufacturing activity in important commodity areas, such as textiles and apparel, chemicals, primary metals, computer and electronic components, industrial equipment, and consumer goods. The Census Bureau conducts these surveys by mail on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis using a unified data collection and processing system.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) uses Current Industrial Reports data to prepare the quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Federal Reserve Board prepares the monthly index of industrial production and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) develops price indexes based on these data. The International Trade Administration (ITA) and the International Trade Commission use these data to monitor the effects of international trade on domestic production. These data also are widely used by thousands of trade associations and private businesses to assess production trends and identify new market opportunities.

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 the basic data at the national level for 318 industry groups and for about 1,800 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.

The BEA, BLS, the Federal Reserve Board, ITA and manufacturing and non-manufacturing firms are all users of the Annual Survey of Manufactures data.

Industrial indicators and business investment The Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and Orders (M3) Survey 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 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 Annual Capital Expenditures Survey and the Information and Communications Technology Survey collect data, using a probability sample representative of all private nonfarm businesses on sales, capital expenditures for new and used structures and equipment, and capitalized and expensed spending on information and communication technology equipment and software. Annual program data are supplemented on a 5-year cycle, with added detail on investment by types of structures and equipment. A new sample of approximately 60,000 is selected annually to

reduce reporting burden on companies with less than 500 employees (including self-employed).

These data are vital in measuring the differential effects of technological, price, and regulatory changes on production facilities; for analyzing productivity growth, the ability of U.S. businesses to compete with foreign producers, and plant capacity; and for evaluating

### **Unit Cost Estimate**

Manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders (M3)

\$4,138,761 / 294,000 unit variables collected =  
\$14.08 unit cost/variable

Variables collected = sum of the number of questions asked for one monthly manufacturing sector survey. The number of questions for the monthly survey is multiplied by 12 to put it on an annual basis.

Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for each question asked.

### **Unit Cost Estimate**

Annual survey of manufactures

\$7,596,044 / 3,031,000 unit variables collected =  
\$2.51 unit cost/variable

Variables collected = sum of the number of questions asked for one annual manufacturing sector survey.

Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for each question asked.

overall economic performance.

The BEA uses these data to prepare quarterly estimates of GDP and the Conference Board uses the data to prepare the monthly index of leading economic indicators. Other users of this program are the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, the Department of the Treasury and the Congressional Budget Office. The private sector uses these data to monitor current production trends, plan future production, and identify new investment requirements.

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*Line Item:* General economic statistics

### Overview

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.

### Base Program

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 26 million active establishments. It includes 1.6 million establishments belonging to nearly 180,000 multi-establishment firms, 5.7 million single-establishment firms with paid employees, and 19.5 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, 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.

#### **Unit Cost Estimate**

Business register

$\$27,900,000 / 68,245,577$  company records = \$0.41 unit cost/number of records

Variable= sum of company records.

Unit Cost = the cost to maintain data for each company record.

The COS uses electronic collection methods to obtain data from some firms, making it easier for the respondents to provide these data and reducing 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 purchase CD-ROMs, or 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 of other countries and the United States as requested by OMB.

NAICS was the first-ever uniform system of North American industry classification. It replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), the basic structure of which had been used by the United States since the 1930s. The initial implementation of NAICS 1997 for economic statistics programs was completed from fiscal years 2000 through 2002. NAICS was revised for 2007, and changes will be implemented in the 2007 Economic Census and subsequently in current economic programs. This program supports the continued maintenance of NAICS as well as updates to the structure of NAICS every five years.

The Industry and Commodity Classification program is responsible for assigning valid NAICS codes to new business establishments on the BR. 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 to obtain additional NAICS codes. 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 also works on the continued development of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). The program provides much of the staff for development subcommittees, and documents all of the results and maintains a repository of United States products. The initial focus of the NAPCS project is the identification and definition of the products of service industries. This program coordinated with Census Bureau and other statistical programs during

design of the 2007 Economic Census survey forms and directed the implementation of service products to economic surveys and to the 2007 Economic Census. Staff also will lead the work associated with developing a demand-based structure for NAPCS.

Economic studies This program researches important economic issues; evaluates economic, decennial, and demographic data programs; and develops new and improved economic measures. The Center for Economic Studies does not conduct surveys but rather creates, maintains, and provides micro data from the Census Bureau's data collection programs to approved researchers. The research results have generated substantial new insights into the quality of census and survey data, 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, Research & Development Survey, Pollution Abatement Cost Expenditure Survey, and the Survey of Business Owners), identified new economic measures (including high-tech trade and job creation and destruction), 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 program also supports the Longitudinal Employer/Household Dynamics program that merges state-level administrative records with other data sources to provide current and detailed economic statistics down to the county level.

The Census Bureau's Center for Economic Studies is undertaking work to improve the utility of Federal data for studying business behavior. One undertaking is a research program to compare the businesses lists of the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to identify areas where closer collaboration might improve the lists of both agencies, thereby increasing the accuracy of statistics from surveys. Another project is to extend the Longitudinal Business Database by linking the existing files with administrative data on small business, which are often the progenitors of larger, publicly traded, companies. The Center will also be taking a closer look at trade data and the firms that export and import.

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 8,000 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 wholesale, retail, and mining sectors. The data are used by BEA in constructing

#### **Unit Cost Estimate**

Quarterly financial report

\$5,983,000 / 1,904,480 unit variables collected = \$3.14 unit cost / variable

variables collected = sum of the number of questions asked for one quarterly manufacturing, mining, wholesale and retail trade sectors survey. The number of questions for the quarterly survey is multiplied by 4 to put it on an annual basis.

Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for each question asked.

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.

*Line Item:* Foreign trade statistics

### Overview

The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise and commodities moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade statistics are a principal economic indicator for the United States. They are released within 40 to 45 days of the reference month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of 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.

### Base Program

Import statistics This program compiles monthly foreign trade statistics from information filed with the Bureau of 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 year-to-date statistics summarize merchandise imports for the commodity classifications of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States, Annotated (HTSUSA) by country of origin and by customs district of entry.

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 codes, and coverage by geographic areas. The program also produces a series of tabulations and automated media 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 and country of origin, value, quantity and shipping weight, U.S. port of unloading, and foreign port of loading.

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.

Trade legislation requires compilation of information on imports under the Generalized System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Initiative and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It also includes special provisions for handling imports from developing countries.

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. 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, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, and the private sector. 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 through the Automated Export System, which provides mainframe, downloadable PC-based software, and Internet filing options for exporters, freight forwarders, and carriers. 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 year-to-date statistics summarize merchandise exports for the commodity classifications of Schedule B, by country of destination and by customs district of exportation. Schedule B is the official schedule of commodity classifications used by shippers in reporting export shipments from the U.S. and in compiling the official statistics on exports of merchandise from the U.S.

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. Other reports show data covering major commodities and groupings for the SITC, NAICS and end-use codes, and coverage by geographic areas. Data items include movement of

### **Unit Cost Estimate**

Foreign trade statistics

\$29,061,000 / 2,814,100,000 unit  
variables collected = \$0.01 unit  
cost/variable

Variable = sum of export and import  
data records multiplied by the number  
of variables for each record.

Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for  
each variable.

exports by vessel and air, with information on value, quantity and shipping weight, U.S. port of loading, foreign port of unloading, 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 payment and GDP accounts. 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, and the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, as well as the business community. 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 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 requires trade data between the United States and other countries. Section 608 also requires the publication of Current industrial reports to enhance the comparability of imports, exports, and domestic production statistics. This requires continual revisions of the import, export and output classification systems to promote comparability with the International Harmonized System.

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 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.

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*Line Item: Government statistics*

Overview

The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for 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.

Base Program

Survey of government finance operations This survey provides statistics on the different aspects of state and local government financial activity. There are three parts to the survey: an annual survey on the entire range of governmental revenue, expenditure, indebtedness and assets information; 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 also 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 (BEA) 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 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

<p><b><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u></b> Survey of government finance</p> <p>\$6,635,000 / 3,162,645 unit variables collected = \$2.10 unit cost/variable</p> <p>Variables collected = sum of the number of questions asked for two annual government finance surveys.</p> <p>Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for each question asked.</p>
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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. BEA uses these estimates for deriving price-level changes in the NIPA series. Governors use these data for comparison among states of governmental efficiency.

Federal financial statistics The Federal Assistance Award Data System serves as the central source of information in the United States on all federal domestic financial assistance programs. Information on each award includes the assistance program and amount funded, the federal agency responsible for the program, type and name of recipient, and geographic location of the recipient. The Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) provides statistics on federal government expenditures or obligations in each state, territory, county, and municipality. Coverage of the CFFR includes federal salaries and wages, procurement, grants, and direct payments, as well as federal insurance and loan programs. The Congress is especially interested in CFFR data as it illustrates the effects of federal programs on state and sub-state economies.

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics  
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

Line Item		2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household surveys	Pos./BA	225	\$38,064	234	\$37,637	232	\$38,478	416	\$61,110	184	\$22,632
	FTE/Obl.	346	38,151	450	37,637	447	38,478	682	61,110	235	22,632
Population and housing analyses	Pos./BA	67	9,342	81	9,605	81	9,846	81	9,846	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	75	9,083	75	9,605	75	9,846	75	9,846	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	292	47,406	315	47,242	313	48,324	497	70,956	184	22,632
	FTE/Obl.	421	47,234	525	47,242	522	48,324	757	70,956	235	22,632
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	292	47,406	315	47,242	313	48,324	497	70,956	184	22,632

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

Exhibit 12

*Activity:* Current surveys and statistics

*Subactivity:* Current demographic statistics

*Goal Statement*

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 general goal/objective 1.3, to "advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public." The current demographic statistics program received an effective rating on the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART) when it was reassessed in 2004.

*Overview*

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, and 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 assistance programs.

*Line Item:* Household surveys

Base Program

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 used for the decennial census.

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

Current Population Survey (CPS) The CPS is a monthly survey of about 57,000 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 2/3 of the total funding of the program. Although the primary purpose of the CPS is to provide detailed labor force characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional 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 and school enrollment of the population. Since 2000, the CPS program has also received 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

**Unit Cost Estimate**

Current Population Survey  
\$3,693,000/57,000 units =  
\$65 per unit cost

Units= Households surveyed each  
month in CPS

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-based 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. The CPS is a longstanding, cooperative, statistical program that benefits many other government agencies and other organizations.

Survey Methods Development The Census Bureau continually investigates ways of providing more accurate survey data faster and at a lower cost. This area 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 paradata 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.

The SIPP is currently completing the FY 2004 Panel. Interviewing for December 2007 will end in January 2008. In September of 2008 the Census Bureau will begin data collection for the FY 2008 Panel. The September interviewing will be for the time period of

May through August. This will create a data gap of 4 months between the end of the FY 2004 Panel and the beginning of the FY 2008 Panel (January through April 2008), which has occurred previously when switching to a new panel. Beginning in September 2008, SIPP will be a continuing survey of 45,000 households with monthly interviewing, annually visiting about 155,000 households in FY 2009.

*Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Salaries and Expenses  
Increase for FY 2009  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

*Activity:* Current surveys and statistics  
*Subactivity:* Current demographic statistics

		<u>2009 Base</u>		<u>2009 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Household Surveys	Pos./BA	232	\$38,478	416	\$61,110	184	\$22,632
	FTE/Obl.	447	38,478	682	61,110	235	22,632

(in thousands)	<b>FY 2008 Enacted</b>	<b>Adjustments to Base</b>	<b>FY 2009 Base</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>
<b>Current Population Survey</b>	<b>\$12,571</b>	<b>\$336</b>	<b>\$12,907</b>	<b>\$1,452</b>	<b>\$14,359</b>
<b>Survey of Income and Program Participation</b>	<b>24,076</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>24,562</b>	<b>21,180</b>	<b>45,742</b>
<b>Methods Development Survey</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,009</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,637</b>	<b>\$841</b>	<b>\$38,478</b>	<b>\$22,632</b>	<b>\$61,110</b>

**Current population survey** (+0 permanent positions; +53 FTE; +\$1,452,000). The FY 2009 increase of \$1.452 million will be used to maintain and improve the quality of data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The budget components of the CPS have changed over the years, however, with four major funding components at this time: (1) the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reimbursable contribution, which is the largest component; (2) the Census Bureau contribution, which is the subject of this budget initiative; (3) the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) contribution, from the mandatory SCHIP appropriation, to expand the CPS sample size; and (4) the reimbursable supplement component (e.g., the Tobacco Use supplement, funded by the National Cancer Institute, and the Food Security supplement, funded by the USDA). None of the components of CPS funding have received adequate yearly increases to keep up with the challenges of today's survey environment. This budget initiative addresses component 2. The BLS is putting forth a budget initiative of \$8.72 million that addresses component 1. If either agency does not receive its requested program increase, there will be a detrimental impact on the CPS.

**Statement of Need:**

Beginning in FY 2009, costs will substantially exceed available funding. The problem is two-fold: The survey environment is changing dramatically due to increased concerns about data security, respondent confidentiality, and survey non-response. In addition, the increased use of automation in all aspects of the survey has increased the level of technical skills required to maintain and upgrade the systems.

In this same period, there have been sharp increases in wages and gas, and time and effort expended to find people at home and gain their cooperation, particularly within CPS' short survey period of 9-10 days.

Without additional funding in FY 2009, the BLS and Census Bureau will be forced to implement reductions in the sample size that will affect the precision of all the estimates, but will particularly affect the accuracy of the estimates of smaller populations such as disabled veterans and minority youth. This would not only impact the reliability of CPS employment and unemployment data, but also other estimates derived from the survey, including measures of income and poverty from the Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC), state unemployment estimates produced through the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), voting and registration estimates from the biennial November CPS, fertility rates from the biennial June CPS, and school enrollment estimates from the October CPS. The CPS also provides the sampling frame for the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). Housing units found to be vacant at the time of the CPS interview also provide the data for the quarterly housing vacancy rate, a principal economic indicator. Sample reductions would adversely affect all these statistical programs. Because of their importance, the CPS supports a Department of Labor Primary Mission Essential Function (PMEF), which in turn supports at least one of the eight National Essential Functions (NEF) approved by the President for continuity of operations planning.

While this initiative is for an increase in discretionary funding, the Census Bureau anticipates the receipt of at least \$12.5 million in mandatory funding from pending SCHIP reauthorization that will be used to maintain the CPS sample size.

**FY 2009 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:**

- A. Continue to conduct CPS with the expanded sample size
- B. Implement new laptop security requirements
- C. Establish a work group to plan and implement the Contact History Instrument and use of paradata in the CPS

Data Security (\$280,000 BA/Obligations): The risk of any breach in data security is of utmost concern to both the Census Bureau and BLS. Even if the data are not improperly used, public perception that government data are not secure, particularly given recent concerns with identity theft, increases the risk across all voluntary surveys, like the CPS, that respondents will be more reluctant to provide information.

To minimize the risk that personal information might be compromised, the Census Bureau has tightened security and added training requirements for employees with access to sensitive data. For example, the Census Bureau is securing data access by instituting full disk encryption, biometrics, and two-factor user authentication on all of its laptops. In addition, the Census Bureau is limiting data exposure by deleting survey data from laptops at the earliest possible date after collection; triple-erasing all data contained on laptops whenever they change hands between field representatives or are shipped for repair; and instituting additional software controls to deny access to the Internet, prevent users from copying data from laptops, and disabling the use of any features or software not needed for data collection. These enhanced, but crucial, security measures will result in increased ongoing costs for the survey.

Safeguarding Respondent Confidentiality (\$333,000 BA/Obligations): Title 13 of the U.S. Code authorizes the Census Bureau to collect and maintain confidential statistical information on a broad range of subjects, but also requires that the Census Bureau institute strict measures to minimize the disclosure risk for sensitive information. In addition, other legislation allows for better data sharing between statistical agencies, but with increased requirements to ensure that confidential data are not disclosed. The Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA) reflects growing concerns about data confidentiality and heightened sensitivity to protecting the privacy of respondents. In response to confidentiality requirements and concerns, in 2005, the Census Bureau began a multiyear effort to “decluster” the CPS sample, a process that spreads out the selected sample units over a wider geographic area. The Census Bureau implemented declustering to reduce the probability that neighbors will know survey participants are in the sample and be able to identify their confidential data on the public-use microdata file. However, declustering also contributes to survey cost increases by increasing the time it takes field representatives to collect responses. This is evident in the increases in field costs that have occurred in the last 4 years as the post-2000 Decennial sample, with its more widely dispersed

design, was phased into CPS. For instance, the total field cost per sample case was \$43.54 in FY 2003 and rose to \$57.44 in FY 2006, a 31.9% increase. This measure reflects increases in total minutes per case (from 66.3 to 79.4 minutes, a 19.8% increase); miles per case (9.5 to 12.5, a 31.6% increase), the cost of gas (\$.36/mile to \$.45/mile, a 25% increase), and travel and training costs per trainee (\$2,744 to \$3,080, or 12.2%).

As another means of ensuring confidentiality, the Census Bureau has implemented a Respondent Identification Policy (RIP) for all its surveys except CPS. The CPS allows any member of the household to respond to the survey. Often, field representatives interview one member of the household in the initial round of the survey, and a different member or members in subsequent rounds. Flexibility in changing respondents has helped the CPS to maintain response rates. Under the RIP, however, the field representative must obtain authorization from the original respondent before providing any personal information to other members of the household (in subsequent interviews). Introduction of the RIP in CPS in 2009 involves designing, implementing, and testing new questions and survey pathways. Since demographic and job information may not be available from prior interviews, additional questioning and coding may be required. Lengthened interviews and additional job coding activities add to survey costs.

The CPS has taken other measures to minimize disclosure risks as well. As states and counties release marriage, birth, and death records to the public, the likelihood increases that a data user can recognize personally identifiable information on the CPS public use files. As more public records become available on the Internet, the Census Bureau has increased its disclosure analysis on the CPS microdata files and masks microdata as necessary.

*Maintaining Response Rates (\$546,000 BA/Obligations):* The CPS relies upon a staff of about 2,200 field representatives to contact households across the nation each month in a 9-10 day period to obtain voluntary interviews for each member of the household. This results in interviews for about 110,000 adults each month that provide information closely related to their daily affairs and personal lives. Increasing and competing demands for information from respondents, which may result in their refusal to participate or diminished quality of their reporting, are other factors that are making it more difficult and expensive to collect CPS data.

The CPS averages a response rate of 90 percent. While this is higher than many Federal surveys, it is down 3.5 percent since 1993. Respondents are increasingly concerned about privacy and more frequently refuse to participate in voluntary federal surveys. In addition, more widespread use of technology, like caller ID, enable survey respondents to better screen calls; and the rise of gated communities makes it more difficult for the field representatives to make contact and complete interviews in CPS' short survey period. As a proportion of eligible households, the percentage of households that refuse to participate has increased from 2.5% in 2000, to 4.6% in 2006, and the percentage that are known to be occupied but for which the field representative never makes a contact has increased from 2.1% to 3.0% over the same time frame. Each of these outcomes requires multiple contacts, driving up costs, yet yielding no usable data.

Contact History Instrument (CHI) and the Development of Paradata (\$40,000 BA/Obligations): As surveys have automated their operations, the information about a household's interview experience can be more readily captured and used to formulate strategies for getting cooperation and access. For instance, the nature, timing, and outcome of each contact can be recorded and used to optimize the survey process. A standardized instrument was developed by the Census Bureau and has been used with much success in the National Health Interview Survey and the Consumer Expenditure Survey. This funding would support incorporating the CHI into CPS. A tool like this can be of enormous benefit to a survey like CPS that has a short survey period and multiple contacts over 8 months by targeting contacts to respondent availability or tailoring refusal conversion strategies to the respondents' stated reasons for reluctance to participate.

The Automation of Demographic Area Address Listing (DAAL) and Permit Area Listing (PAL) (\$253,000 BA/Obligations): Samples for most demographic surveys conducted by the Census Bureau are selected within four "frames": the unit frame (80% of the U.S. population with "street-style" addresses), the area frame (15% of the population living in rural areas), the permit frame (5%, people living in homes built since the last Census), and the group quarters frame (<1%, people living in institutions, rooming houses, etc.). Maintaining and updating these frames over the decade between sample redesigns is essential to maintaining the quality of any survey estimates. Prior to 2004, the updating operations were paper-based and managed as part of each individual survey's data collection operations. Since then, the process of updating these frames has been integrated with the Master Address File Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Reference system (MAF/TIGER) data and automated for laptop data collection. While this has made the listing and updating operations more accurate by eliminating manual operations and providing ongoing updates to the MAF/TIGER database, it requires technical skills and support that have increased the fixed costs associated with the listing operations, such as help desk staff for troubleshooting, and ongoing maintenance.

### **Schedule of Key Milestones:**

FY 2009:

- Implement new laptop security requirements
- Provide results of sample redesign and address listing automation
- Implement the Respondent Identification Policy (RIP) into the CPS interview process
- Increase field efforts to maintain response rates
- Review initial and refresher training for field representatives to address falling response rates
- Establish a work group to plan and implement the Contact History Instrument and use of paradata in the CPS

#### FY 2010:

- Develop and deliver revised initial and refresher training modules
- Begin development of the Contact History Instrument and use of paradata in the CPS
- Implement additional security measures
- Review and update field efforts to maintain response rates

#### FY 2011

- Implement the CHI and paradata into the monthly CPS
- Administer revised refresher training on an ongoing basis
- Implement additional security measures
- Review and update field efforts to maintain response rates

#### **Benefits:**

There are a number of benefits that will be gained from this funding:

- more stringent data security measures to minimize the risk of data theft and to mitigate the risk if it does occur;
- expanded efforts to protect respondent confidentiality in response to new legislative requirements;
- increased field efforts to maintain response rates;
- collection of survey “paradata”, information about the interview process to better target follow-up efforts; and
- automation of field listing operations

#### **Outcomes:**

With adequate funding to adapt to the changes in the survey environment, the Census Bureau will be able to provide a more efficient and representative survey program with improvements in quality. These funds will help the Census Bureau to reduce a risk of Title 13 security breaches, to improve public good will, and to maintain or raise response rates. This will ensure that reliable CPS data continue to be available to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public. The ability to maintain the sample size will have a large impact on the ability to detect year-to-year change in coverage, particularly in smaller states. Improvements to the survey instruments and training will allow for more informed analysis and decisions by academic and government policymakers.

**Performance Measures:**

**Performance Goals:** This program and the targets below support DOC general goal/objective 1.3 “to advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses and the American public.” They also support the second Census Bureau goal to “provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.” The Current Demographic Statistics Program received an effective rating in the 2004 Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART).

Census Bureau Performance Measure 2A: 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 2A – Eligible households from a planned sample for CPS.				
APP Page: CEN- 17		<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	With Increase	N/A	N/A	90%
	Without Increase	91.5%	90%	88%

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

Measure 2B – Release of CPS data products and supplement data products annually				
APP Page: CEN- 19		<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	With Increase	N/A	N/A	12 data products, 5 supplement data products
	Without Increase	12 data products, 5 supplement data products	12 data products, 5 supplement data products	12 data products, 5 supplement data products

**Survey of income and program participation (SIPP)** (+184 permanent positions; +182 FTE; +\$21,180,000). The funding requested for FY 2009 is required to maintain the reinstatement of the Survey of Income and Program Participation to a full sample size of 45,000 households that will begin in September of 2008.

**Statement of Need:**

The SIPP is the major source of information of how the economic well-being of American families and households changes over time. The SIPP allows policy makers and program managers to look at the situations of specific families and households over three to four years. The SIPP collects data on source and amount of income, labor force participation, program participation and eligibility, and general demographic statistics to measure the effectiveness of federal, state, and local programs. The data are 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 people 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 personal history, child care, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income and retirement accounts. The budget request provides \$45.7 million to continue SIPP with a full sample of 45,000 households. Of this amount \$10 million is to make improvements to the current SIPP system by investing in BLAISE conversion and training for a new collection instrument, a reengineered SAS programming system, an Event History Calendar Field Test, and security enhancements to laptops used in the field.

*Blaise conversion and training:* This activity supports conversion of the current instruments software in CASES (a DOS application) to a BLAISE language (a WINDOWS® application). BLAISE is standard for Census Bureau demographic surveys since all laptops now support only WINDOWS® applications. SIPP is the only remaining automated and continuously fielded Census Bureau survey that has not converted to BLAISE.

*SAS programming:* This activity supports conversion of all post data collection data processing programs from FORTRAN language to the SAS language. The current processing system is error-prone and cumbersome, and conversion to SAS will allow the data to be released to the public in a more timely manner.

*Security enhancements to laptops:* To minimize the risk that personal information might be compromised, the Census Bureau has tightened security and added training requirements for employees with access to sensitive data. For example, the Census Bureau is securing data access by instituting full disk encryption, biometrics, and two-factor user authentication on all of its laptops. In

<p><b>Unit Cost Estimate</b> Survey of Income and Program Participation \$27,900,000/155,000 units = \$180 per unit cost</p> <p>Units= Households surveyed annually.</p>
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addition, the Census Bureau is limiting data exposure by deleting survey data from laptops at the earliest possible date after collection; triple-erasing all data contained on laptops whenever they change hands between Field Representatives or are shipped for repair; and instituting additional software controls to deny access to the Internet, preventing users from copying data from laptops, and disabling the use of any features or software not needed for data collection. These enhanced, but crucial, security measures will result in increased ongoing costs for the survey.

**FY 2009 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:**

- A. Conduct three waves of a new 2008 SIPP panel, including core and topical modules, with an initial eligible household sample size of approximately 45,000 households.
- B. Continue to disseminate data from the 2004 SIPP panel.

**Benefits:**

SIPP data allow the government to evaluate the effectiveness of federal, state, and local programs. It is the only large-scale survey explicitly designed to analyze the impact of a wide variety of government programs on the well-being of American families. An enhanced SIPP system will incorporate user requested content updates, will redesign the basic SIPP structure making the use and processing of the data files easier, and may incorporate a new Event History Calendar methodology intended to improve respondent recall.

**Outcomes:**

Policymakers and stakeholders will ultimately have updated and improved survey content and an improved vehicle for providing estimates of their program usage and for modeling changes to their programs.

**Performance Measures:**

**Performance Goals:** This program and the targets below support DOC general goal/objective 1.3 “to advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the American public.” They also support the second Census Bureau goal to “provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.” The Current Demographic Statistics Program received an effective rating in the 2004 Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART). This initiative supports a PART improvement recommendation to improve the current SIPP program to address current problems, in order to better meet the policy needs of the country.

Census Bureau Performance Measure 2A: 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 2A – Response Rates of eligible households from a planned sample for SIPP				
APP Page: CEN- 17		FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
	With Increase	76.1%	73%	70%
	Without Increase	76.1%	73%	see footnote

<sup>1</sup>It may be possible to maintain the same response rate without the increase, but it will be at a drastically reduced sample size.

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

Measure 2B – SIPP data products for release.				
APP Page: CEN- 19		FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
	With Increase	7	9	1
	Without Increase	7	9	1

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Salaries and Expenses  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Current surveys and statistics  
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics  
Program change: Survey of income and program participation

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Computer Programmer	14	5	96,637	483,185
Survey Statistician	13	18	81,779	1,472,022
Computer Programmer	13	23	81,779	1,880,917
Mathematical Statistician	12	21	70,168	1,473,528
Computer Programmer	12	30	68,770	2,063,100
Survey Statistician	12	35	68,770	2,406,950
Survey Statistician	11	16	57,377	918,032
Mathematical Statistician	9	12	53,585	643,020
Survey Statistician	9	12	47,422	569,064
Statistical Clerk	6	7	34,888	244,216
Statistical Clerk	5	5	31,298	156,490
Subtotal		184		12,310,524
Less Lapse	25%	(46)		(3,077,631)
Total full-time permanent		138		9,232,893
2009 payraise	2.9%			267,754
Total		138		\$9,500,647
<u>Personnel Data</u>				
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:				
Full-time permanent		138		
Other than full-time permanent		44		
Total		182		
Authorized Positions:				
Full-time permanent		184		
Other than full-time permanent		71		
Total		255		

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Salaries and Expenses  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Current surveys and statistics  
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics  
Program change: Survey of income and program participation

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2009 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$9,501
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	116
11.5 Other personnel compensation	376
11.8 Special personnel services payments	<u>0</u>
11.9 Total personnel compensation	9,993
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4,242
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,364
22 Transportation of things	209
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	662
24 Printing and reproduction	86
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2 Other services	1,054
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	2,498
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	601
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	220
31 Equipment	251
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	<u>0</u>
99 Total obligations	\$21,180

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Salaries and Expenses  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

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

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2009 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	\$646
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5
11.8 Special personnel services payments	
	<hr/>
11.9 Total personnel compensation	651
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	68
13 Benefits for former personnel	2
21 Travel and transportation of persons	6
22 Transportation of things	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	51
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	18
24 Printing and reproduction	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	14
25.2 Other services	14
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	584
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	12
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	17
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	1
26 Supplies and materials	6
31 Equipment	8
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
	<hr/>
99 Total obligations	\$1,452

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*Line Item:* Population and housing analyses

### Overview

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.

### Base Program

The population and housing analyses program has four 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 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 distribution and projections The program provides information on the geographic distribution of, and projections about, population and households. Policy analysis and application of statistical and government programs frequently depend on accurate, detailed information on the location and characteristics of the population at many levels of geography. In particular, geographic-based population information is vital to the development of survey operations.

The modeling program on projections of population and households at both the national and sub-national levels projects the future age, sex, race, and ethnic distribution of the national and state populations. It requires monitoring changes in administrative and vital statistics, evaluating population trends, and then projecting those trends into the future. These projections help to identify and describe major changes in the direction of the United States' population size and its age, race/ethnicity, and geographic distribution; information that is essential to enable policy makers, government agencies, and businesses to respond to rapid population changes.

Foreign research and analyses This program generates economic, social, and demographic information on developing countries and countries in transition, such as the former Soviet Union, China, and Eastern Europe. It also supports official contacts and exchanges with the statistical offices of countries throughout the world under international agreements of cooperation. The information and resources are used by policy makers in the international assistance and intelligence communities, as well as by American businesses, the International Trade Administration, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and Congress to assess socioeconomic conditions of these countries and their potential as markets, as well as to make policy decisions regarding potential development assistance activities.

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 (FED), (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 central cities and suburbs.

Both public (HUD, BEA, FED, 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 Administration's goal of increasing home ownership among American families.

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Current surveys and statistics

Subactivity: Survey development and data services

Line Item		2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey development and data services	Pos./BA	25	\$3,730	30	\$3,829	30	\$3,923	30	\$3,923	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	27	3,671	31	3,829	31	\$3,923	31	\$3,923	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	25	3,730	30	3,829	30	3,923	30	3,923	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	27	3,671	31	3,829	31	3,923	31	3,923	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	25	3,730	30	3,829	30	3,923	30	3,923	0	0

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

*Activity:* Current surveys and statistics

*Subactivity:* Survey development and data services

*Goal Statement*

The goals of survey development and data services (SDDS) are to provide the public with basic statistical reference volumes and guides to sources of statistics; to provide reports which facilitate and encourage the widespread use of the best data for decision making at all levels; and to identify, adapt, develop, and promote new or improved methods and procedures for all Census Bureau surveys. SDDS supports the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports the Census Bureau’s internal objective to support innovation, promote data use, minimize respondent burden, respect individual privacy, and ensure confidentiality.

*Overview*

Survey development and data services consists of two programs: the Statistical Abstract of the United States, and general research.

*Base Program*

Each year the Census Bureau compiles and issues the Statistical Abstract of the United States. The abstract provides a comprehensive summary of industrial, social, economic, and political data. It serves as a statistical compendium and as a guide to other statistical publications and sources. It includes tables and charts drawn from data of almost 300 government, private, and international agencies. The Statistical Abstract of the United States is the principal source for annual statistics describing the social and economic structure of the United States. An extension of the Statistical Abstract of the United States program includes planning and development of selected periodic supplements, including the County and City Data Book, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book and USA Counties web database. An electronic web version of Historical Statistics is

**Unit Cost Estimate**

Statistical Abstract  
\$1,782,840 / 4,430 units =  
\$402/unit

Unit = printed and PDF tables  
produced.

available. The program also supports the Census Bureau's Quick Facts and Map Stats at FedStats. The Statistical Abstract of the United States and all its periodic supplements are available in electronic form on the Census Bureau's website, as well as in print.

This program provides policy background and research information for congressional staffs, federal, state and local government officials, and private businesses and is extensively available in educational and library settings, especially the Federal Depository Library program.

Survey development and data services also supports general research on 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.

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

Line Item		2007		2008		2009		2009		Increase / (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	60	\$10,000	57	\$10,000	62	\$10,000	62	\$10,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	63	9,997	73	10,000	73	10,000	73	10,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	60	10,000	57	10,000	62	10,000	62	10,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	63	9,997	73	10,000	73	10,000	73	10,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	60	10,000	57	10,000	62	10,000	62	10,000	0	0

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

*Activity:* Survey of program dynamics

*Goal Statement*

The goal of Survey of Program Dynamics (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 general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

*Overview*

The 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 109<sup>th</sup> Congress. Baseline characteristics come from data already collected by the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

*Base Program*

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. Some of the funding was used to process the 1992-2002 longitudinal data and release data products. In FY 2009, the Census Bureau plans to use the mandatory funds to disseminate data collected from the SIPP in support of measuring the impact of the welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act mentioned above.

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: State children's health insurance program

Line Item		2007		2008		2009		2009		Increase / (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	50	\$10,000	59	\$20,000	59	\$20,000	59	\$20,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	106	10,000	173	20,000	173	20,000	173	20,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	50	10,000	59	20,000	59	20,000	59	20,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	106	10,000	173	20,000	173	20,000	173	20,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	50	\$10,000	59	\$20,000	59	\$20,000	59	\$20,000	0	0

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

*Activity:* State children's health insurance program

*Goal Statement*

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 Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to "advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public."

*Overview*

Data from SCHIP is 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.

*Base Program*

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, as extended by P.L. 110-173). 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.

In July 2001, the monthly CPS sample was expanded from about 50,000 to 60,000 eligible households. This expansion was one of two strategies implemented to meet the requirement of the SCHIP legislation to improve state estimates of children who live in low-income families and lack health insurance from the Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement to the CPS. The other strategy was to conduct an ASEC interview in February and April of each year with about 18,000 households that had completed their 8<sup>th</sup> 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 strategies effectively increased the number of sample cases on which the ASEC generates annual estimates to 83,000. This SCHIP legislation has continued to provide \$10 million annually to the Census Bureau for this purpose. In addition, the recently enacted SCHIP authorization extension (Public Law 110-173 extends through March 2009) provided an additional \$10 million in 2008 to support CPS data collection.

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

Exhibit 16

Object Class	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$95,604	\$107,435	\$109,640	\$121,751	\$12,111
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	8,824	9,570	9,709	10,471	762
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,508	2,951	2,951	3,416	465
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	106,936	119,956	122,300	135,638	13,338
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	28,464	26,863	27,963	32,973	5,010
13 Benefits for former personnel	80	358	358	362	4
21 Travel and transportation of persons	3,022	3,778	3,883	5,742	1,859
22 Transportation of things	390	163	166	381	215
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	12,103	10,412	10,662	10,778	116
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	1	1	1	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	5,392	5,597	5,759	7,053	1,294
24 Printing and reproduction	485	696	709	1,337	628
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,201	8,889	9,057	10,349	1,292
25.2 Other services	4,843	5,873	5,987	7,344	1,357
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	9,227	8,302	8,968	12,391	3,423
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	6,467	2,335	2,381	2,431	50
25.5 Research & development contracts	2,003	72	73	389	316
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	8,455	4,549	4,635	5,271	636
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	108	113	114	115	1
26 Supplies and materials	1,318	2,997	3,054	3,309	255
31 Equipment	2,895	1,884	1,920	2,876	956
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	196,389	202,838	207,990	238,740	30,750
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year					
Unobligated balance, expiring	258				
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Refund					
Unobligated balance, rescission					
<b>TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY</b>	<b>\$196,647</b>	<b>\$202,838</b>	<b>\$207,990</b>	<b>\$238,740</b>	<b>\$30,750</b>

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

Exhibit 16

<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	1,404	1,480	1,469	1,657	188
Other than full-time permanent	231	322	319	416	97
 Total	 1,635	 1,802	 1,788	 2,073	 285
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	1,422	1,570	1,559	1,806	247
Other than full-time permanent	515	559	554	779	225
 Total	 1,937	 2,129	 2,113	 2,585	 472

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

Exhibit 16

Object Class	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Base	2009 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$7,562	\$9,764	\$9,764	\$9,764	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,680	3,509	3,509	3,509	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	294	179	179	179	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	10,536	13,452	13,452	13,452	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2,807	2,505	2,505	2,505	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	3	38	38	38	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	850	1,311	1,311	1,311	0
22 Transportation of things	121	97	97	97	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	954	1,021	1,021	1,021	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	700	429	429	429	0
24 Printing and reproduction	57	44	44	44	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	294	1,092	1,092	1,092	0
25.2 Other services	595	5,537	5,537	5,537	0
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	842	777	777	777	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	11	242	242	242	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	152	253	253	253	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,826	500	500	500	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	32	52	52	52	0
26 Supplies and materials	91	201	201	201	0
31 Equipment	126	2,449	2,449	2,449	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	19,997	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year					
Unobligated balance, expiring	3				
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Refund					
Unobligated balance, rescission					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0

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

Exhibit 16

<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Base	2009 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	108	126	126	126	0
Other than full-time permanent	61	120	120	120	0
Total	169	246	246	246	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	110	121	121	121	0
Other than full-time permanent	136	264	264	264	0
Total	246	385	385	385	0

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

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2009 Adjustments to Base	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation				
11.1 Full-time permanent				
Executive level	0	\$36	\$36	0
Senior executive service	\$21	1,165	1,165	\$0
General schedule	2,167	107,364	119,475	12,111
Commissioned officers	0	0	0	0
Wage board / wage marine	17	1,075	1,075	0
Scientific & professional (P.L. 80-313)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of patent appeals (P.L. 82-593, 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of trademark appeals (P.L. 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Senior foreign service	0	0	0	0
Foreign service staff	0	0	0	0
Foreign service nationals	0	0	0	0
Consultants & experts	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,205	109,640	121,751	12,111
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				
General schedule	139	9,706	10,468	762
Wage board	0	3	3	0
Experts & consultants	0	0	0	0
Hourly	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	139	9,709	10,471	762
11.5 Other personnel compensation				
Overtime	0	253	635	382
Cash awards	0	2,698	2,781	83
Merit pay awards	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	2,951	3,416	465
11.8 Special personnel services payments				
Foreign service officers (State)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,344	122,300	135,638	13,338

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

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2009 Adjustments to Base	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits				
Civil Service Retirement System	(\$156)	\$1,203	\$1,245	\$42
Federal employees' retirement	482	8,371	10,227	1,856
Thrift savings plan	249	2,836	3,529	693
Federal insurance contribution act	303	6,622	8,206	1,584
Health insurance	177	7,553	8,306	753
Life insurance	5	132	201	69
Employees' compensation fund	40	1,229	1,242	13
Employee pension & annuitant health benefits	0	0	0	0
Other	0	17	17	0
Subtotal	1,100	27,963	32,973	5,010
13 Benefits for former personnel				
Severance pay	0	0	0	0
Unemployment compensation	0	358	362	4
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	358	362	4
21 Travel and transportation of persons				
Common carrier	0	578	608	30
Mileage	86	1,046	2,488	1,442
Per diem/actual	19	341	671	330
Vehicular	0	67	118	51
Other	0	1,851	1,857	6
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	105	3,883	5,742	1,859
22 Transportation of things	3	166	381	215
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	250	10,662	10,778	116
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	1	1	0

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

Object Class	2009 Adjustments to Base	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges				
Rental of ADP equipment	0	\$42	\$177	\$135
Rental of office copying equipment	\$6	301	301	0
Other equipment rental	0	0	114	114
Federal telecommunication system	0	899	1,090	191
Other telecommunications services	6	269	865	596
Postal Service by USPS	116	2,397	2,647	250
Other	34	1,851	1,859	8
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	162	5,759	7,053	1,294
24 Printing and reproduction				
Publications	2	123	123	0
Public use form and envelopes	0	20	552	532
Other	11	566	662	96
(Payments to GA, WCF)	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	13	709	1,337	628
25.1 Advisory and assistance services				
Mgt. and professional support services	107	5,809	6,113	304
Studies, analyses, & evaluation	51	2,686	3,651	965
Engineering & technical services	10	562	585	23
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	168	9,057	10,349	1,292
25.2 Other services				
Training:	27	1,451	1,583	132
University	27	1,451	1,583	132
Other	0	0	0	0
GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
ADP services	0	0	0	0
Other non-government contracts	87	4,536	5,761	1,225
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	114	5,987	7,344	1,357

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

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2009 Adjustments to Base	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs from gov't accounts	\$666	\$8,968	\$12,391	\$3,423
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	46	2,381	2,431	50
25.5 Research & development contracts	1	73	389	316
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	86	4,635	5,271	636
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	1	114	115	1
26 Supplies and materials				
Office supplies	48	2,498	2,676	178
ADP supplies	7	370	441	71
Other	2	186	192	6
(Overseas estimates)				0
Subtotal	57	3,054	3,309	255
31 Equipment				
Office machines and equipment	22	1,061	1,071	10
ADP Hardware	13	723	1,562	839
ADP Software	1	135	242	107
Other	0	1	1	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	36	1,920	2,876	956
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	5,152	207,990	238,740	30,750
Less prior year recoveries				
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	\$5,152	\$207,990	\$238,740	\$30,750

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, \$238,740,000.

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)

Exhibit 5

Page No.		Budget		Direct Obligations	
		Positions	Authority	FTE	
	2008 Enacted	3,918	\$1,027,406	5,935	\$1,029,626
	less: Obligated from prior years				
	less: Unobligated balance, start of year				(2,220)
CEN- 117	plus: 2009 Adjustments to base	(36)	7,570	(53)	7,570
	less: Prior year recoveries				
	2009 Base Request	3,918	1,034,976	5,882	1,034,976
	Plus (or less): 2009 Program Changes	482	1,330,906	12,041	1,330,906
	2009 Estimate	4,400	2,365,882	17,923	2,365,882

Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity			2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Economic statistics programs:												
CEN- 125	Economic census	Pos./BA	512	\$82,756	945	\$127,958	933	\$129,996	682	\$118,687	(251)	(\$11,309)
		FTE/Obl.	539	82,442	967	127,958	949	129,996	730	118,687	(219)	(11,309)
CEN- 141	Census of governments	Pos./BA	62	7,782	85	8,783	84	8,912	83	8,912	(1)	0
		FTE/Obl.	72	7,990	79	8,783	78	8,912	77	8,912	(1)	0
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	574	90,538	1,030	136,741	1,017	138,908	765	127,599	(252)	(11,309)
		FTE/Obl.	611	90,432	1,046	136,741	1,027	138,908	807	127,599	(220)	(11,309)
Demographic statistics programs:												
CEN- 153	Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	75	9,934	71	10,162	70	10,321	70	10,321	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	74	10,564	73	10,162	71	10,321	71	10,321	0	0
CEN- 159	2010 Decennial census program	Pos./BA	1,864	513,283	2,528	797,114	2,510	800,934	3,244	2,143,149	734	1,342,215
		FTE/Obl.	3,230	522,233	4,504	799,334	4,478	800,934	16,739	2,143,149	12,261	1,342,215
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	1,939	523,217	2,599	807,276	2,580	811,255	3,314	2,153,470	734	1,342,215
		FTE/Obl.	3,304	532,797	4,577	809,496	4,549	811,255	16,810	2,153,470	12,261	1,342,215

Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity			2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN- 213	Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	63	\$11,249	79	\$11,280	78	\$11,449	78	\$11,449	0	\$0
		FTE/Obl.	68	11,531	90	11,280	88	11,449	88	11,449	0	0
CEN- 217	Geographic support	Pos./BA	154	40,366	246	41,114	243	41,781	243	41,781	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	165	40,569	222	41,114	218	41,781	218	41,781	0	0
CEN- 223	Data processing systems	Pos./BA	0	30,995	0	30,995	0	31,583	0	31,583	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	0	30,982	0	30,995	0	31,583	0	31,583	0	0
CEN- 227	Suitland federal center Office space construction	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS		Pos./BA	2,730	696,365	3,954	1,027,406	3,918	1,034,976	4,400	2,365,882	482	1,330,906
		FTE/Obl.	4,148	706,311	5,935	1,029,626	5,882	1,034,976	17,923	2,365,882	12,041	1,330,906
Adjustments to Obligations:												
	Recoveries		(8,401)		0		0		0		0	
	Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,756)		(2,220)		0		0		0	
	Unobligated balance, expiring		3		0		0		0		0	
	Unobligated balance, end of year		2,220		0		0		0		0	
	Refund		(12)		0		0		0		0	
	Unobligated balance, rescission		0		0		0		0		0	
Financing from transfers:												
	Transfer from other accounts		0		0		0		0		0	
	Transfer to other accounts		0		0		0		0		0	
Subtotal, Appropriation		Pos.	2,730	696,365	3,954	1,027,406	3,918	1,034,976	4,400	2,365,882	482	1,330,906

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

Exhibit 7

	2007 Actual	2008 Currently Available	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$706,311	\$1,029,626	\$1,034,976	\$2,365,882	\$1,330,906
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
Net of Recoveries / Transfer	(8,401)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(3,756)	(2,220)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	3	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	2,220	0	0	0	0
Refund	(12)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	696,365	1,027,406	1,034,976	2,365,882	1,330,906
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	696,365	1,027,406	1,034,976	2,365,882	1,330,906

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

Exhibit 8

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Adjustments:		
Other Changes:		
2008 Pay raise	0	\$1,463
2009 Pay raise	0	4,929
One less compensable day	0	(832)
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(280)
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	448
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)	0	284
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA)	0	283
Health insurance	0	255
Employees' compensation fund	0	(107)
Travel:		
Per Diem	0	54
Mileage	0	888
Rental payments to GSA	0	350
Postage	0	843
Printing and reproduction	0	82
General pricing level adjustments:		
Transportation of things	0	22
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	134
Other services	0	1,785
Supplies and materials	0	141
Equipment	0	246
Subtotal, other changes	<u>0</u>	<u>10,988</u>
Subtotal, adjustments to base	0	10,988
Less: adjustment to base absorbed	(53)	(3,418)
Total, adjustments to base	<u>(53)</u>	<u>\$7,570</u>

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

Exhibit 9

<u>Adjustments:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Payraise</u> .....	0	\$6,392
Full-year cost of FY 2008 pay increase and related costs:		
Pay raise was effective January 1, 2008.....	3.50%	
Total cost in FY 2009 of the FY 2008 pay increase.....	4,390,000	
Less amount funded in FY 2008.....	(2,927,000)	
Total, adjustment for FY 2008 pay raise.....	<u>1,463,000</u>	
FY 2009 pay increase and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2009.....	2.90%	
Total cost in FY 2009 of the FY 2009 pay raise increase.....	4,929,000	
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	<u>0</u>	
Total, adjustment for FY 2009 pay increase.....	4,929,000	

Other Changes:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Change in compensable day</u> .....	0	(\$832)

The decreased cost of one less compensable day in FY 2009 compared to FY 2008 is calculated by dividing the FY 2008 estimated personnel compensation (\$190,681,000) and benefits (\$27,251,000) by 262 days and multiplying by 1 less compensable day resulting in a decrease of \$831,802.

<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u> .....	0	(280)
---	---	-------

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 21.7% in FY 2008 to 19.4% in FY 2009. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2009.

This will result in a decrease of:                    279,984

Regular employees:

2009 \$173,903,519 x 19.4% x 7.0%.....	2,361,610
2008 \$173,903,519 x 21.7% x 7.0%.....	<u>2,641,594</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	(279,984)

Other Changes:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u> .....	0	\$448

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase from 78.3% in FY 2008 to 80.6% in FY 2009. The agency contribution rate will remain at 11.2% in FY 2009.

This will result in an increase of: \$447,975

Regular employees:

2009 \$173,903,519 x 80.6% x 11.2%.....	15,698,618
2008 \$173,903,519 x 78.3% x 11.2%.....	<u>15,250,643</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	447,975

<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u> .....	0	284
--	---	-----

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will increase from 3.6% in FY 2008 to 3.7% in FY 2009. FERS participation rates will increase from 78.3% to 80.6% in FY 2009.

This will result in an increase of: \$284,159

Regular employees:

2009 \$173,903,519 x 80.6% x 3.7%.....	5,186,151
2008 \$173,903,519 x 78.3% x 3.6%.....	<u>4,901,992</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	284,159

Other Changes:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)</u> .....	0	\$283

As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS increases, the cost of OASDI contributions will increase. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase from 98.3% to 98.4%. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2009.

This will result in an increase of:      \$283,345

Regular employees:		
2009	\$173,903,519 x 80.6% x 98.4% x 6.2% .....	8,551,262
2008	\$173,903,519 x 78.3% x 98.3% x 6.2% .....	8,298,801
	Subtotal.....	<u>252,461</u>
Other salaries:		
2009	\$21,274,481 x 80.6% x 98.4% x 6.2% .....	1,046,118
2008	\$21,274,481 x 78.3% x 98.3% x 6.2% .....	1,015,234
	Subtotal.....	<u>30,884</u>
	Total, adjustment-to-base.....	283,345

<u>Health Insurance</u> .....	0	255
-------------------------------	---	-----

Effective January 2009, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 2.4%. Applied against the FY 2008 estimate of \$10,620,000 the increase will be \$254,880.

<u>Other Changes:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Employees' Compensation Fund</u> .....	0	(\$107)
<p>The Employees' Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June 30, 2007 is \$106,923 lower than the bill for the year ending June 30, 2006. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.</p>		
<u>Per Diem</u> .....	0	54
<p>Effective October 1, 2006, the General Services Administration changed per diem rates. This results in an increase of 6.0%. This percentage was applied to the 2008 estimate of \$906,000 to arrive at an increase of \$54,360.</p>		
<u>Mileage</u> .....	0	888
<p>Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on February 1, 2007 increased the rate of the use of privately owned automobiles from 44.5 cents to 48.5 cents. This represents a 9.0% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2008 mileage estimate of \$9,872,000 for an increase of \$888,480.</p>		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u> .....	0	350
<p>GSA rates are projected to increase 2.4% over the FY 2008 estimate of \$14,587,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$350,088.</p>		
<u>Postage Rate Increase</u> .....	0	843
<p>The Governors of the Postal Service implemented a rate increase on May 14, 2007. First-class mail increased from 39 cents to 41 cents. The percentage increase of 5.1% was applied to the FY 2008 postage estimate of \$16,534,000 for an increase of \$843,234.</p>		

<u>Other Changes:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>GPO Printing</u> .....	0	\$82
<p>GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.9%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2008 estimate of \$4,333,000 to arrive at an increase of \$82,327.</p>		
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u> .....	0	2,328
<p>This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.9% for FY 2009 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.....		22,363
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....		133,855
Other services.....		1,784,746
Supplies and materials.....		140,676
Equipment.....		246,278
Subtotal, other changes .....	0	10,988
Subtotal, adjustments to base .....	0	<u>10,988</u>
Less: adjustment to base absorbed .....	(53)	(3,418)
Total, adjustments to base .....	(53)	<u>\$7,570</u>

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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		2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	39	\$7,804	15	\$4,315	15	\$4,389	12	\$4,849	(3)	\$460
	FTE/Obl.	41	6,664	15	4,315	15	4,389	12	4,849	(3)	460
Content determination and design	Pos./BA	122	18,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	128	17,503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mail list development and mailout	Pos./BA	43	7,711	116	24,185	115	24,736	45	6,654	(70)	(18,082)
	FTE/Obl.	45	6,726	114	24,185	112	24,736	40	6,654	(72)	(18,082)
Collection and processing	Pos./BA	298	43,820	784	91,250	774	92,521	465	79,855	(309)	(12,666)
	FTE/Obl.	314	46,117	809	91,250	794	92,521	483	79,855	(311)	(12,666)
Publication and dissemination	Pos./BA	10	5,407	30	8,208	29	8,350	160	27,329	131	18,979
	FTE/Obl.	11	5,432	29	8,208	28	8,350	195	27,329	167	18,979
Total	Pos./BA	512	82,756	945	127,958	933	129,996	682	118,687	(251)	(11,309)
	FTE/Obl.	539	82,442	967	127,958	949	129,996	730	118,687	(219)	(11,309)
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		(55)								
	Unobligated balance, start of year										
	Unobligated balance, expiring		(324)								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		694								
	Refund		(1)								
	Unobligated balance, rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	512	82,756	945	127,958	933	129,996	682	118,687	(251)	(11,309)

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

Exhibit 12

*Activity:* Economic statistics programs

*Subactivity:* Economic census

*Goal Statement*

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. The economic census supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

*Overview*

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 2007 Economic Census will collect data on over 26 million establishments. The Census Bureau minimizes respondent burden by sending questionnaires to fewer than 25 percent of these establishments. Administrative records will be used to obtain information for the remaining establishments, which include smaller businesses. A data collection system will be developed that provides a number of reporting options for companies, including electronic reporting. 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). 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 2007 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. 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, supplementary information on expenditures and expenses for non-goods producing businesses, transportation information on the movement of goods, and periodic census information on the economies of Puerto Rico and the island territories.

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. It furnishes an important part of the framework for composite measures, such as the GDP, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output analyses and National Income and Product Accounts that provide important information about market sectors, such as manufacturing. 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 BEA, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, Department of Energy, and the Census Bureau are dependent on the economic census results. The economic census not only provides BEA with vital source data for the national accounts, 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 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 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 figure out 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 North American Industrial Classification System and to update the Business Register.

Economic Census Program Components (dollars in millions)

	FY 2009 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Core Programs</u>	
Retail Trade	\$24.5
Services	26.1
Manufactures	18.4
Wholesale Trade	13.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	15.2
Construction	7.0
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	3.3
Minerals	<u>1.7</u>
Subtotal	109.2
<u>Related Programs</u>	
Survey of Business Owners	6.8
Census of Puerto Rico and Island Areas	1.6
Business Expenditure Survey	<u>1.1</u>
Subtotal	9.5
TOTAL, Budget Authority	\$118.7

### **Unit Cost Information:**

Three censuses of the U.S. economy are conducted once every five years, collecting data for years ending in “2 ” and “7.” The Census Bureau conducts two of the censuses while one is conducted by the Department of Agriculture. These censuses are cyclical programs. For example, the actual data collection will take place in FY 2008 as businesses, farms, and governments report data on their calendar year 2007 activities, with dissemination of results in FY 2009 and FY 2010. The changing activities associated with these cyclical programs complicate the designation of appropriate unit cost measures. That is, the total number of variables collected and processed may be a meaningful unit cost for the data collection year but would be meaningless for all the other years of the cycle. Similarly, total numbers of cells published may be appropriate for years in which information is released but would not be relevant for other years of the cycle. Consequently, a unit cost measure was selected that highlighted the relative total cycle costs of estimating GDP in the three censuses of the economy.

These censuses provide the BEA with the detailed source data needed for the National Accounts, and they serve as benchmarks for composite measures of current economic activity. GDP is the single most important such measure, with these censuses together accounting for 97 percent of economic activity. The Census Bureau calculated the cost of estimating a percentage share of GDP over the total cycle of each census for comparisons over time. This measure focuses on one dimension, GDP coverage, and ignores other important census improvements, such as new inquiries, additional detail, new technology, and so on. Nonetheless, the cost of statistical programs should bear some relation to the overall size and importance of the economic sectors covered.

The 2007 Economic Census will cover sources for an estimated 84 percent of the 2006 GDP of \$13.2 trillion, at a cost of \$6.04 million for each percentage point measured. The 2007 Economic Census cycle costs are greater than previous cycles due to increased number of businesses, growing organizational and operational complexity of economic activity, expanded content, including first-time collection of data on employers contributions for pension and health care and new data on service products. The budget also reflects the redesign of antiquated processing systems, the realignment of our computer processing environment with enterprise architecture, improvements to our data dissemination system, and increased rent for the new Census Bureau facility.

*2007 CENSUS COMPARISONS*

Census	Percent of GDP Coverage	Total Cycle Costs <sup>1</sup> (\$ Millions)	Cycle Cost in Millions of Dollars Per 1% GDP Share
Economic Census	84%	\$508 (est)	\$6.04 million
Census of Governments	12%	\$36 (est)	\$2.96 million
Census of Agriculture <sup>2</sup>	1%	\$180 (est)	\$180.00 million

<sup>1</sup>Cycle costs for Economic Census and Census of Governments cover 2005 through 2007 actuals, the 2008 Enacted Budget, and estimates for 2009 through 2010. Census of Agriculture costs cover actual for FY 2006, Enacted for FY 2007, and estimates for FY 2008-2010 with FY 2009-2010 estimates based on historical growth patterns because they are not yet available. All cycle costs exclude outyear pay raises and inflation.

<sup>2</sup>The Census of Agriculture is funded and conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

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*Department of Commerce  
U. S. Census Bureau  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
Decrease for FY 2009  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Exhibit 13

*Activity:* Economic statistics programs  
*Subactivity:* Economic census

		<u>2009 Base</u>		<u>2009 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Economic census	Pos./BA	933	\$129,996	682	\$118,687	(251)	(\$11,309)
	FTE/Obl.	949	129,996	730	118,687	(219)	(11,309)

Economic census (-251 permanent positions; -219 FTE; -\$11,309,000) Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 is the fifth year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census funding cycle.

**Statement of Need:**

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. It furnishes an important part of the framework for composite measures, such as the GDP, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output analyses and National Income and Product Accounts that provide important information about market sectors, such as manufacturing. 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 BEA, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, Department of Energy, and the Census Bureau are dependent on the economic census results. The economic census not only provides BEA with vital source data for the national accounts, 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 and for many data series at other federal agencies.

**FY 2009 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:**

*Direction (\$4,849,000 BA/Obligations).* 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. In FY 2009, the focus will be on completing plans and testing systems and coordinating activities associated with data analysis, program-related research, publication, and dissemination activities for the 2007 Economic Census.

*Content Determination/Design (\$0 BA/Obligations).* 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 2009, no funds are necessary for this activity at this stage of the cycle.

*Mail List Development and Mailout (\$6,654,000 BA/Obligations).* Activities include assembling and preparing the census mail list of over 26 million business locations. Specific activities include computer specifications, procurement and processing of administrative records, programming support, and labeling and assembly of mailing, follow-up, and correspondence packages. Postage costs are included in this line item. In FY 2009, funds cover mail list development and the mailing of 1.5 million Survey of Business Owners report forms to businesses without paid employees. Firms with paid employees will be mailed forms in June 2008. During FY 2009, initial and follow-up mailings will be conducted for the birth component of the employer businesses.

*Collection and Processing (\$79,855,000 BA/Obligations).* Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center. Activities include check-in of forms, data capture, customer support associated with handling incoming telephone calls and correspondence, re-mailing of forms and telephone follow-ups of delinquent reporters or businesses, computer edits of reported data, and the correction of erroneous and/or inconsistent 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 electronic reporting infrastructure to support the electronic reporting option offered to 3.5 million businesses. In FY 2009, activities will focus on collecting and processing data for the Survey of Business Owners, one of the supplemental programs associated with the census. New for the 2007 Economic Census, is the ability to report electronically for the 1.5 million businesses without paid employees in the Survey of Business Owners. For the remaining census programs, collection and processing continues for late filers. Activities are primarily focused on the summary review of the data. We will use computer systems that will

provide analysts with tools for the summary review of millions of data cells, correction of the data to prepare for the publication and dissemination stages, and intensive computer runs and analyst-review to ensure the confidentiality of individual companies. The expanded introduction of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) products to 375 service sector industries and new special inquiries has significantly increased the workload compared to previous censuses.

*Publication and Dissemination (\$27,329,000 BA/Obligations).* Activities include all operations related to the final table review of tabulated census data, the development of census products, and the dissemination of census results. More than 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 2009, the activities will focus on the final table and electronic review, release and dissemination of the 2007 Economic Census Advance Report and Industry Series reports. In addition to the release of these reports, design and development work for the Geographic Area and Special Subject reports will be completed.

### **Schedule of Key Milestones:**

#### **For FY 2009**

- Release of the Advance Report, showing a first glance of the economy at broad sector levels
- An accelerated release of expenses data for all sectors of the economy, including new data on employer costs associated with pension funds and health coverage
- New data products reflecting the publication of products on the NAPCS for 375 industries in the services sectors of the economy – up significantly from the 85 industries covered by NAPCS in the last census
- Release of new data to target special areas and meet specific BEA needs, including data on franchising, computer systems integration, patient care, research and development acquisition
- Collecting and processing the 2007 Survey of Business Owners
- Offer electronic reporting for the first time to businesses without paid employees via the Census Bureau's CensusTaker system.

### **Benefits:**

Business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, economic development agencies, research groups, educational institutions, and unions use data from the 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 figure out 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 North American Industrial Classification System and to update the Business Register.

### **Outcomes:**

Support the economic foundations of the United States by producing benchmark measures of the economy. This will be accomplished by providing more than 1,700 census products delivered in electronic media supported by metadata and support tools that let users access information across subject-related topics. Products will profile industries, geographic areas, and specific subjects. Specific products include:

- An Advance Report in March of 2009 showing a first glance of the economy at broad sectors
- An accelerated release of expense data including new data on employer pension and health care costs
- New Product data for 375 service sector industries, up from the 85 industries covered in the last census
- Release of new data to meet specific BEA needs that include data on franchising, computer systems integration, and research and development expenditures
- Detailed data on the characteristics of small business owners

**Performance Goals:** This program supports DOC general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports the first Census Bureau goal to “provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.” The economic census program was evaluated in the 2004 Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART) and received an effective rating. The program has shown consistent progress in achieving its performance goals and has instituted several improvements, including accelerating release schedules and expanding coverage.

**Performance Measures:**

**Measure:** This supports the Census Bureau’s FY 2009 performance measure 1B 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.”

Measure 1B				
APP Page: CEN- 14		<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	With Increase / Decrease	1) Completed commercial printing of 2007 Economic Census report forms. 2) Completed the mailing and processing of classification forms in preparation for the economic census mailing. 3) Completed mail list development for initial mailing.	1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2007 Economic Census. 2) Achieve 5 percent more electronic responses compared to the 2002 Economic Census.	1) 86% unit response rate. 2) Begin tabulation and summary data analysis. 3) Release 2007 Economic Census Advance Report. 4) Complete Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered.
	Without Increase	N/A	N/A	N/A <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Census Bureau is not requesting additional funding in FY 2009.

Department of Commerce  
 U.S. Census Bureau  
 Periodic Censuses and Programs  
 PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Exhibit 14

Activity: Economic statistics programs  
 Subactivity: Economic census

Title:	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Survey Statistician	11	(17)	72,680	(1,235,560)
Survey Statistician	9	(33)	60,068	(1,982,244)
Statistical Assistant	7	(25)	49,108	(1,227,700)
Statistical Assistant	7	(50)	46,645	(2,332,250)
Processing Clerk	7	(45)	46,645	(2,099,025)
Processing Clerk	6	(81)	41,974	(3,399,894)
Subtotal		<u>(251)</u>		<u>(12,276,673)</u>
Total full-time permanent		(251)		(12,276,673)

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	(251)
Other than full-time permanent	32

Total (219)

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	(251)
Other than full-time permanent	27

Total (224)

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 15

Activity: Economic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Economic census

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2009 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	(\$12,277)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	1,202
11.5 Other personnel compensation	886
11.8 Special personnel services payments	
11.9 Total personnel compensation	(10,189)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	(2,291)
13 Benefits for former personnel	(28)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	(131)
22 Transportation of things	(6)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	(803)
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	(4,420)
24 Printing and reproduction	(919)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	(245)
25.2 Other services	5,501
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	(870)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	(194)
25.5 Research and development contracts	(31)
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	(1,249)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	(7)
26 Supplies and materials	(3,574)
31 Equipment	8,147
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	(\$11,309)

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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		2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	7	\$1,335	8	\$1,398	8	\$1,419	9	\$1,563	1	\$144
	FTE/Obl.	7	1,392	8	1,398	8	1,419	9	\$1,563	1	144
Content determination and design	Pos./BA	3	448	2	147	2	151	1	0	(1)	(151)
	FTE/Obl.	3	372	1	147	1	151	0	0	(1)	(151)
Mail list development and mailout	Pos./BA	5	650	8	759	8	769	5	311	(3)	(458)
	FTE/Obl.	6	605	7	759	7	769	5	311	(2)	(458)
Collection and processing	Pos./BA	45	5,130	60	5,892	59	5,979	50	4,973	(9)	(1,006)
	FTE/Obl.	54	5,417	57	5,892	56	5,979	46	4,973	(10)	(1,006)
Publication and dissemination	Pos./BA	2	219	7	587	7	594	18	2,065	11	1,471
	FTE/Obl.	2	204	6	587	6	594	17	2,065	11	1,471
Total	Pos./BA	62	7,782	85	8,783	84	8,912	83	8,912	(1)	-
	FTE/Obl.	72	7,990	79	8,783	78	8,912	77	8,912	(1)	-
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		(5)								
	Unobligated balance, start of year										
	Unobligated balance, expiring		(25)								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		(177)								
	Refund		(1)								
	Unobligated balance, rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	62	7,782	85	8,783	84	8,912	83	8,912	(1)	0

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

Exhibit 12

*Activity:* Economic statistics programs

*Subactivity:* Census of governments

*Goal statement*

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 census programs – is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of state and local governments. The census of governments supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

*Overview*

Title 13 U.S.C. §161 requires the census of governments every five years. The 2007 Census of Governments is the eleventh since its inception in 1957. The 2007 Census of Governments universe will include about 90,000 independent local governments and many thousands more subordinate agencies. This 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 nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce.

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 flow of funds that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy. The census of governments' findings supply vital analytical tools for a wide variety of data users. Among the most prominent data users are state and local government officials, educational organizations, criminal justice organizations, public interest groups, private

industry, economic research agencies, and the media. These groups use the information to compare financing, employment levels, employee pay, and operations among specific governments; develop relative measures of revenue extraction -- especially taxation -- and the cost for delivery of services among geographic areas; research market opportunities for sales to governments; analyze the relative advantages and risks of owning government securities; develop economic research looking at the relationship of government to the rest of society; and describe the nature, scale, and trend of governmental activities in the United States.

### **Unit Cost Information:**

Three censuses of the U.S. economy are conducted once every five years, collecting data for years ending in “2 ” and “7.” The Census Bureau conducts two of the censuses while one is conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The Census of Governments, as the Economic and Agriculture Censuses, is a cyclical program. The Census of Governments economic statistics program encompasses three related segments – Organization, Employment, and Finance. These three data programs collect most of the economic data from state and local governments in FYs 2007 and 2008 and disseminate the results in FY 2009. The changing activities associated with these cyclical programs complicate the designation of appropriate unit costs measures. That is, the total number of variables collected and processed may be a meaningful unit cost for the data collection year, but would be meaningless for all the other years of the cycle. Similarly, total numbers of cells published may be appropriate for years in which information is released, but would not be relevant for other years of the cycle. Consequently, a unit cost measure was selected that highlighted the relative total cycle costs of estimating GDP in the three censuses of the economy.

These censuses provide the BEA with the detailed source data needed for the National Accounts, and they serve as benchmarks for composite measures of current economic activity. GDP is the single most important such measure, with these censuses together accounting for 97 percent of economic activity. The Census Bureau calculated the cost of estimating a percentage share of GDP over the total cycle of each census for comparisons over time. This measure focuses on one dimension, GDP coverage, and ignores other important census improvements, such as new inquiries, additional detail, new technology, and so on. Nonetheless, the cost of statistical programs should bear some relation to the overall size and importance of the economic sectors covered. The 2007 Census of Governments will cover sources for an estimated 12 percent of the 2006 GDP of \$13.2 trillion, at a cost of \$2.96 million for each percentage point measured.

*2007 CENSUS COMPARISONS*

Census	Percent of GDP Coverage	Total Cycle Costs <sup>1</sup> (\$ Millions)	Cycle Cost in Millions of Dollars Per 1% GDP Share
Census of Governments	12%	\$36 (est)	\$2.96 million
Economic Census	84%	\$508 (est)	\$6.04 million
Census of Agriculture <sup>2</sup>	1%	\$180 (est)	\$180.00 million

<sup>1</sup>Cycle costs for Economic Census and Census of Governments cover 2005 through 2007 actuals, the 2008 Enacted Budget, and estimates for 2009 through 2010. Census of Agriculture costs cover actual for FY 2006, Enacted for FY 2007, and estimates for FY 2008-2010 with FY 2009-2010 estimates based on historical growth patterns because they are not yet available. All cycle costs exclude outyear pay raises and inflation.

<sup>2</sup>The Census of Agriculture is funded and conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

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*Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
Program change for FY 2009  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Exhibit 13

*Activity:* Economic statistics programs  
*Subactivity:* Census of governments

		<u>2009 Base</u>		<u>2009 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Census of governments	Pos./BA	84	\$8,912	83	\$8,912	(1)	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	78	8,912	77	8,912	(1)	0

Census of governments (-1 permanent positions; -1 FTE; +\$0). Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 is the fifth year in the five-year cycle of the 2007 Census of Governments. The 2007 Census of Governments consists of three phases: government organization, public employment, and government finances. Fiscal Year 2009 funding is requested for activities necessary in these three phases. In the organization phase, funds will be used to create and produce an Internet and printed report that contains governmental counts and descriptions of structures. In the employment phase, funds will be used to produce Internet publications that provide information on employment in major local governments and a compendium of public employment. In the finance phase, funds will be used to create and produce Internet viewable tables and detailed summaries for the Bureau of Economic Analysis and Internet publications of finance data.

**Statement of Need:**

This 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 nearly 16 percent of the civilian labor force population (including federal employees). 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 Department 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 flow of funds that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy. These state and local government economic statistics make possible important benchmarking and comparative analyses of state and local governments. 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.

**FY 2009 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:**

*Direction (\$1,563,000 BA/Obligations).* Direction includes overall planning and support activities. In FY 2009, the Census Bureau will continue to monitor key census activities in the project plan, associated time schedules, and resources involved.

*Content Determination/Design (\$0 BA/Obligations).* 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. In FY 2009, no funds are necessary for this activity at this stage of the cycle.

*Mail List Development and Mailout (\$311,000 BA/Obligations).* The primary focus of activity for FY 2009 will be 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. This work is vital in maintaining an updated universe for supplementing existing sampling design and providing an adequate bridge to the organization phase for the next census.

*Collection and Processing (\$4,973,000 BA/Obligations).* 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. In FY 2009, we will complete employment processing including the development of imputations and production of totals. In the finance phase, we will complete central collections, compilations, editing, and research of secondary sources for nonrespondents.

*Publication and Dissemination (\$2,065,000 BA/Obligations).* This activity includes all operations related to the final review of data for tabulation, public release, and publication (electronic and print copy) of census findings and dissemination of information to data users. Activities during FY 2009 will include disseminating data products for the organization and employment phases, and beginning the production of finance files and deliverables.

## **Schedule of Key Milestones:**

### **FY 2009**

The Census of governments will:

- Develop and disseminate Government Organization Internet publication
- Prepare individual unit files for the employment phase
- Prepare and deliver Internet viewable tables for the employment phase
- Prepare and deliver employment files for the Bureau of Economic Analysis
- Prepare and release Employment in Major Local Governments and the Compendium of Public Employment
- Prepare individual unit files for the finance phase
- Prepare and deliver finance files for the Bureau of Economic Analysis

### **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 more than 90,000 state and local government units and subagencies and collects data on more than 18 million state and local government employees, nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. Detailed information on nearly \$2.5 trillion in public retirement system assets, one of the largest pools of funding for market investments, is collected, disseminated, and published.

### **Outcomes:**

Support the economic foundations of the United States by producing benchmark measures of state and local governments. This will be accomplished by providing information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for 90,000 state and local governments. The programs also provide data in the areas of public employment and payroll, as well as federal government programmatic expenditures on a geographic basis. Specific products include:

- Preliminary employment counts of local governments in March 2008
- Reports on employment of major local governments, public education finances, finances of special district governments, finances of county government, finances of municipal and township governments, and employee retirement systems of state and local governments
- Compendium of Public Employment
- Compendium of Public Finance

**Performance Measures:**

**Performance Goals:** This program supports DOC general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports the first Census Bureau goal to “provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.” The census of governments program was rated moderately effective in the 2005 Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART). The assessment found that this program addresses the need to provide comprehensive economic statistics, essential to understanding the current conditions of the U.S. economy.

**Measure:** This supports the Census Bureau’s FY 2009 performance measure 1B 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.”

Measure 1B				
APP Page: CEN- 14		FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
	With Increase / Decrease	1) Mailed organization phase directory survey forms. 2) Mailed employment phase surveys.	1) Create Census of Governments universe frame from the Governments Integrated Directory. 2) Release Census of Governments preliminary counts of local governments. 3) 77% unit response for employment component.	1) Census of Governments organization phase printed release. 2) Census of Governments employment phase Internet release of Employment of Major Local Governments (Volume 3-1) to the Internet.
	Without Increase	N/A	N/A	N/A <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Census Bureau is not requesting additional funding in FY 2009.

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Exhibit 14

Activity: Economic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Census of governments

Title:	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Survey Statistician	11	2	\$57,377	\$114,754
Survey Statistician	9	3	47,422	142,266
Clerk	4	(4)	27,974	(111,896)
Clerk Office Automation	3	<u>(2)</u>	25,215	<u>(50,430)</u>
Subtotal		(1)		94,694
Less lapse	25%	<u>0</u>		<u>(64,255)</u>
Total full-time permanent		(1)		30,439
2009 payraise	2.9%			<u>883</u>
Total				\$31,322

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	(1)
Other than full-time permanent	<u>0</u>

Total (1)

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	(1)
Other than full-time permanent	<u>(1)</u>

Total (2)

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Exhibit 15

Activity: Economic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Census of governments

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2009 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$31
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	(3)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1
11.8 Special personnel services payments	<u>0</u>
11.9 Total personnel compensation	29
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	2
13 Benefits for former personnel	1
21 Travel and transportation of persons	(2)
22 Transportation of things	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	(11)
24 Printing and reproduction	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	(7)
25.2 Other services	(2)
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	(10)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	1
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	(5)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	1
31 Equipment	1
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	<u>0</u>
99 Total obligations	\$0

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

Line Item		2007		2008		2009		2009		Increase / (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	75	\$9,934	71	\$10,162	70	\$10,321	70	\$10,321	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	74	10,564	73	10,162	71	10,321	71	10,321	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	75	9,934	71	10,162	70	10,321	70	10,321	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	74	10,564	73	10,162	71	10,321	71	10,321	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		(60)								
	Unobligated balance, start of year										
	Unobligated balance, expiring		(130)								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		(439)								
	Refund		(1)								
	Unobligated balance, rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	75	9,934	71	10,162	70	10,321	70	10,321	0	0

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

*Activity:* Demographic statistics programs  
*Subactivity:* Intercensal demographic estimates

*Goal Statement*

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, 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 program supports the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” All of the FY 2009 targets support the long-term goal reported in the 2003 Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART) evaluation, which is to improve the accuracy, timeliness, and relevance of the intercensal population estimates.

*Overview*

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) and Social Service Block Grants/Entitlement Grants Program; the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant Program; and the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration – Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Workers Program. About \$200 billion in federal funds is 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 results are sent to representatives of each state for their review and comment. 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.

**FY 2009 Unit Cost Measures:**

<b>Intercensal Estimate Products</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>
Annual National Population Estimates	\$761,322	112,716	\$6.75/unit
Monthly National Population Estimates	\$589,119	150,288	\$3.92/unit
Annual State Population Estimates	\$1,039,266	4,894,776	\$0.21/unit
Monthly State Population Estimates	\$208,457	6,526,368	\$0.03/unit
Annual County Population Estimates	\$1,871,081	301,460,616	\$0.01/unit
Annual Sub-County Population Estimates	\$1,247,723	351,000	\$3.55/unit
Annual State and County Housing Estimates	\$623,358	28,728	\$21.70/unit

Notes:

- Units reflect total number of data cells for basic intercensal estimates. The annual and monthly national, state, and county population intercensal estimate products include demographic detail for age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The sub-county population intercensal estimate product includes data for the total population only. Each year, the annual population and housing intercensal estimate products include a revised annual time series from the current year back to the previous decennial census date.
- Unit cost amounts are not exact due to rounding.

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

Line Item		2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2010 Decennial census program	Pos./BA	1,864	\$513,283	2,528	\$797,114	2,510	\$800,934	3,244	\$2,143,149	734	\$1,342,215
	FTE/Obl.	3,230	522,233	4,504	799,334	4,478	800,934	16,739	\$2,143,149	12,261	1,342,215
Total	Pos./BA	1,864	513,283	2,528	797,114	2,510	800,934	3,244	2,143,149	734	1,342,215
	FTE/Obl.	3,230	522,233	4,504	799,334	4,478	800,934	16,739	2,143,149	12,261	1,342,215
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		(7,822)								
	Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,756)		(2,220)						
	Unobligated balance, expiring		956								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		1,680								
	Refund		(8)								
	Unobligated balance, rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	1,864	513,283	2,528	797,114	2,510	800,934	3,244	2,143,149	734	1,342,215

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

*Activity:* Demographic statistics programs

*Subactivity:* 2010 Decennial Census Program

*Goal Statement*

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 the U.S. Code. This program supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

The decennial census 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. In February 2003, a General Accounting Office report (GAO-03-178) stated “In fiscal year 2000, the federal government obligated about \$332 billion in grants to state and local governments to help fund an array of programs ranging from Medicaid to Highway Planning and Construction. Over 85 percent, or about \$283 billion, of this grant money was distributed to state and local governments using formulas that are based on data, such as state population and personal income. For example, the \$196 billion federal-state Medicaid program finances health care to low-income families with children and aged, blind, and disabled individuals through a statutory formula based on state per capita income—the ratio of total personal income to state population.”

## Overview

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 have developed a multi-year effort to completely modernize and reengineer the 2010 Decennial Census Program. This reengineering effort has four major goals:

1. Improve the relevance and timeliness of census long-form (detailed characteristics) data;
2. Reduce operational risk;
3. Improve the accuracy of census coverage; and
4. Contain costs.

The reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program consists of three highly integrated components 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. These components, which are described in greater detail below, complement each other and form the basis for reengineering the 2010 Decennial Census Program – one will not work to its full potential without the others.

American Community Survey (ACS)	We are collecting and tabulating long-form (detailed characteristics) data every year throughout the decade using a large household survey.
Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Enhancements Program (MTEP)	With the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program, we are working with the private and public sectors to modernize and enhance the capabilities of the nation’s road map. Important objectives of the enhancement program include realigning the TIGER map in order to take advantage of global positioning system (GPS) capabilities, modernizing the processing system, and expanding geographic partnerships.
2010 Census	By FY 2009, we will have completed a multi-year program (that began in FY 2002) of integrated planning, development, and testing to completely restructure the management and conduct of the effort to count the population and collect basic characteristics data needed for Congressional apportionment and redistricting. Major operations for the 2010 Census itself will be conducted in FY 2009.

Full implementation of the ACS, completion of the MTEP, and continued development of a fully tested, redesigned plan for a short-form-only 2010 Census must all occur for the Census Bureau to achieve its long-range performance goals for the 2010 Decennial Census Program – maintaining or reducing net differential undercounts (compared to Census 2000) without using statistical

adjustment, increasing the mail response rate compared to Census 2000, and containing the full life cycle costs. While each of these components can yield great benefits on its own, the overall benefit comes from the combination and integration of these activities into a fully reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program. If any of the components is dropped or significantly delayed, there will be major consequences for one or both of the other components:

- Without the ACS component, the 2010 Census component would have to collect detailed characteristics data (sometimes referred to as long-form data), and tabulations of these data would only be available once a decade, rather than every year. Further, most of the cost saving improvements of reengineering the decennial program (such as data collection on small handheld computers, along with the projected savings from their use) are only possible with a 2010 Census that needs to collect only basic characteristics data (sometimes referred to as short-form data).
- Without the MTEP component, the Census Bureau would not be able to make improvements to the accuracy of ACS and 2010 Census tabulations with respect to legal, statistical, and political boundaries. These tabulations affect apportionment, redistricting, and the allocation of more than \$200 billion of federal funds every year. The results from this multi-year program component support both ACS and 2010 Census operations.
- Without the multi-year planning, development, and testing of new methods and systems needed to implement the reengineered 2010 Census component (particularly the automation of field data collection activities), the Census Bureau would not have been able to produce the savings made possible by this reengineering. Also, the Census Bureau needed to develop and conduct a dress rehearsal of important 2010 Census methods and systems in 2008 in order to minimize the risk of major operational or automation failures during the actual 2010 Census. Dealing with such failures during the actual 2010 Census operations already well underway in FY 2009 would be far more costly (and contentious) than the investments that were made in careful planning, development, and testing over this decade. However, due to the FY 2008 Continuing Resolution, many portions of the Dress Rehearsal had to be cancelled or delayed, thus increasing the risks to the 2010 Census. In order to offset this risk, the Census Bureau is considering additional end-to-end system testing before 2010.

Additional benefits of each of these components and their interdependencies are described below.

### **The Fundamental Components of the Reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program**

#### **American Community Survey (ACS)**

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, one of the Census Bureau's approaches has been to develop 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 in conjunction with the decennial census. After years of development and testing, the Census Bureau implemented the ACS nationwide in 2005. The ACS will allow federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, rather than on data collected eight 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 will release the estimates from the ACS program each year, based on the previous year's data collection. The FY 2009 budget submission includes funding to continue collection for both the household and Group Quarters samples for the ACS.

Continued implementation of the ACS is essential to a successful 2010 Census design. Collecting long-form data during the decade through the ACS will have a profound effect on both the 2010 Census design plan and outcome. The collection of long-form data had added substantial burden and complexity to past decennial censuses. Implementing the ACS means that the 2010 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—will simplify the 2010 Census design, resulting in improvements in both coverage and data quality, while providing current data on detailed population, social, economic and housing characteristics.

### **MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program (MTEP)**

The Decennial program is conducting a multi-year effort to collect and correct the locations of streets and other geographic information required to support ACS and 2010 Census operations. Positionally accurate locations will be incorporated into the current processing environment, which is based on commercial off-the-shelf products and geographic information system (GIS) software products. In addition to the great benefits of these improvements to the nation's geographic information infrastructure, this will allow the 2010 Census to utilize GPS-equipped handheld computers and make major improvements in the business process for data collection.

The MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program is multifaceted, taking advantage of well established technology to improve on the outdated and error prone methodologies currently in use, while substantially expanding geographic partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments to maintain the address and geographic information essential for a successful 2010 Census and ACS. Ongoing geographic partnership programs, coupled with technological improvements (such as the use of GPS) will help to reduce or eliminate the address duplication and incorrect housing unit and group quarters location problems that hampered Census 2000. Procedures will be streamlined and many of the duplicates that may arise during address list updating and validation can be resolved quickly and easily through geospatial comparisons. The ACS and 2010 Census field staff will be equipped with a more comprehensive, accurate,

timely, and spatially-correct geographic database—one of the best predictors of a successful data collection effort. They will be able to use GIS technology (with GPS capability) to guide them to the correct units and to use in recording the locations of both new addresses and new streets. Use of this technology will increase enumerator efficiency, facilitate identification of duplicate addresses, eliminate location errors, and reduce field work—the most expensive component of any census. Coupled with opportunities made possible by ACS, the MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program must be completed to allow the Census Bureau to fully benefit from the use of GPS-equipped handheld computers to find and update data about living quarters and their occupants for the short-form-only census in 2010.

An updated and enhanced TIGER database with positionally accurate information 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.

### **2010 Census Planning, Development, Testing and Implementation**

A sustained, multi-year integrated program for planning, testing, and developing the constitutionally mandated enumeration in 2010 is 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, and a dress rehearsal in 2008. Through these efforts, the 2010 Census will be able to take advantage of opportunities made possible by the ACS and MTEP program components, and thus to contain costs, improve accuracy, and keep operational risk to a minimum. This will be accomplished through efforts such as:

- Data collection using GPS-equipped handheld computers. Use of these devices will allow the program to make major improvements to the business process for personal-visit, field data collection—the largest and most expensive component of any census. For example, their use will significantly reduce the need for paper forms and maps, the huge staff and space required to handle that paper, and the printing, postage, and data capture costs associated with data collection using paper forms. These devices also will provide better and more timely information to field staff as they conduct their work. This should result in improved productivity and fewer errors.
- Mailing a second questionnaire to households that do not respond to the initial mailout. Research by the program has shown a targeted second mailing to have significant capability for increasing mail response rates, thus lowering field follow-up workloads and costs.
- Increasing data quality for all population groups through improved questionnaire wording and instructions, especially when collecting data about race and Hispanic origin.
- Increasing within-household coverage for all groups and areas through improved questionnaire wording and instructions regarding residence rules.
- Implementing methodological improvements we have developed to collect data for persons who live in group quarters.

To do these things successfully, procedures must be fully tested under census-like conditions and refined well in advance of Census Day, April 1, 2010. This required a sustained, multi-year effort of integrated planning, development, testing, revising, and retesting of all the many procedures needed to complete a successful census. Without those efforts (completed between 2002 and 2008), the nation would have been left with a 2010 Census that improves data timeliness and relevance (as a result of implementing the ACS) and geographic accuracy (as a result of the completed MTEP efforts), but at a greatly expanded cost (compared to Census 2000) and with no serious reduction in operational risk or improvement in coverage accuracy.

Using the ACS to collect detailed characteristics data allows the Census Bureau to simplify and improve upon the once-a-decade constitutionally mandated effort to count the population and collect only the basic characteristics data needed for apportionment and redistricting. This will substantially reduce the amount of paper required. For example, the long-form itself accounted for about half of all the paper used in Census 2000 and its size (about 45 pages) increased production difficulties. Not having a long-form greatly simplifies printing, assembly, and mailing activities. Additionally, focusing on enumeration enables the Census Bureau to take full advantage of state-of-the-art technology to streamline data collection and processing activities. For example, enumerators conducting non-response follow up interviews can use a handheld computer that enables fast and accurate collection of short-form 2010 Census data with less paper. Less paper translates into simpler, faster data processing that substantially reduces workloads. In addition, the use of handheld computers will allow us to take maximum advantage of mailing a second questionnaire to nonresponding households. This is because we can electronically update work assignments on the handheld computers to reflect late mail returns. This was not possible in the paper-based environment of previous decennial censuses. As a result, for example, in Census 2000 we conducted over 4 million unnecessary nonresponse follow-up (NRFU) interviews with households that had mailed back a completed questionnaire (but after the date we had to prepare the paper NRFU assignment listings).

Implementing the three fundamental components of this reengineering effort will enable the 2010 Decennial Census Program to meet the goals of improving the relevance and timeliness of census long-form data, reducing operational risk, improving the accuracy of census coverage, and containing costs.

At the outset of the reengineering effort in 2001, the Census Bureau estimated that by taking advantage of opportunities offered by the existence of the ACS and the MAF/TIGER modernization program, we would be able to reengineer the short-form-only 2010 Census component of the program in such a way as to produce estimated savings for that component of \$2.88 billion. Those savings were, in turn, sufficient to pay for the development and implementation of both the ACS and the MAF/TIGER modernization program components and still produce a net overall program savings estimated at \$455 million (compared to the cost of just repeating the overall design and approach used for Census 2000)

After factoring in appropriations for FY 2002 through FY 2007, the President's Budget request for FY 2008, and ongoing programmatic enhancements or changes due to new requirements, the estimated life cycle cost for the 2010 Decennial Census Program now stands at \$11.546 billion (in nominal dollars). The increase in this amount since last year (\$20 million) is mostly due to

factors beyond the control of the Census Bureau. Three factors account for the most of this increase—(1) higher estimated mileage costs (48.8 cents/mile compared to the 44 cents /mile we previously had estimated) that we will have to pay to temporary employees in FY 2009 and FY 2010; (2) our latest projection for the cost to rent space field offices (\$62.23 per sq. ft. in FY 2009 and \$54.82 per sq ft. in FY 2010) compared to our previous estimate of \$33.08 per sq ft) given new security requirements and the unanticipated growth in real estate costs); and a new estimate of the number of housing units (133.8 million compared to 129.9 million) that will exist by 2010 (which translates into workload increases for many activities).

It should be noted that these additional estimated costs would need to be included no matter what the design for the 2010 Census, so would need to be factored into any comparison of estimated costs to previous census costs.

To provide a comparison to previous decennial census efforts, the following table displays life cycle costs for the previous four decades compared to the current estimated cost of the 2010 Decennial Census Program. To standardize comparisons, costs are shown in constant 2010 dollars. The table also displays these figures on a unit cost basis in order to remove the effects of workload differences due to population growth.

**Life Cycle Decennial Census Program Costs 1970-2010**  
(constant 2010 dollars<sup>1</sup>)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 (estimated)
Cost in Constant 2010 Dollars (billions of dollars) <sup>1</sup>	\$1.0	\$2.6	\$4.1	\$8.2	\$11.8
Percentage Increase in Cost Compared to Previous Census	--	160.0%	57.7%	100.0%	43.9%
Housing Units <sup>2</sup> (millions)	69.5	89.5	103.5	117.5	133.8
Cost Per Housing Unit (dollars)	\$14.39	\$29.05	\$39.61	\$69.79	\$88.19
Percentage Increase in Unit Cost Compared to Previous Census	--	101.9%	36.4%	76.2%	26.4%

<sup>1</sup>Year 2010 dollars calculated using the Chained Price Index contained in the Historical Tables volume of the FY 2008 Budget of the United States Government. All years from 1964 through 2013 inflated/deflated to constant 2010 dollars.

<sup>2</sup>Includes Puerto Rico and Island Areas (as do costs). Note that previous versions of this table used housing unit figures from a GAO report of December 2001 (GAO-02-31), but this and future versions will use official Census Bureau HU figures and estimates for the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. For 2010, this incorporates a recent, revised Census Bureau estimate.

As the figures in this table illustrate, even after factoring out the effects of inflation and growth in the population, the cost of conducting censuses increases with each subsequent cycle. Several factors that are independent of programmatic methodology contribute to this phenomenon. For example, a desire for accurate coverage of a growing and increasingly diverse population adds complexity to each census. Also, experience reveals that people have become more resistant to answering surveys and providing information to the government. Adding to these difficulties is increased immigration and its diversity of languages and cultures,

which creates challenges in maintaining a wholly inclusive census. Factors such as these lead to an expectation for increased costs for the 2010 Census over the 2000 Census, regardless of the design.

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 table shows that the reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program also will be significantly less costly than historical trends would project. This pattern also holds when comparing unit costs. For example, the average percentage increase in unit cost for the three previous census cycles was 71.5%. If applied to the unit cost for Census 2000, this straight-line projection would produce an estimated unit cost for the 2010 Census cycle of \$119.67 per housing unit, and thus an estimated total cost of \$16.0 billion. If the largest increase in unit cost for the three previous cycles (101.9% from 1970 to 1980) were used, it would produce an estimated unit cost for 2010 of \$140.90 per housing unit and thus an estimated total cost of \$18.9 billion. Both of these trend-line estimates (\$16.0 billion and \$18.9 billion) are significantly higher than the actual projection of \$11.8 billion as measured in constant 2010 dollars (\$11.5 billion in nominal year dollars).

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*Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
Increase for FY 2009  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

*Activity:* Demographic statistics programs  
*Subactivity:* 2010 Decennial census program

	<u>2009 Base</u>		<u>2009 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Pos./BA	2,510	\$800,934	3,244	\$2,143,149	734	\$1,342,215
FTE/Obl.	4,478	808,934	16,739	2,143,149	12,261	1,342,215

**Introduction**

**2010 Decennial Census Program**

(+734 permanent positions; +12,261 FTE; +\$1,342,215,000)

The request for FY 2009 will sustain efforts to build on the Census Bureau's accomplishments so far this decade in reengineering the 2010 Decennial Census Program. Those efforts and successes in turn are built on experience and lessons learned from prior censuses, a decade of research for the American Community Survey (ACS), and more than two decades of experience in building, maintaining, and improving our geographic reference files. A more detailed discussion of the 2010 Decennial Census Program reengineering effort can be found in Exhibit 12.

The Census Bureau is at the beginning of a replan of one of the Field Data Collection Automation (FDCA) contract, which could result in an overall increase in the life cycle cost of the Decennial Census. The replan is partly a result of a Dress Rehearsal that was delayed and reduced in scope. The Census Bureau will not know the final impact until the replan is complete, so the impact is not reflected in this document. The Census Bureau will continue to update the Congress as FDCA cost estimates become available. The goal of the replan is to incorporate final requirements into the contract while containing costs and mitigating risks to the 2010 Census as much as possible.

**Statement of Need:**

In order to meet the nation's ever-expanding needs for social, demographic, and geographic information, the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau have developed a multi-year effort to completely modernize and reengineer the 2010 Decennial Census Program. The reengineered effort consists of three highly integrated components: ACS, MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program (MTEP), and 2010 Census. Sufficient funding will enable the Census Bureau to take advantage of technological innovations to reflect counts and characteristics of the U.S. population more accurately, to produce more timely data products about that population, and to build on the significant investments already made this decade in the reengineering effort.

*FY 2009 will be the fifth year of data collection for the American Community Survey.*

*Having completed enhancements to the TIGER (geographic reference file) database for all 3,232 counties in the U.S. and Puerto Rico in 2008, the Census Bureau is positioned to continue significant work in FY 2009 leading to the 2010 decennial census.*

- After more than a decade of research and testing, the ACS began nationwide data collection during the 2nd quarter of FY 2005 at its full sample size of 250,000 addresses per month. The complete sample, including Group Quarters, began data collection for the first time in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of FY 2006. FY 2009 will be the fifth year of ACS data collection.
- Ongoing support for the ACS will allow the Census Bureau to continue publishing detailed social and economic data every year for all places with a population of 65,000 or more. Additionally, beginning in 2008 the ACS published measures of change between 2006 and 2007 and will continue to publish annual change measures every year thereafter.
- Beginning in 2008 and every year thereafter, three years of data are combined to make annual estimates for all places with a population of 20,000 or more.
- Beginning in 2010 and every year thereafter, five years of data are combined to make annual estimates for all places and tracts (small statistical subdivisions of counties or county equivalents). In 2010, ACS will combine data from 2005 to 2009 to produce information on the population comparable in content and reliability to decennial long-form data.
- The MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project will be completed for the initial cycle of all U.S. counties as of FY 2008. Work on a second cycle of street centerline realignment will continue as planned for counties that were realigned very early in the program. Also, the Community Address Updating System (CAUS) ramps up in FY 2009 after having been temporarily suspended in FY 2008 due to budget priorities.

*As we reach the culmination of the research, testing, and development of a reengineered "short-form only" 2010 Census, major operations for the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal will be completed, and major operations for the 2010 Census itself will be underway.*

- 2010 Census efforts in FY 2009 center on completing Dress Rehearsal operations and assessments; conducting several major operations for the 2010 Census itself (including the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA), Address Canvassing, and the beginning of Group Quarters Validation); making final preparations for the conduct of other major 2010 Census operations; opening, equipping, and staffing a subset of Local Census Offices (150 Early LCOs); conducting major components of the Integrated Communications plan (including hiring of regional partnership specialists, other outreach and promotion efforts, and beginning to purchase 2010 Census advertising; opening and equipping Paper Data Centers (PDCs); continuing other major contracting efforts related to the Field Data collection Automation (FDCA), Decennial Response Integration Systems (DRIS), and Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS) contracts; and continuing the overall management and integration of development and implementation efforts for the 2010 Census.

## AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

### Schedule of Key Milestones:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Continue ACS and release products for most geographic areas of 250,000 or greater population.	Continue ACS and release products for geographic areas and population groups of 65,000 or greater.	Continue ACS and release products for geographic areas and population groups of 65,000 or greater.	Continue ACS and release products for geographic areas and population groups of 20,000 or greater.	Continue ACS and release products for geographic areas and population groups of 20,000 or greater.	Continue ACS and release first set of products for geographic areas of all sizes plus census tracts.	Continue ACS and release products for geographic areas of all sizes plus census tracts.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 was the first year with full implementation of the household sample for the ACS—the ACS was in every county nationwide. In FY 2006, funds were appropriated to continue the fully implemented household sample and to implement the Group Quarters and Methods Panel elements of the ACS. The Group Quarters activities were continued in FY 2007 and FY 2008. The FY 2007 budget continued the Methods Panel; however the FY 2008 appropriation eliminated all methods panel funding. The FY 2009 budget request provides funds necessary to continue the fully implemented ACS, which will eliminate the need for a long form in the 2010 Census and provide necessary data every year instead of once a decade as in the past. The Budget includes a request for full funding for the Methods Panel program.

### Life Cycle Cost Change:

As described below we are requesting an additional \$11.3 million per year (plus inflation) beginning in FY 2009 to fund the ACS Methods Panel, covering both the testing of methods for increasing survey and operational efficiencies as well as conducting activities and projects related to developing and improving ACS questionnaire content and materials to improve item non-response and/or data quality.

The charts on the following two pages present the FY 2009 request by budget category and by object class.

**American Community Survey (1,125 permanent positions; 1,868 FTE; \$196,978,000)**

<b>American Community Survey by Budget Category – FY 2009 (obligations in thousands)</b>			
<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>Base</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Initial Mail Collection</i>	\$40,229	\$0	\$40,229
<i>Telephone Nonresponse Follow-Up</i>	17,801	0	17,801
<i>Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-Up</i>	75,794	0	75,794
<i>Puerto Rico</i>	3,440	0	3,440
<i>Group Quarters Data Collection</i>	14,770	0	14,770
<i>IT Infrastructure</i>	5,356	0	5,356
<i>Data Processing, Weighting, and Review</i>	14,244	0	14,244
<i>Data Dissemination</i>	8,220	0	8,220
<i>Partnership and Outreach</i>	2,278	0	2,278
<i>Project Management</i>	3,569	0	3,569
<i>Methods Panel</i>	0	11,277	11,277
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$185,701</b>	<b>\$11,277</b>	<b>\$196,978</b>

**American Community Survey by Object Class – FY 2009**  
(obligations in thousands)

Object Class	Base	Program Change	Total
<i>Full Time Permanent</i>	\$65,653	\$4,022	\$69,675
<i>Other Than Full Time Permanent</i>	28,943	1,687	30,630
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	1,361	57	1,418
<i>Total Personnel Compensation</i>	95,957	5,766	101,723
<i>Personnel Benefits</i>	18,201	1,099	19,300
<i>Benefits for Former Personnel</i>	259	16	275
<i>Travel</i>	12,565	493	13,058
<i>Transportation of Things</i>	1,002	29	1,031
<i>Rental Payments to GSA</i>	7,671	447	8,118
<i>Rental Payments to Others</i>	0	0	0
<i>Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous</i>	13,234	509	13,743
<i>Printing and Reproduction</i>	3,088	75	3,163
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	12,088	1,604	13,692
<i>Other Services</i>	2,703	288	2,991
<i>Purchase of Goods from Government Accounts.</i>	6,414	353	6,767
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</i>	1,836	107	1,943
<i>Research and Development Contracts</i>	74	3	77
<i>Medical Care</i>	0	0	0
<i>Operation &amp; Maintenance of Equipment</i>	3,192	275	3,467
<i>Subsistence and Support of Persons</i>	610	52	662
<i>Supplies</i>	2,129	85	2,214
<i>Equipment</i>	4,678	76	4,754
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$185,701</b>	<b>\$11,277</b>	<b>\$196,978</b>

## **FY 2009 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:**

*Initial Mail Collection (\$40,229,000 BA/Obligations):* This activity covers printing, postage, and mailing to approximately 250,000 households every month. The mailing operation includes a pre-notice letter, the questionnaire, a reminder postcard, and a second questionnaire if required. It is estimated that a second mailing will be required for approximately 70 percent of the households. Approximately 50 percent of households will respond by mail. Those questionnaires will be checked-in and the data captured. In addition, this activity includes telephone follow-up for responding households whose questionnaires are not complete. About one-third of the responding households will require this telephone follow-up. All activities are completed from the Census Bureau's National Processing Center using well-trained, permanent staff.

- The ACS control system tracks and monitors every case through the multiple mail interviews, the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI), and the Computer-Assisted Personal Visit Interviews (CAPI), which are described below. The control system is very sophisticated and includes the capability to remove late mail receipts assigned to CATI or CAPI within 24 hours of receipt of the late mail return to avoid unnecessary interview time by telephone center or field staff and to minimize respondent burden.
- The Census Bureau monitors the components of the mail operation to ensure quality. Standard reviews are incorporated into the mailing assembly to identify and correct errors.
- The Census Bureau monitors the completed questionnaire check-in and data capture to ensure quality. In addition, the Census Bureau works to find less expensive, faster, and highly accurate strategies to capture the data on the questionnaires returned in the mail.
- The Census Bureau quickly reviews all mail returns for completeness and improves data quality by telephoning households missing needed information to explain the importance of the data and help the respondents complete the missing items.

*Telephone Nonresponse Follow-Up (\$17,801,000 BA/Obligations):* For approximately one million households per year that fail to return their questionnaire, a telephone number can be identified. Telephone non-response follow-up operations are conducted from the three Census Bureau telephone centers in the United States for these households. Costs include personnel, telephone charges,

### **Unit Cost Estimates**

#### **Initial Mail Collection:**

*\$40,229,000/3,000,000 households=\$13.41/household*

#### **Telephone Nonresponse Follow-up**

*(unit cost per household that fails to respond)*

*\$17,801,000/1,000,000 households=\$17.80/household*

#### **Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-up**

*(unit cost per household that needs a personal visit)*

*\$75,794,000/480,000 households=\$157.90/household*

#### **Group Quarters:**

*(unit cost per personal interview conducted)*

*\$14,770,000/195,000 interviews=\$75.74/interview*

supervision, monitoring for quality purposes and maintenance, and maintenance of the telephone system and the automated data collection instrument.

- The Census Bureau maintains the high quality of data collection through continual improvement and quality control. ACS procedures require systematic monitoring of all interviewers to ensure adherence to interviewing standards and policies. Interviewers are retrained and assisted in improving when problems are observed. Refresher training is provided to all staff to ensure that quality remains high.
- Research continues to improve the acquisition of telephone numbers, which in turn, improves the production of CATI. CATI is a less expensive mode of data collection than personal visit interviewing, and the Census Bureau continually works to keep the number of cases for this operation as high as possible.
- The Census Bureau will continue to maintain a significant staff of CATI interviewers who are bilingual in Spanish and English to accommodate Spanish-speaking households.

*Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-Up (\$75,794,000 BA/Obligations):* This activity includes personal follow-up visits to approximately 480,000 households. Costs are for field staff, regional office staff, travel, mileage, and quality control. This activity requires about 3,500 Field Representatives (FRs) spread across every county and tribal government area in the United States. The FRs report to the Census Bureau's twelve, permanent Regional Offices (ROs) and are supervised by experienced, permanent supervisory FRs.

- The Census Bureau continues to collect data from all 3,141 counties throughout the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii. The ACS continues to be the only Census Bureau survey that collects information in many of these counties.
- The Census Bureau continues to work to maintain the high quality of data collection through continual improvement and training. A successful CAPI process is the key to a high response rate since this is the final opportunity to obtain interviews from households that otherwise had not responded. The staff is well trained through a series of monthly home-study exercises and instructional memoranda, structured observations by senior staff, re-interview of the interviewers' work, and access to the permanent, senior staff to resolve problems that arise.

*Puerto Rico (\$3,440,000 BA/Obligations):* This activity covers all activities for data collection for a sample of 36,000 households, including printing and mailing to 30,000 households with mailable addresses across the 78 county-type areas in Puerto Rico and attempting to interview approximately 7,000 non-response follow-up cases by telephone, an estimate based on historical non-response rates. It also covers conducting personal visits with approximately 15,000 households. The survey is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey to avoid confusion and improve response.

- The Puerto Rico Community Survey is the first Census Bureau demographic survey to be completed on a regular basis in Puerto Rico. This presents many challenges, such as maintaining an experienced interviewer workforce. However, this survey will provide invaluable data on Puerto Rico every year between the decennial censuses for the first time.
- The Census Bureau maintains questionnaires and automated interview tools specific to Puerto Rico. Although the questionnaire for Puerto Rico is almost identical to the questionnaire for the United States, there are important differences. A few response categories have been modified to refer to “Born in Puerto Rico or the United States,” for example. This requires modification of the paper questionnaire, the CATI instrument, the CAPI instrument, and all associated instructions and training materials (in addition to translation into Spanish). Through the mail interviewing, CATI, and CAPI processes, the Census Bureau must track the Puerto Rico survey cases separately to ensure the proper materials are used. This is similar in complexity to having a separate survey.

*Group Quarters Data Collection (\$14,770,000 Obligations):* This activity covers the ongoing collection of data from a representative sample of people living in Group Quarters (GQs) from across the country and in Puerto Rico. The GQ component of the ACS consists of two parts: the facility questionnaire and the individual questionnaire collected through personal visit and interview. While each part may be thought of as a separate survey, both are important to a successful outcome with high quality data on GQ.

- The ACS must continually update a universe file of all GQs throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico. The ACS uses the Census 2000 list as the foundation and keeps it up-to-date by adding new GQs through basic survey processes. The ACS will continually work to improve the universe file throughout the decade.
- The ACS also must maintain the quality and integrity of the data collected in GQs. Senior Field Representatives (SFRs) and the RO staff oversee the operations, correct any mistakes, ensure timeliness, and maintain the quality of the operation, thus ensuring the procedures are followed correctly and the data are of high quality.

*IT Infrastructure (\$5,356,000 BA/Obligations):* This activity funds ongoing replacement and maintenance charges for laptops used in field work and the procurement and maintenance of computer equipment needed for the data processing activities.

*Data Processing, Weighting and Review (\$14,244,000 BA/Obligations):* 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.

- The Census Bureau will publish the 2008 ACS data for all areas of the U.S. and Puerto Rico within eight months of the end of data collection. Timeliness is an important aspect of the quality of data estimates. The goal of the ACS is to publish the data by the summer following the end of the calendar year. This activity supports that goal by providing the funds to edit and statistically weight the data needed as input into the data products system. The data provides an adequate sample size to publish all geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. Beginning in 2008, combined data from 2005 – 2007 will be used to make annual estimates for all places with a population of 20,000 or more.
- The Census Bureau continues to refine the methodology for selecting the sample, weighting the data estimates, and calculating the variances for ACS estimates. Each estimate in scheduled ACS products is published with a measure of reliability.
- The Census Bureau continues to research better ways to include small population groups in the sample.
- The Census Bureau continues to develop new and innovative methodologies for editing the data and providing responses for missing data that draw upon as much information as possible.

*Data Dissemination (\$8,220,000 BA/Obligations):* This activity includes developing all specifications and completing all computer processing to create data tabulations and data products. 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, and profile reports. 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 more products than the decennial census long form historically did, creating far too much data for our statisticians to review and approve using traditional methods. The ACS has already begun developing statistical computer tools/methods to identify anomalies in the estimates, thereby helping to focus and improve the review of the estimates. Work and refinement of the automated review tools will continue in FY 2009.

- The ACS also provides support for the ongoing activities of the American FactFinder, the Census Bureau's system for disseminating a full array of data products via the Internet.

*Partnership and Outreach (\$2,278,000BA/Obligations):* This activity provides funding for support of the Census Bureau advisory committees, which provide advice to improve all aspects of the ACS. It also supports operational assistance, communications, and responses to a wide variety of data user needs and requests.

*Project Management (\$3,569,000BA/Obligations):* This activity includes management of all ACS activities, 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 integrity and high quality of the ACS. Project management staff develop schedules for all operations, ensure compliance with the scheduled dates, and, if necessary, intervene and modify operations where problems are identified.

*Methods Panel (\$11,277,000 BA/Obligations):* This category provides full funding for the Methods Panel, which includes two distinct components of research, testing, and evaluations.

The first includes projects aimed at reducing various sources of non-sampling error, with the goal of improving overall data quality and achieving survey efficiencies. The second includes pre-testing and field testing of any new content proposed for the ACS, as well as revisions to the current questions.

- The first track of research in the 2009 Methods Panel will focus on testing methods for increasing survey and operational efficiencies with the goal of improving data quality. We will evaluate alternative methods or procedures that could potentially reduce the overall survey cost or significantly improve the quality of the data. This track of the 2009 Methods Panel also covers the planning for the FY 2010 tests.
- The second track of research includes three phases of work: 1) content development; 2) field test planning and implementation; and 3) evaluation and recommendations. Content development covers the development of questions for pre-testing, conducting the cognitive interviews (pre-test), redesigning instruments to accommodate additions, deletions, and changes and recommending versions of test questions to go into the field test. The field test will include the same three modes of data collection as the ACS: mail, CATI and CAPI. Additionally, the field test will include planning for a short, continuous content re-interview in order to have the evaluative information needed to assess the quality of the data, especially reliability. The last phase includes data analysis and development of the final content recommendations.

**Benefits:**

The ACS collects detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an on-going 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 to ensure widespread use of the yearly data tabulations the ACS produces throughout the decade. This process allows federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, not the situation six or more years ago, and will allow the Census Bureau 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 ACS—supported by a complete and accurate address system—will simplify the 2010 Census design, resulting in improvements in both coverage and data quality.

**MAF/TIGER ENHANCEMENTS PROGRAM**

**Schedule of Key Milestones:**

<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Continue MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (completed 623 more counties)	Continue MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (complete 700 more counties)	Continue MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (completed 737 more counties)	Complete MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project for 2010 Census (complete final 320 counties)	Ongoing maintenance of MAF/TIGER for 2010 Census	Ongoing maintenance of MAF/TIGER for 2010 Census
Continue work to develop COTS-based MAF/TIGER processing environment	Complete work to develop COTS-based MAF/TIGER processing environment				

With the success of two major program objectives of MTEP (road centerline realignment and modernization of the MAF and TIGER databases), the Census Bureau is positioned to continue significant work leading to the 2010 decennial census.

Work on our multi-year effort to collect and correct the locations of streets and other geographic information required to support ACS and 2010 Census operations will be complete for the initial cycle of all U.S. counties as of FY 2008. In FY 2009, MTEP funding decreases markedly for the Street Center Line Correction objective because realignment work will focus on a smaller second cycle of road centerline correction for counties that were completed very early in the program. The work on these early cycle counties will allow us to update the road network to a more recent vintage that includes new streets and roads constructed since realignment started at the beginning of the decade. FY 2009 second cycle updates will increase the accuracy and efficiency of many 2010 Census field operations, including the largest operation, Nonresponse Follow-up.

The Community Address Updating System (CAUS) objective will return in FY 2009, having been suspended in FY 2008. The 2009 CAUS program will focus on re-establishment of CAUS infrastructure and planning for the continuous maintenance of the MAF, particularly in non-urban communities in the U.S., to support the ACS and other surveys beyond the 2010 Census.

The following charts present the FY 2009 request by budget category and by object class.

**MAF/TIGER Enhancements (131 permanent positions; 116 FTE; \$ 18,344,000):**

<b>MAF/TIGER Enhancements by Budget Category – FY 2009</b>			
<b>(obligations in thousands)</b>			
<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>Base</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Street Center Line Location Correction</i>	\$42,551	(\$39,016)	\$3,535
<i>Modern Processing Environment</i>	0	0	0
<i>Geographic Partnership Programs</i>	6,694	(805)	5,889
<i>Community Address Updating System</i>	0	3,032	3,032
<i>Evaluations</i>	5,774	114	5,888
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>\$55,019</b>	<b>(\$36,675)</b>	<b>\$18,344</b>

<b>MAF/TIGER ENHANCEMENT by Object Class – FY 2009</b> (obligations in thousands)			
<b>Object Class</b>	<b>Base</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Full Time Permanent</i>	\$11,729	(\$2,192)	\$9,537
<i>Other Than Full Time Permanent</i>	243	(99)	144
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	214	(56)	158
<i>Total Personnel Compensation</i>	12,186	(2,347)	9,839
<i>Personnel Benefits</i>	2,620	(524)	2,096
<i>Benefits for Former Personnel</i>	33	(7)	26
<i>Travel</i>	327	(111)	216
<i>Transportation of Things</i>	12	(2)	10
<i>Rental Payments to GSA</i>	909	(236)	673
<i>Rental Payments to Others</i>	0	0	0
<i>Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous</i>	483	(107)	376
<i>Printing and Reproduction</i>	11	(2)	9
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	35,607	(32,656)	2,951
<i>Other Services</i>	441	(84)	357
<i>Purchase of Goods from Government Accounts.</i>	1,047	(370)	677
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</i>	219	(57)	162
<i>Research and Development Contracts</i>	7	0	7
<i>Medical Care</i>	0	0	0
<i>Operation &amp; Maintenance of Equipment</i>	523	(79)	444
<i>Subsistence and Support of Persons</i>	9	(2)	7
<i>Supplies</i>	187	(57)	130
<i>Equipment</i>	398	(34)	364
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$55,019</b>	<b>(\$36,675)</b>	<b>\$18,344</b>

## **FY 2009 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:**

*Street Center Line Location Correction (\$3,535,000 BA/Obligations):* Having completed initial realignment of street centerlines in FY 2008, the Census Bureau will continue on a smaller scale using state, county, local, and tribal Geographic Information System (GIS) files to correct the locations of streets and other geographic information required to support ACS and 2010 Census operations. All realignment work will focus on a second cycle of road centerline correction for counties that were realigned very early in the program. The work on these second-cycle counties will further assist field staff to locate themselves accurately along every street and in relation to other map features, and ensure assignment of each housing unit and group quarters address to the correct census block. Having correct street locations is a necessary enhancement to improve the efficiency of 2010 Census and ACS field operations.

*Geographic Partnership Programs (\$5,889,000 BA/Obligations):* In FY 2009, the Census Bureau will continue implementation of computerized tools that allow state, local, and tribal governments to provide updates electronically, rather than forcing them to use paper products, such as maps. This will help ensure current and correct boundaries for all data tabulations and a current and complete address list for use by all censuses and household surveys managed by the Census Bureau.

*Community Address Updating System (CAUS) (\$3,032,000 BA/Obligations):* CAUS returns in FY 2009, having been suspended in FY 2008. Funding will support work on re-establishment of CAUS staffing and infrastructure and planning for post-2009 maintenance of the MAF. We will develop sample selection methods and rebuild infrastructure for providing updates to the Census MAF/TIGER database for non-urban communities in the U.S. We expect data collection to resume during 2010.

*Evaluations (\$5,888,000 BA/Obligations):* In FY 2009, the Census Bureau will implement the fifth in a series of periodic MAF/TIGER evaluation studies to document the current status of the MAF in comparison to its completeness at the end of Census 2000 and to identify areas that require further corrective action.

**Benefits:**

The MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program will collect and correct the locations of streets and other geographic information required to support ACS and 2010 Census operations by bringing them into alignment with global positioning system (GPS) coordinates. Corrected locations will be incorporated into the current processing environment, which is based on commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) products and GIS software products. In addition to the great benefits of these improvements to the Nation's geographic information infrastructure, this will allow the 2010 Census to utilize GPS-equipped handheld computers and make major improvements in the business process for data collection.

Ongoing geographic partnership programs, coupled with technological improvements, such as the use of GPS, will help to reduce or eliminate the address duplication and incorrect housing unit and group quarters location problems that hampered Census 2000. Procedures will be streamlined and many of the duplicates that may arise during address list updating and validation will be resolved quickly and easily through geospatial comparisons. The field staff will be equipped with a more comprehensive, accurate, timely, and spatially correct geographic database—one of the best predictors of a successful data collection effort. They will be able to use GIS technology (with GPS capability) to guide them to the correct units and record the locations of both new addresses and new streets. Use of this technology will increase enumerator efficiency, facilitate identification of duplicate addresses, eliminate location errors, and reduce fieldwork—the most expensive component of any census.

An updated and enhanced TIGER database with GPS coordinates 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.

## 2010 CENSUS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Close out and analyze 2004 Census Test					
Conduct <b>2005 National Census Test</b>	Complete conducting and begin analysis of 2005 National Census Test	Complete analysis of 2005 National Census Test			
Prepare for and begin operations for 2006 Census Test	<b>2006 Census Test</b>	Close out and analyze 2006 Census Test			
	Start detailed preparations and early operations for 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal	Finish preparations and continue early operations for 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal	<b>2008 Census Dress Rehearsal</b>	Close out and analyze 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal	
Ongoing planning, testing, and development for Dress Rehearsal and 2010 Census	Ongoing planning, testing, and development for Dress Rehearsal and 2010 Census	Make final decisions on questionnaire content; begin early operations for 2010 Census	Continue preparations and early operations for the 2010 Census	Complete preparations and continue operations for 2010 Census	<b>2010 Census</b>

Work continues towards completing our multi-year program (that began in FY 2002) of integrated planning, development, and testing to completely restructure the management and conduct of the 2010 Census. Efforts in FY 2009 (described in more detail below) center on completing Dress Rehearsal operations and assessments; conducting several major operations for the 2010 Census itself (including LUCA, Address Canvassing, and the beginning of Group Quarters Validation); making final preparations for the conduct of other major 2010 Census operations; opening, equipping, and staffing a subset of Local Census Offices (150 Early LCOs); conducting major components of the Integrated Communications plan (including hiring of regional partnership specialists, other outreach and

promotion efforts, and beginning to purchase 2010 Census advertising); opening and equipping Paper Data Centers (PDCs); continuing other major contracting efforts related to Field Data Collection Automation (FDCA), Decennial Response Integration Systems (DRIS), and Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS) contracts; and continuing the overall management and integration of development and implementation efforts for the 2010 Census.

Relative to our previous outyear profile, we have experienced cost growth in FY 2009 and savings in the outyears. The net effect of this is that the total life cycle increase is only \$19.7 million. FY 2009 increases include an earlier schedule for some activities and an increase in the number of Early LCOs to accomplish Address Canvassing, and other increases. Some of the specific changes are reflected in the requests for the various budget categories below, but some result from factors that cut across multiple frameworks. For example, the estimated number of housing units has increased affecting the workload and cost for many activities. Similarly, the mileage reimbursement rates have increased, which affects the estimated cost for multiple operations.

**Schedule of Key Milestones:**

**2010 Decennial Census Program Milestones**

<i>Preparatory Activities for 2010 Census</i>	
Aug 2007	LUCA Invitation Letters Mailed to Eligible Governmental Units
Jan 2008	Begin Opening Regional Census Centers (RCCs)
Oct 2008	Begin Opening Local Census Offices (150 Early LCO's)
Apr 2009	Begin Address Canvassing
Sep 2009	Begin Group Quarters Validation
Feb 2010	Begin Delivery of 2010 Census Questionnaires to Households
<i>Data Collection, Processing, and Tabulation</i>	
Apr 1, 2010	Census Day
Apr 2010	Begin Nonresponse Follow-up
Dec 2010	Deliver Apportionment Counts to President
Mar 2011	Complete Delivery of Redistricting Data to the States
Jun 2012	Complete Release of All Data Products
Sep 2013	Complete Research, Evaluation, and Experiments Program

The following tables present the FY 2009 request by budget category and by object class.

**2010 Census (1989 Permanent positions; 14,755 FTE; \$1,927,827,000):**

<b>2010 Census by Budget Category – FY 2009 (obligations in thousands)</b>			
<b>Budget Category</b>	<b>Base</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Program Development and Management</i>	\$3,047	\$399	\$3,446
<i>Content, Questionnaires, and Products</i>	33,808	147,009	180,817
<i>Field Data Collection and Support Systems</i>	282,698	1,104,739	1,387,437
<i>Automated Data Collection, Systems, and Data Capture</i>	153,211	149,552	302,763
<i>Census Design, Methodology and Evaluation</i>	42,843	7,892	50,735
<i>Census Test and Dress Rehearsal Implementation</i>	44,607	(41,978)	2,629
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>\$560,214</b>	<b>\$1,367,613</b>	<b>\$1,927,827</b>

**2010 Census by Object Class –FY 2009**  
(obligations in thousands)

<b>Object Class</b>	<b>Base</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Full Time Permanent</i>	100,699	39,941	140,640
<i>Other Than Full Time Permanent</i>	61,456	398,853	460,309
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	4,112	1,906	6,018
<b><i>Total Personnel Compensation</i></b>	<b>166,267</b>	<b>440,700</b>	<b>606,967</b>
<i>Personnel Benefits</i>	35,817	54,570	90,387
<i>Benefits for Former Personnel</i>	1,649	(820)	829
<i>Travel</i>	13,958	55,498	69,456
<i>Transportation of Things</i>	352	14,003	14,355
<i>Rental Payments to GSA</i>	21,396	67,429	88,825
<i>Rental Payments to Others</i>	0	0	0
<i>Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous</i>	4,538	11,595	16,133
<i>Printing and Reproduction</i>	5,231	156,021	161,252
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	200,490	(3,405)	197,085
<i>Other Services</i>	69,199	498,796	567,995
<i>Purchase of Goods from Govt Accounts.</i>	9,736	9,903	19,639
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</i>	2,103	212	2,315
<i>Research and Development Contracts</i>	11,739	(7,355)	4,384
<i>Medical Care</i>	0	0	0
<i>Operation &amp; Maintenance of Equipment</i>	7,005	(854)	6,151
<i>Subsistence and Support of Persons</i>	77	17	94
<i>Supplies</i>	2,677	57,279	59,956
<i>Equipment</i>	7,980	14,024	22,004
<b><i>Total</i></b>	<b>\$560,214</b>	<b>\$1,367,613</b>	<b>\$1,927,827</b>

## **FY 2009 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:**

*Program Development and Management (\$3,446,000 BA/Obligations):* Funding in this category supports overall coordination of the final development and implementation of the 2010 Census and continued integration of that program components with the American Community Survey and the MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program. Specifically, funding covers the significant task of monitoring and coordinating the efforts of multiple Census Bureau divisions and offices in updating and managing a detailed integrated census schedule; maintenance of operational and system requirements; managing changes to the baseline; issues resolution and management; and program-level risk management. It also supports overall management functions, such as budget formulation, presentation, and execution; interactions with oversight activities by the 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 (\$180,817,000 BA/Obligations):* Funding in this category supports efforts towards completing the public use forms across all data collection modes planned for 2010 and functions related to the delivery of paper questionnaires, such as coordination with the U.S. Postal Service, printing and mailing of forms, and the mailing of replacement forms. Specifically, in FY 2009, these efforts encompass the following:

- Completing the development of all public use forms for the 2010 Census. This includes implementing software systems used to design all 2010 Census questionnaires, language guides, bilingual questionnaires, and other public use forms that will be used for the 2010 Census.
- Contractors will begin printing and assembling 2010 Census questionnaires, mailing packages, and other forms. They also will begin address labeling initial mailout packages. In conjunction with these contracts, the Census Bureau will deploy an independent quality control system.

In FY 2009 we estimate we will need to print over 625 million documents, including over 140 million advance letters, over 108 million English language mailout/mailback questionnaires, over 13 million bilingual (Spanish/English) mailout/mailback questionnaires, over 45 million mailout/mailback replacement questionnaires, and over 119 million reminder post cards. The remaining 200 million documents cover 21 other types of documents, including Privacy Act Notices, U/L questionnaires, Notice of Visit forms, Foreign Language questionnaires, and Be Counted questionnaires.

- Completing activities related to translation of forms and other materials to be used in the 2010 Census (both stateside and in Puerto Rico) and preparing translations of forms and other materials to be used for the 2010 Island Areas censuses.
- Continuing the planning, consultation, and partnerships with the individual state governors, secretaries of state, and legislatures to determine what decennial census data are needed to re-draw state legislative and congressional districts as required by P.L. 94-171; continuing to analyze submissions from state governments; and implementing the Voting Districts phase of these efforts by processing participating states' voting district plans and block boundary suggestions. We also will work with these partners to review the prototype data product and geographic product prepared from the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal.
- Completing planning efforts for the 2010 Census Count Review operation.
- Beginning the cognitive testing of forms and content-related research planned as part of the 2010 Census Program of Evaluations and Experiments (CPEX).

This category also provides support for the ongoing activities of the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS). In order to reduce the operational risks to the tabulation and dissemination requirements of the 2010 Decennial Census, American Community Survey (ACS), and upcoming Economic Censuses and Surveys due to the upgrading of DADS, we are reengineering the entire existing DADS system, while maintaining the same functionality provided by the current inter-related system solution. We plan to design and incrementally implement the replacement DADS System, DADS II. The legacy DADS system will remain in an operational steady state and will be maintained until DADS II assumes its functionality. DADS II will retire sub-systems of the legacy system incrementally, as each replacement component is fully tested and achieves required operating maturity.

When completed, DADS II will be a Census Bureau wide system; not just used (or funded) by the Decennial Census program. During FY 2009, costs will be for hardware, software, initial system development efforts by the contractor, and for contract management.

*Field Data Collection and Support Systems (\$1,387,437,000 BA/Obligations):* Funding in this category supports multi-year efforts to restructure the Census Bureau's business model for field data collection. Funding in this category also supports preparations, implementation, monitoring, and day-to-day management of the field components of the early operations for the 2010 Census itself. Specifically, in FY 2009, these efforts encompass the following:

- We will open 150 Early Local Census Offices (ELCOs) needed to support Address Canvassing for the 2010 Census and begin preparations to open the rest of the LCOs we will need to conduct all other operations for the 2010 Census. This includes buildout, acquisition of furniture, supplies, utilities, and security, and installation of furniture and equipment. We also will recruit, hire, and train LCO staff needed to support the nationwide Address Canvassing and Group Quarters Validation (GQV) Operations. This request includes plans for a total of 150 ELCOs, rather than the previously planned number of 114, ELCOs.

Given the unanticipated growth in real estate costs, the estimated cost per sq. ft. of Local Census Offices has increased to \$62.23 per sq. ft. in FY 2009 and \$54.82 per sq. ft. in FY 2010 (compared to our previous estimate of \$33.08 per sq. ft.). The FY 2009 estimate is higher than 2010 on a square footage basis because of tenant improvements on the early Local Census Offices, which are being financed over one year, while the rent is paid over two years. On average, we now assume each office will require 6,261 sq. ft. of rentable space. This is an increase compared to our earlier estimate of 4,850 sq. ft. The additional space is needed primarily for additional staff, storage space (for manuals, forms, and training guides), and preparation areas for paper operations. Our earlier estimate was based on an assumption that all field operations would be conducted on Hand Held Computers, and that documents such as training guides and operations manuals would be stored on these devices.

- We will continue Regional Census Center (RCC) operations to support ongoing geographic programs, the ongoing acquisition of LCO space, LCO payroll and personnel actions, and the management of LCO operations.

- We will conduct the Address Canvassing operation and begin the Group Quarters Validation operation. FY 2009 funds will support printing and assembly of manuals, training guides, supplies, and other materials into a standard package for each enumerator for the Address Canvassing operation and for other early 2010 operations. These funds also support recruiting, hiring, and training of field staff to conduct these operations. Address Canvassing is a field operation designed to ensure the currency and completeness of the Master Address File. For the first time in any decennial census, this will be an automated field data collection effort using handheld computers (HHCs). Field staff will canvass their assignment areas to collect,

We must conduct the Address Canvassing operation in FY 2009 for nearly 134 million housing units. Among other things, this will require us to hire and train an estimated 90,000 temporary staff.

In addition, a portion of the Group Quarters Validation operation (about 86,000 locations) needs to be completed in FY 2009 to ensure the operation can be completed on time with regard to later operations. Previously we assumed the entire operation would take place in FY 2010.

verify, and correct information to ensure that their address listings (derived from the Master Address File) contain an address for all living quarters found on the ground. This includes validating updates provided by local governments during the LUCA program. Listers especially look for hidden housing units, such as attics, basements, or garages converted into housing units, and houses that appear to be one unit but actually contain multiple housing units. They also update and correct Census Bureau maps generated from the TIGER database for their areas, and collect GPS coordinates at each residential structure. The Group Quarters Validation (GQV) operation helps us identify which addresses are traditional housing units and which are group quarters, such as prisons or college residence halls. This request reflects shifting the schedule for the GQV operation forward to begin in FY 2009 (from our previous estimate for FY 2010).

- In addition to conducting the Address Canvassing operation and beginning the GQV operation in FY 2009, additional efforts will be continued/implemented as part of our efforts to update our Master Address File (MAF). The MAF will be updated with information from the U.S.P.S. Delivery Sequence File (DSF) for the 2010 Census. Efforts to geocode new addresses from the DSF that could not be coded to a block (through our automated processes) by conducting the Master Address File Office Geocoding Resolution (MAFGOR) operation will continue. We will begin providing feedback to 2010 Census LUCA participants based on results from our Address Canvassing operations. Advance notification of the New Construction program will be sent to eligible state, local, and tribal governments, and we will begin mailing New Construction invitation packages to eligible state, local, and tribal governments.

- We will finalize development, testing, and implementation of systems and software applications in support of later 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal Coverage Measurement field data collection operations; maintain the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal Regional Census Center automation infrastructure; and provide any remaining technical support for 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal hardware and software issues, as well as RCC/Puerto Rico Area Office issues. Also, in support

In FY 2009, significant levels of equipment must be obtained and installed by the FDCA contractor in the 150 ELCOs, and they must continue to maintain equipment in the 12 Regional Census Centers and Puerto Rico Area Office. This will include more than 3,500 computers, 5,500 VOIP phones, 950 printers, and all the cabling and connectors needed to interconnect these devices.

In FY 2009, the FDCA contractor also will acquire the majority of the Hand Held Computers that will be needed in FY 2010. Some of these will be acquired in FY 2008 for use during the 2009 Address Canvassing operation. The remaining HHCs will be acquired in early FY 2010.

of the 2010 Census Address Canvassing and other early 2010 operations and activities, we will install the automation infrastructure

for the ELCOs. We will continue to develop, test, and deploy software and system changes for the 2010 Census (including Puerto Rico) based on assessments of the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal. We will acquire the majority of the HHCs that will be needed in 2010 to conduct the Nonresponse Followup operation and the Person Interviewing operation for the coverage measurement program. The Census Bureau will continue to provide overall management of the FDCA contract. We will ensure that this contract is progressing within budget and schedule constraints through the use of earned value management. The FDCA contractor also will continue to implement contract deliverables for the 2010 Census to include design, development, and testing of handheld computer applications, enumeration control systems for census field operations (whether automated or paper-based), office automation for field offices, and telecommunications. The contractor will also provide expertise in all technical aspects of the FDCA contract and provide monitoring, liaison, and support assistance in the areas of systems design and analysis, requirements, security, telecommunication, systems maintenance, and database support. Additionally, the FDCA contractor will finalize interfaces to other key census systems, such the Decennial Response Integration System (DRIS), to be used for Nonresponse Follow-up.

- Regional staff will work with local and tribal governments on geographic programs, including LUCA, the Redistricting Program, and the Statistical Areas program. The Redistricting Program permits state officials to identify selected map features they want the Census Bureau to use, or not use, as census block boundaries and specific areas, such as voting districts and state legislative districts, for which they need census data. Through the Statistical Areas program, the Census Bureau is offering local participants the opportunity to delineate statistical areas for tabulation in the 2010 Census. Statistical Areas include Census Tracts, Census Block Groups, Census Designated Places, Census County Divisions, State Designated Tribal Statistical Areas, Tribal Designated Statistical Areas, Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas, Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas, Tribal Block Groups, and Tribal Tracts. Regional staff also will be conducting the Tribal Liaison program, which involves outreach efforts to federally recognized tribes, state-recognized tribes, and urban Indians. Other regional staff also will be working with the General Services Administration to find space for the remaining 2010 Census LCOs that will open in FY 2010.
- Under the umbrella of the Integrated Communications plan, regional staff will hire partnership specialists, and partnership program activities will continue on both the national and local levels. This effort also will include Puerto Rico. Activities will include

Each Regional Census Center will have an average of about 32,000 sq. ft. The leasing cost per sq. ft. ranges from \$17.44 in Detroit to \$55.82 in New York, with an average of \$25.62. The rent for RCCs is lower than for LCOs because the RCCs have longer term leases, and are for larger space. The RCCs are all in places with large markets for commercial office space, whereas the LCOs are often in much smaller markets.

securing partnership agreements, establishing Complete Count Committees, and working with organizations representing the various immigrant communities.

A Complete Count Committee is a volunteer committee established by local, tribal, and sometimes state governments to include a cross-section of community leaders, including representatives from government agencies, education, business, religious organizations, community agencies, minority organizations, and the media. The committees are charged with developing and implementing a decennial census outreach, promotion, recruiting, and enumeration assistance plan of action designed to target and address the needs of their communities.

We expect to hire 680 people (540 FTE) for the regional partnership program by the end of FY 2009, of which most will be partnership specialists (the rest being team leaders, regional coordinators, and clerical support staff). With similar staffing levels for Census 2000, we established approximately 140,000 formal partnerships, with the vast majority of these being initiated in 1999. Some of these regional partnership staff will be hired beginning in FY 2008 as a result of additional funding provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008.

This level of effort for Census 2000 made significant contributions to increased mail response rates and to the reduction in overall and differential coverage error. Organizations, including many targeting traditionally hard-to-enumerate populations, conducted a large number of activities in support of Census 2000, with cash and in-kind contributions (such as donation of space for training sites) exceeding an estimated \$500 million.

- Also under the umbrella of the Integrated Communications plan, media buys will begin in FY 2009 through the 2010 Communications contract, primarily to raise awareness and to educate residents about the 2010 Census and the importance of participation. For the 2010 Census, the Census Bureau again intends to support decennial operations with a comprehensive, nationwide communications campaign designed to reach diverse audiences, which could include some or all of the components of the Census 2000 Communications Program (advertising, media relations, special events, and limited use of inexpensive promotional items). These expenditures further the objectives of the 2010 Census appropriation because they increase awareness of the 2010 Census and the importance of participation in the census. It is anticipated that the communications contractor will develop, test, implement, monitor and maintain all program components covered by the contract for the period of time determined to be most appropriate for achieving the goals of the Census Bureau. Any Census in Schools materials (lesson plans, instructional materials, etc.) will need to be distributed in FY 2009 so that they will be available during the 2009-2010 school year. This is a program to distribute instructional materials about the census to school administrators, teachers, and children.

- Requested funds also will support processing of the last of the LUCA responses received from participating state, tribal, and local governments. LUCA is a program established in response to requirements of Public Law 103-430 that provides an opportunity for local and tribal governments to review and update individual address information or block-by-block address counts from the Master Address File and associated geographic information in the TIGER database. Also, funds will be used to begin production and shipment of detailed feedback materials to participating governments.
- Numerous activities will take place in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. We will continue the LUCA program for Puerto Rico, which will follow the same schedule as for stateside LUCA. Monitoring implementation of operational plans and high-level requirements for the 2010 Census of Puerto Rico will begin. We will continue the coordination of the Puerto Rico Community Survey and 2010 Census activities with the Puerto Rico Planning Board and local government officials. Address Canvassing and Group Quarters Validation operation materials will be adapted for Puerto Rico. We will conduct the Address Canvassing operation and implement the Group Quarters Validation operation. Programming/testing and deployment of administrative and operations control systems for the 2010 Island Areas Censuses will be completed. We will continue to perform liaison activities with the Island Areas governments and begin implementation of budget and Memoranda of Understanding with the Island Areas. These FY 2009 funds will be provided to Island Area governments to conduct field work for their 2010 Censuses. For American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (collectively referred to as the Island Areas), census operations are conducted by the government of each Island Area in partnership with the Census Bureau.
- In support of field operations, the requested funding also is needed for headquarters (HQ) staff. HQ staff will maintain and monitor the detailed requirements, budgets, and schedules for managing inventory and shipment of forms, equipment, supplies and procedures/training material to the RCCs and LCOs for the early operations for the 2010 Census. HQ staff will also monitor field office infrastructure and support, develop staffing authorizations for each LCO, and manage expenditures, scheduling and procurement for field activities for the 2009 operations of the 2010 Census. They will finalize pay rates and recruiting targets for each LCO for the 2010 Census. HQ staff will continue to implement and monitor requirements, budgets, and schedules for the personnel and payroll system for 2010 Census operations. They will maintain and monitor requirements, schedules, and budgets for the recruiting strategy to ensure adequate pools of applicants with the required skills for the 2010 Census. Additionally, HQ staff will continue to implement the Census Hiring and Employment Check system used to evaluate field staff suitability for work.
- This category also provides for the extension of the collection of the boundaries for approximately 25,000 smaller general purpose local governments not otherwise surveyed in the Census Bureau's Boundary and Annexation Survey. These boundaries are necessary to accurately report the results of the 2010 Census and to support the redistricting activities of the states.

- The 2010 Census will conduct 23 paper-based operations, and for each operation the enumerators will be provided with supply kits consisting of many items from pencils to training manuals. The unit cost for each type of kit includes materials, staff time for kit assembly, and shipping of materials. For example, the unit cost for the Non Response Follow-Up Trainee kit is \$28.67.

Preparation and shipment of over 5 million training and supply kits must be completed in FY 2009. This will include printing nearly 170 million pages of training manuals, guides, and related materials; supplying the kits with such things as 60,000 binders, almost 575,000 markers, 1.6 million canvas bags, 1.4 million pencils, 2.4 million pens, and 600,000 memo pads.

*Automated Data Collection, Systems, and Data Capture (\$302,763,000 BA/Obligations):* Funding in this category supports multi-year efforts to maintain a business and logical architecture for the 2010 Census, conducting data processing for all testing efforts, determining requirements, completing development and implementation of data capture and related processing systems for the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal, and continuing those efforts for the 2010 Census. Specifically, in FY 2009, these efforts encompass the following:

- Obtain a practical solution to providing response data integration, respondent assistance, and data capture for the 2010 Census. For the Decennial Response Integration System (DRIS) program contract, we will open the Paper Data Centers (PDCs); begin to recruit and hire PDC staff; select telephone call center partners and sites; and complete development of DRIS paper questionnaire, data integration, telephone respondent assistance, and telephone response capture systems. The Census Bureau will continue to provide overall management of the

The DRIS contractor will build up and fit out sites with computer equipment for two commercial Paper Data Centers (PDC) and fit out the third site at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center (NPC). The first PDC will be ready for use in March 2009, and the second PDC will be ready for use in September 2009, in order to do system and operational testing in each PDC. These PDCs will be approximately 250,000 sq. ft. of contiguous space. In addition, the contractor will install computer hardware and other equipment in the NPC by September 2009 to test for the 2010 Census operations. NPC will have approximately 80,000 sq. ft. of space. The contractor and NPC will begin to hire PDC staff in the 3rd quarter of 2009. During 2010 Census operations, the PDCs will have a total of 27 clusters plus 3 contingency clusters to process paper questionnaires. (Each cluster consists of one or more paper scanners; an image quality check server; optical mark and character recognition servers; image servers; workflow servers; key controller, Document Analyst workstations, and keying stations to key from full image those response items that software cannot recognize with high confidence. In addition to the clusters, there will be sorters to check in questionnaires and exception check in workstations for those questionnaires that cannot be checked in electronically; and check out workstations to validate that the questionnaires have been captured by the system.) By FY 2010, these offices and this equipment must support an estimated 2,200 FTE's including check-in operators, checkout-operators, scanner operators, document preparation clerks, transcribers, and keyers per shift to support the operations, and they will manage two shifts per day.

The Telephone Call Centers are currently planned to staff up to 8,000 agents for the CFU, Fulfillment and TQA operations in FY 2010. The contractor will also select telephone call center partners and sites; and complete the development of over 100 questionnaire types, which will be captured by the paper data capture system sub segment. They will test the interfaces for respondent data integration, and will continue development and testing of the TQA telephone respondent assistance through IVR and live agents, and the questionnaire fulfillment telephone response capture systems.

contract. We will ensure contractor compliance with quality assurance and security requirements; provide technical support for all aspects of the DRIS contract; provide planning and acquisition support for the DRIS; and implement business management, metrics, and performance evaluations.

- The DRIS contract will provide for all phases of the DRIS lifecycle, including system analysis, design, development, integration, and testing; deploying, implementing, and supporting a nationwide production program for the 2010 Census; and post-2010 disposition and operations support, if needed. This will require the contractor to keep current on issues related to securing confidential data received electronically and via paper and telephone, including best practices and emerging technologies, and to utilize this information to provide a secure, scalable, and flexible solution.
- We will begin testing of DRIS segment interfaces, system integration testing, and operational testing for the 2010 Census.
- We also will continue to maintain the integrated 2010 Census Architecture and determine and implement data integration and communication strategies that support architecture ownership and business requirements characteristics. We will integrate program design decisions into the logical architecture and ensure that an integrated physical architecture meets census business requirements and is fully integrated with the logical architecture.
- We will complete deployment and use of the Cost & Progress systems for the Dress Rehearsal and complete development of the Cost and Progress systems for the 2010 Census. We also will maintain the detailed Dress Rehearsal and 2010 Census schedules that are used to and provide statusing and analytical reports. In addition, we will continue implementing the Decennial Budget Integration Tool.

*Census Design, Methodology and Evaluation (\$50,735,000 BA/Obligations):* Funding in this category supports multi-year planning, testing, and development efforts regarding coverage improvement methods, application of residence rules, evaluation programs, quality assurance methods, and coverage measurement. Specifically, in FY 2009, these efforts encompass the following:

- Continue development associated with coverage measurement that includes matching operations and field and clerical procedures. We will complete implementation of the 2008 Dress Rehearsal Census Coverage Measurement Program and begin implementation of the 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Program.

In FY 2009 we must conduct the Census Coverage Measurement independent listing operation for approximately 300,000 addresses. Previously we had assumed this would be done in FY 2010, but now have determined it must be completed in August 2009. This will be a paper-based operation involving about 1,500 temporary field staff.

- We also will finalize development of methods to analyze coverage measurement results using demographic analysis components and complete software development for improving the unduplication operation and general record linkage capabilities.
- We will complete operational and technical assessments for 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal operations and processes.
- In addition, this funding will support the planning and coordination of the Census Program for Evaluations and Experiments (CPEX), which will lay the foundation for research during the next decade on ways to improve the 2020 Decennial Census Program. This effort will include consultations with a National Academy of Sciences panel we have established. We also will continue development of the Master Trace Sample database. This database merges data from multiple sources to provide information about cases in various phases of data collection and processing, which allows quantitative insight into the relationship of key census processes.
- We will continue coordination of quality assurance activities across projects; management of quality assurance integration; research and evaluation of quality assurance techniques and approaches; and development of quality assurance reporting systems and software.

*Census Test and Dress Rehearsal Implementation (\$2,629,000 BA/Obligations):* Funding in this category is for actual production costs related to field tests and other special purpose tests during the decade.

- The LCO and RCC staff will complete the remaining 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal field work for the Coverage Measurement program (a series of field operations needed to measure the coverage of persons and housing units). We then will close these Dress Rehearsal LCOs.

**Benefits:**

The multi-year integrated program for planning, testing and development of the constitutionally mandated enumeration has encompassed mailout/mailback tests in 2003 and 2005, major field tests under census-like conditions in 2004 and 2006, and a dress rehearsal in 2008. The data collection effort for the 2010 Census is taking advantage of and building on capabilities made possible by the existence of the ACS and MTEP in order to contain costs and improve accuracy for the 2010 Census, while keeping operational risk minimal.

The program is on track in meeting the long-term performance goals to reduce operational risk, improve accuracy, provide more timely data, and contain costs. In general, the targets for these reengineered 2010 Decennial Census program goals are ambitious:

- 1) 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. This was a completely new and revolutionary survey designed to remove the long form from the once-a-decade decennial and produce the same data on an annual basis;
- 2) Reduce operational risk compared to Census 2000 by completing a multi-year program of research, development, and testing, ending with a dress rehearsal of 2010 Census methods and systems in FY 2008 and by completing the MAF/TIGER Enhancements program for all 3,232 counties by FY 2008;
- 3) Improve the accuracy of census coverage compared to Census 2000 by reducing the measured number of geographic coding errors by at least 50%, reducing the measured number of duplicates by at least 50%, and reducing the measured overall net coverage error at the national level to less than one-half of one percent;
- 4) 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 HHCs.

All of these changes in one decade were very ambitious. Yet, both the ACS and MTEP are now running smoothly, and our development and testing for the 2010 Census systems and operations has demonstrated that we can make these changes work successfully in 2010.

#### **Outcomes of a Successful Reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program:**

The reengineered 2010 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 more accurately.

In addition, data collected from the 2010 Decennial Census Program, including 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 – (over \$200 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.

**Performance Measures:**

**Performance Goal:** This program supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3, to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports the Census Bureau’s strategic goals to provide current and benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy and governments. The program received a moderately effective rating in the 2007 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). All of the FY 2009 targets support the long-term goal reported in the 2003 (and 2007) PART evaluation—“to implement a reengineered census that is cost-effective, provides more timely data, improves coverage, and reduces operational risk.”

**Measure:** This supports Census Bureau measure 1A, to “correct street features in the TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, facilitate the geographic partnerships between Federal, State, Local, and Tribal governments, and support the E-Government initiative in the President’s Management Agenda.”

<b>Measure 1A</b>				
APP Page: CEN-14		<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	With Increase	Tiger features updated for an additional 737 counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and the island areas.	Tiger features updated for the final 320 counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and the island areas.	Enable geographic partners to update/correct TIGER features via the internet.
	Without Increase	N/A	N/A	This long anticipated partnership capability would have to be cancelled for our customers at least until after the 2010 Census.

**Measure:** This supports Census Bureau FY 2009 performance measure 1B, 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.”

<b>Measure 1B</b>				
APP Page: CEN- 14		<b>FY 2007 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	<b>With Increase</b>	<p>1) Completed evaluation reports for the 2005 National Census Test; completed operations and evaluations for the 2006 Census Test.</p> <p>2) Implemented activities scheduled for FY 2007 that support the 2008 Dress Rehearsal and early 2010 Census Operations.</p> <p>3) Secretary of Commerce informed the Congress of subjects for which data collection is planned in 2010 Census.</p>	<p>1) Complete evaluation reports for the 2006 Census Test.</p> <p>2) Implement activities scheduled for FY 2008 that support 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal operations.</p> <p>3) Deploy planned FDCA components for 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal Operations.</p> <p>4) Deploy planned DRIS components for the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal operations.</p> <p>5) Implement activities scheduled for FY 2008 that support 2010 Census Operations.</p> <p>6) Secretary of Commerce informs the Congress of question wording for the 2010 Census.</p>	<p>1) Complete processing of the 2010 Census LUCA responses received from participating state, tribal, and local governments.</p> <p>2) Complete opening ELCOs needed to support 2010 Census Address Canvassing.</p> <p>3) Implement Address Canvassing operation for the 2010 Census.</p> <p>4) Begin Group Quarters Validation operation for the 2010 Census.</p>

	<b>Without Increase</b>	N/A	N/A	<p>The Decennial Census is a cyclical program. As such, its annual funding represents all of the resources required for this fiscal year to conduct the activities that will allow us to fulfill our constitutional mandate by Dec 31, 2010. Without these resources, we would not be able to execute the program. Therefore, targets cannot be developed for funding profiles that deny the requested level of funding.</p>
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**Measure:** Conduct the CAUS program.

<b>CAUS (Non-GPRA)</b>				
		<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	With Increase	N/A	N/A	Reestablish infrastructure for CAUS program.
	Without Increase	N/A	N/A	The increase is from a base of zero. No targets would apply without increase. This means that in future years, rural addresses would not be added to the MAF.
<p>Description: The Community Address Update System (CAUS) aims to incorporate changes to addresses in non-urban communities in the U.S. These areas are excluded from automated updates from postal files and require the use of trained field representatives to add, update or delete non-city style addresses in the Master Address File. Assignment lists are determined through review of gross growth indicators and target high growth areas. After reestablishing infrastructure in FY 2009, CAUS will be operational in FY2010.</p>				

**Measure:** Conduct the ACS Methods Panel

<b>Methods Panel (Non-GPRA)</b>				
		<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
	With Increase	N/A	N/A	Conduct content development research and conduct two research projects, evaluations, or tests to increase survey and operational efficiencies
	Without Increase	N/A	N/A	The increase is from a base of zero. No targets would apply without increase.
Description: Research projects, evaluations, and tests conducted in the ACS Methods Panel relating to content development research and survey and operational efficiencies. These activities are designed to improve cost-efficiency while maintaining or improving data integrity.				

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Exhibit 14

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Supervisory Survey Statistician	14	4	96,637	\$386,548
Program Analyst	14	10	96,637	966,370
Geographer	13	9	81,779	736,011
IT Specialist	13	21	81,779	1,717,359
Mathematical Statistician	13	17	81,779	1,390,243
Program Analyst	13	31	81,779	2,535,149
Survey Statistician	13	17	81,779	1,390,243
Contract Specialist	12	2	68,770	137,540
Demographer	12	1	68,770	68,770
Equal Employment Opportunity Specialist	12	2	68,770	137,540
Financial Analyst	12	2	68,770	137,540
Geographer	12	21	68,770	1,444,170
Human Resource Specialist	12	1	68,770	68,770
IT Specialist	12	40	66,688	2,667,520
Mathematical Statistician	12	17	69,590	1,183,030
Program Analyst	12	71	68,770	4,882,670
Supervisory Operations Specialist	12	7	65,320	457,240
Survey Statistician	12	3	65,320	195,960
Survey Statistician	12	46	68,770	3,163,420
Demographer	11	1	57,377	57,377
Equal Employment Opportunity Specialist	11	4	57,377	229,508
Financial Analyst	11	3	57,377	172,131
Geographer	11	16	57,377	918,032
Human Resource Specialist	11	3	57,377	172,131
IT Specialist	11	3	54,499	163,497
IT Specialist	11	27	58,060	1,567,620
Mathematical Statistician	11	14	62,900	880,600
Program Analyst	11	40	57,377	2,295,080
Supervisory Operations Specialist	11	2	54,499	108,998
Supervisory Statistician	11	3	54,499	163,497
Survey Statistician	11	2	54,499	108,998
Survey Statistician	11	34	57,377	1,950,818

Department of Commerce  
U.S. Census Bureau  
Periodic Censuses and Programs  
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Exhibit 14

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Equal Employment Opportunity Specialist	9	4	47,422	189,688
Financial Analyst	9	3	47,422	142,266
Geographer	9	12	47,422	569,064
IT Specialist	9	23	51,985	1,195,655
Mathematical Statistician	9	8	51,984	415,872
Program Analyst	9	20	47,422	948,440
Supervisory Statistician	9	2	45,043	90,086
Survey Statistician	9	3	45,043	135,129
Survey Statistician	9	10	47,422	474,220
Supervisory Statistical Assistant	8	16	40,782	652,512
Equal Employment Opportunity Specialist	7	5	38,769	193,845
Financial Analyst	7	3	38,769	116,307
Human Resource Specialist	7	1	38,769	38,769
IT Specialist	7	2	44,134	88,268
Program Analyst	7	16	38,769	620,304
Lead Statistical Assistant	7	22	36,825	810,150
Statistical Assistant	7	35	36,825	1,288,875
Financial Analyst	5	8	31,298	250,384
Statistical Clerk	5	26	29,728	772,928
Statistical Clerk	5	17	31,298	532,066
Telephone Interviewer	5	24	31,298	751,152
Subtotal		734		42,730,360
Less Lapse	5.0%	(37)		(2,136,518)
Subtotal, Increase				40,593,842
Plus FY 2009 Pay Raise	2.9%			1,177,221
Total full-time permanent		697		41,771,063
Total				\$41,771,063

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	697
Other than full-time permanent	11,564
Total	12,261

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	734
Other than full-time permanent	65,249
Total	65,983

Department of Commerce  
 U.S. Census Bureau  
 Periodic Censuses and Programs  
 PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Demographic statistics programs  
 Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2009 Estimate</u>
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$41,771
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	400,441
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1,907
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	<u>444,119</u>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	55,145
13 Benefits for former personnel	(811)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	55,880
22 Transportation of things	14,030
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	67,640
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	11,997
24 Printing and reproduction	156,094
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	(34,457)
25.2 Other services	499,000
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government Accounts	9,886
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	262
25.5 Research and development contracts	(7,352)
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	(658)
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	67
26 Supplies and materials	57,307
31 Equipment	14,066
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	<u>0</u>
99 Total Obligations	<u>\$1,342,215</u>

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

Exhibit 10

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

Line Item		2007		2008		2009		2009		Increase / (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	63	\$11,249	79	\$11,280	78	\$11,449	78	\$11,449	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	68	11,531	90	11,280	88	11,449	88	11,449	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	63	11,249	79	11,280	78	11,449	78	11,449	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	68	11,531	90	11,280	88	11,449	88	11,449	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		(286)								
	Unobligated balance, start of year										
	Unobligated balance, expiring		(328)								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		332								
	Refund										
	Unobligated balance, rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	63	\$11,249	79	\$11,280	78	\$11,449	78	\$11,449	0	\$0

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

*Activity:* Demographic surveys sample redesign

*Subactivity:* Demographic surveys sample redesign

*Goal Statement*

With the existence of a continually updated Master Address File (MAF) and the imminent, continued availability of American Community Survey (ACS) data, the demographic surveys sample redesign program has begun to 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. The demographic surveys sample redesign program supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the American public.” All of the FY 2009 targets support the long-term goal reported in the 2004 Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART) evaluation, which is to produce accurate, timely, and relevant statistics by developing new samples that reflect the current characteristics and geographic location of the population. The primary objectives of the program are to:

- fully exploit the use of a continuously updated Master Address File and the American Community Survey to produce cost-effective survey samples;
- develop a flexible, easily maintainable infrastructure that provides the capability to redesign surveys more frequently than once after each Decennial Census and to produce, with quick turn-around, new or supplemental survey samples;
- reduce survey costs, with a focus on costs associated with data collection, ongoing production, and overheads;
- deliver quality samples that meet the sponsor data needs; and
- implement continuous process improvements.

## 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 conducted by federal agencies until the next sample redesign.

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

The major recurring household surveys requiring sample redesign include the:

- Current Population Survey, jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the U.S. Census Bureau;
- Survey of Income and Program Participation, sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau;
- Consumer Expenditure Surveys, sponsored by the BLS;
- American Housing Surveys, sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- National Crime Victimization Survey, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics;
- National Health Interview Survey, sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics.

The Census Bureau’s funding request for the demographic surveys sample redesign historically constitutes about 75 percent of the total funding needed for the program over the decade and represents activities which are common to all surveys. The Census Bureau’s partner agencies, which sponsor the surveys, request the remaining funds to cover activities specific to their surveys. The benefit of this funding arrangement is that it preserves the economies of scale realized by designing the surveys’ samples and the systems to select and maintain them in an effort that is centrally managed and funded through the Census Bureau.

### **Unit Cost Estimate**

Demographic Surveys  
Sample Redesign

Cycle costs per sample unit  
for 2010 Census based  
samples

\$124,474,000 / 5,680,000  
number of sample housing  
units = \$21.91 unit  
cost/variable

Variables collected = sum of  
the number of sample  
housing units. The number of  
housing units provided for  
the decade for surveys  
included in the demographic  
surveys sample redesign  
program.

Unit Cost = the cost of each  
redesigned sample.

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Geographic support  
Subactivity: Geographic support

Line Item		2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Geographic support	Pos./BA	154	\$40,366	246	\$41,114	243	\$41,781	243	\$41,781	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	165	40,569	222	41,114	218	41,781	218	41,781	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	154	40,366	246	41,114	243	41,781	243	41,781	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	165	40,569	222	41,114	218	41,781	218	41,781	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		(13)								
	Unobligated balance, start of year										
	Unobligated balance, expiring		(191)								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		1								
	Refund										
	Unobligated balance, rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	154	40,366	246	41,114	243	41,781	243	41,781	0	0

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

*Activity:* Geographic support  
*Subactivity:* Geographic support

*Goal Statement*

The goal of the geographic support program 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. Activities support the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the American public.”

*Overview*

To support this goal, 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) database. The MAF/TIGER improves the quality and efficiency of collecting and processing geographic data with a precise digital approach that takes advantage of state-of-the-art commercial off-the-shelf products and geographic information system (GIS) software products. The MAF/TIGER is updated regularly and requires large volumes of information from many external sources, including state, local, and tribal governments and the U.S. Postal Service, to maintain a current and complete inventory of streets, roads, address ranges, accurate geographic boundaries, other map information and city-style residential housing units.

The GSS allows simultaneous multi-user access to a specific county as well as efficient and productive file transfers to users. Technical capabilities and geographic products are essential to meeting the needs of the economic census, the current demographic statistics program, the intercensal demographic estimates program, the American Community Survey, and the 2010 Decennial Census.

The GSS supports Census Bureau participation in the Administration’s long-term vision of revolutionizing e-government. The program establishes and distributes the geographic component for the multi-agency Geospatial One-Stop project and supports the Geographic Line of Business, which is chaired by the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

The GSS supports activities that maintain the master list of housing units, known as the Master Address File (MAF). Continuous updating of the MAF in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service and local/tribal 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 by Census Bureau surveys and the 2010 Decennial Census.

MAF/TIGER database update operations include updates of features, feature names, zip codes, and address ranges in the TIGER database. The updated 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 operation currently is the most efficient and cost-effective method of updating the TIGER database and providing geocoded residential addresses required for processing and tabulating census and household survey data.

The GSS also supports geographic cooperation efforts with state, local, and tribal 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 GSS 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, which is the ANSI maintenance authority for place and minor civil division geographic codes.

The GSS funds the annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The BAS collects data, including correct names, legal descriptions and legal boundaries to determine the inventory of legally defined entities such as counties, larger Minor Civil Divisions, incorporated places, American Indian reservations, and off-reservation trust lands. In all,

<p><b><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u></b></p> <p>Boundary and Annexation Survey</p> <p>\$7,226,379/15,000 units = \$482/unit</p> <p>Units = legally defined governmental entities</p>
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there are approximately 15,000 units of government annually surveyed by the BAS. 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 data the BAS collects is available through the Geospatial One-Stop Website.

Finally, the GSS 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 and the 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.

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Data processing systems  
Subactivity: Data processing systems

Line Item		2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Data processing systems	Pos./BA	0	\$30,995	0	\$30,995	0	\$31,583	0	\$31,583	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	30,982	0	30,995	0	31,583	0	31,583	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	30,995	0	30,995	0	31,583	0	31,583	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	30,982	0	30,995	0	31,583	0	31,583	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		(158)								
	Unobligated balance, start of year										
	Unobligated balance, expiring		45								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		127								
	Refund		(1)								
	Unobligated balance, rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	0	30,995	0	30,995	0	31,583	0	31,583	0	0

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

*Activity:* Data processing systems  
*Subactivity:* Data processing systems

*Goal Statement*

The goal of data processing systems is to provide day-to-day information technology support for all program areas of the Census Bureau. This activity supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” 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.

*Overview*

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.

**FY 2009 Unit Cost Measures:**

<b>Service Provided</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	<b>Unit Description</b>
Data Center Operations and Management	\$7,347,705	13,379	\$549/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Enterprise Systems	\$8,607,632	13,379	\$643/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Desktop and LAN Management				
Desktops	\$2,144,804	1,600	\$1,341/unit	Desktop Units
LAN Management	\$1,836,131	1,600	\$1,148/unit	Users supported by LAN
Software Engineering and Data Backup	\$7,045,263	13,379	\$527/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Capital Planning and IT Policy	\$3,061,279	13,379	\$229/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Continuity of Operations	\$1,540,186	13,379	\$115/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff

Unit Cost amounts are not exact due to rounding.

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

Exhibit 10

Activity: Suitland federal center office space construction  
Subactivity: Suitland federal center office space construction

Line Item		2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Suitland federal center office space construction	Pos./BA	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(2)								
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year			2								
Refund											
Unobligated balance, rescission											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Exhibit 16

Object Class	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$187,555	\$271,634	\$272,715	\$302,240	\$29,525
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	40,301	93,612	93,874	495,514	401,640
11.5 Other personnel compensation	6,629	8,829	8,823	11,617	2,794
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	234,485	374,075	375,412	809,371	433,959
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	64,747	77,476	78,589	131,445	52,856
13 Benefits for former personnel	110	2,213	2,211	1,373	(838)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	17,610	29,435	30,355	86,102	55,747
22 Transportation of things	1,344	1,541	1,563	15,587	14,024
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	24,386	36,923	37,242	104,080	66,838
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	25,245	30,186	31,145	38,711	7,566
24 Printing and reproduction	7,426	9,576	9,657	164,833	155,176
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	171,528	275,489	274,728	240,019	(34,709)
25.2 Other services	10,074	80,561	80,744	585,243	504,499
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	27,054	24,989	25,165	34,171	9,006
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	13,923	5,843	5,903	5,971	68
25.5 Research & development contracts	1,037	12,407	12,418	5,036	(7,382)
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	85,948	36,537	37,081	35,169	(1,912)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	549	756	768	828	60
26 Supplies and materials	5,799	10,273	10,409	64,143	53,734
31 Equipment	15,046	21,346	21,586	43,800	22,214
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	706,311	1,029,626	1,034,976	2,365,882	1,330,906
Prior year recoveries	(8,402)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(3,756)	(2,220)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	3	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	2,221	0	0	0	0
Refund	(12)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescission	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	696,365	1,027,406	1,034,976	2,365,882	1,330,906

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

Exhibit 16

<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	2,693	3,762	3,726	4,171	445
Other than full-time permanent	1,455	2,173	2,156	13,752	11,596
 Total	 4,148	 5,935	 5,882	 17,923	 12,041
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	2,730	3,954	3,918	4,400	482
Other than full-time permanent	3,253	12,423	12,356	77,631	65,275
 Total	 5,983	 16,377	 16,274	 82,031	 65,757

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

Exhibit 17

Object Class	2009 Adjustments to Base	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation				
11.1 Full-time permanent				
Executive level	0	\$106	\$106	0
Senior executive service	\$20	3,089	3,235	\$146
General schedule	1,446	266,710	295,963	29,253
Commissioned officers	0	0	0	0
Wage board / wage marine	13	2,810	2,936	126
Scientific & professional (P.L. 80-313)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of patent appeals (P.L. 82-593, 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of trademark appeals (P.L. 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Senior foreign service	0	0	0	0
Foreign service staff	0	0	0	0
Foreign service nationals	0	0	0	0
Consultants & experts	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,479	272,715	302,240	29,525
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				
General schedule	302	93,874	495,514	401,640
Wage board	0	0	0	0
Experts & consultants	0	0	0	0
Hourly	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	302	93,874	495,514	401,640
11.5 Other personnel compensation				
Overtime	0	1,257	2,298	1,041
Cash awards	0	7,566	9,319	1,753
Merit pay awards	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	8,823	11,617	2,794
11.8 Special personnel services payments				
Foreign service officers (State)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1,781	375,412	809,371	433,959

Object Class	2009 Adjustments to Base	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits				
Civil service retirement	(\$252)	\$3,468	\$5,820	\$2,352
Federal employees' retirement	606	22,609	31,684	9,075
Thrift savings plan	335	7,381	10,308	2,927
Federal insurance contribution act	404	20,183	50,502	30,319
Health insurance	255	20,566	28,622	8,056
Life insurance	3	356	483	127
Employees' compensation fund	(107)	4,026	4,026	0
Employee pension & annuitant health benefits	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,244	78,589	131,445	52,856
13 Benefits for former personnel				
Severance pay	0	0	0	0
Unemployment compensation	0	2,211	1,373	(838)
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	2,211	1,373	(838)
21 Travel and transportation of persons				
Common carrier	0	1,043	4,212	3,169
Mileage	888	17,926	69,756	51,830
Per diem/actual	54	1,787	7,228	5,441
Vehicular	0	161	165	4
Other	0	9,438	4,741	(4,697)
(Overseas estimates)				
Subtotal	942	30,355	86,102	55,747
22 Transportation of things (Overseas estimates)	22	1,563	15,587	14,024
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	350	37,242	104,080	66,838
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0

Object Class	2009 Adjustments to Base	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
23.3				
Communication, utilities, misc. charges				
Rental of ADP equipment	\$56	\$3,054	\$10,032	\$6,978
Rental of office copying equipment	29	3,000	3,022	22
Other equipment rental	2	99	105	6
Federal telecommunication system	0	2,402	2,551	149
Other telecommunications services	13	939	955	16
Postal Service by USPS	843	18,629	15,244	(3,385)
Other	34	3,022	6,802	3,780
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	977	31,145	38,711	7,566
24				
Printing and reproduction				
Publications	5	392	27,195	26,803
Public use forms and envelopes	53	2,812	2,719	(93)
Other	24	6,453	134,919	128,466
(Payments to GA, WCF)	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	82	9,657	164,833	155,176
25.1				
Advisory and assistance services				
Mgt. and professional support services	281	140,574	61,584	(78,990)
Studies, analyses, & evaluation	258	90,407	164,387	73,980
Engineering & technical services	183	43,747	14,048	(29,699)
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	722	274,728	240,019	(34,709)
25.2				
Other services				
Training:	34	4,139	3,031	(1,108)
University	34	4,139	3,031	(1,108)
Other	0	0	0	0
GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
ADP services	0	0	0	0
Other non-government contracts	174	76,605	582,212	505,607
Other	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	208	80,744	585,243	504,499

Object Class	2009 Adjustments to Base	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs from gov't accounts	\$211	\$25,165	\$34,171	\$9,006
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	67	5,903	5,971	68
25.5 Research & development contracts	11	12,418	5,036	(7,382)
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	554	37,081	35,169	(1,912)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	12	768	828	60
26 Supplies and materials				
Office supplies	129	9,111	62,930	53,819
ADP supplies	10	1,068	875	(193)
Other	2	230	338	108
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	141	10,409	64,143	53,734
31 Equipment				
Office machines and equipment	33	3,426	18,157	14,731
ADP Hardware	159	13,444	19,388	5,944
ADP Software	54	4,716	6,255	1,539
Other	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	246	21,586	43,800	22,214
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	7,570	1,034,976	2,365,882	1,330,906
Less prior year recoveries				
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	7,570	1,034,976	2,365,882	1,330,906

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, \$2,365,882,000, to remain available until expended, provided that from the amounts made available herein, funds may be used for additional 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."

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

Exhibit 5

	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
Enacted, 2008	4,474	\$680,188	2,687	\$680,188
FTE / positions realignment				
less: Obligated from prior years				
less: Unobligated balance, start of year				
plus: 2009 Adjustments to base		22,561	34	22,561
less: Prior year recoveries				
2009 Base Request	4,474	702,749	2,721	702,749
Plus (or less): 2009 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
2009 Estimate	4,474	702,749	2,721	702,749

Comparison by activity/subactivity	2007 Actual		2008 Enacted		2009 Base		2009 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Current surveys and statistics											
Current economic statistics	FTE/Obl.	370	\$185,552	404	\$219,630	409	\$219,011	409	\$219,011	0	0
Current demographic statistics	FTE/Obl.	1,973	245,771	2,149	262,327	2,175	253,213	2,175	253,213	0	0
Decennial census	FTE/Obl.	0	14,778	0	18,060	0	18,175	0	18,175	0	0
Other	FTE/Obl.	123	175,150	134	211,671	137	212,350	137	212,350	0	0
TOTALS	FTE/Obl.	2,466	621,251	2,687	711,688	2,721	702,749	2,721	702,749	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries		(6,812)		(5,000)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(125,213)		(152,333)		(125,833)		(125,833)			
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year		152,333		125,833		125,833		125,833			
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Total	FTE/Obl.	2,466	641,559	2,687	680,188	2,721	702,749	2,721	702,749	0	0

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

Exhibit 7

	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Base	2009 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$621,251	\$711,688	\$702,749	\$702,749	0
Financing:	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	(241,821)	(247,347)	(242,605)	(242,605)	0
Non-Federal sources	(9,974)	(12,836)	(5,753)	(5,753)	0
Other	(389,764)	(420,005)	(454,391)	(454,391)	0
Net of Recoveries/Transfer	(6,812)	(5,000)			
Unobligated balance, start of year	(125,213)	(152,333)	(125,833)	(125,833)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	152,333	125,833	125,833	125,833	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts					
Transfer to other accounts					
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

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

*Activity:* Working capital fund  
*Subactivity:* Working capital fund

*Goal Statement*

The Working Capital Fund was created by the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 (P.L. 104-208). The Working Capital Fund supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the American public.” It also supports the Census Bureau’s internal objective to meet the needs of policymakers, businesses, nonprofit organizations, and the public for current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.

*Overview*

The Working Capital Fund supports a customer driven approach to services by providing a mechanism to identify and keep customers informed of the true costs of specific services and the basis for the charges. The Census Bureau is able to identify and control fluctuations in prices and establish a consistent and supportable pricing policy for both internal and external customers. The Working Capital Fund has enabled the Census Bureau to establish a clearly identifiable audit trail in the accounting records, resulting in more accurate and reliable financial statements and variance reports. A detailed project identification system records and identifies actual costs of work performed for each activity with the appropriate source of funding. The Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund, with appropriated and reimbursable funding compensating the Working Capital Fund for services provided. The programs and projects of 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.

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

Exhibit 34

	<u>FY 2007 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2008 Enacted</u>	<u>2009 Estimate</u>
Management and professional support svcs.	\$9,069	\$148,342	\$68,568
Studies, analysis and evaluations	108,987	92,952	168,202
Engineering and technical services	57,967	44,175	14,689
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$176,023</b>	<b>\$285,469</b>	<b>\$251,459</b>

Notes: The principal uses of advisory and assistance services in the salaries and expenses appropriation 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)

	<u>FY 2007</u> Actual	<u>FY 2008</u> Enacted	<u>FY 2009</u> Estimate
Periodicals	\$56	\$62	\$86
Pamphlets	\$4,479	\$4,927	\$5,911
Audiovisuals	\$455	\$444	\$459
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,990</b>	<b>\$5,433</b>	<b>\$6,456</b>

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), 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 series of reports issued on a regular basis.

Pamphlets: This category includes printing of all statistical publications other than periodicals, comprising monthly, quarterly, annual, and irregular statistical reports. Also includes in-house preparatory work.

Audiovisuals: This category includes both in-house and contracted costs for printing artwork and photographic slides and transparencies for presentations.

Department of Commerce  
U. S. Census Bureau

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

	<u>FY 2007</u> Actual	<u>FY 2008</u> Enacted	<u>FY 2009</u> Estimate
Direct:			
Average ES Salary . . . . .	\$152,695	\$155,291	\$153,319
Average GS/GM Grade . . . . .	10.0	10.0	10.0
Average GS/GM Salary . . . . .	\$69,777	\$71,870	\$70,859

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