

Bureau of the Census

The mission of the Bureau of the Census (Census), within the Economics and Statistics Administration, is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the Nation's people and economy. To accomplish this mission, Census measures and disseminates information about the Nation's ever-changing economy, society, and institutions, fostering economic growth and advancing scientific understanding, and facilitating informed decisions.

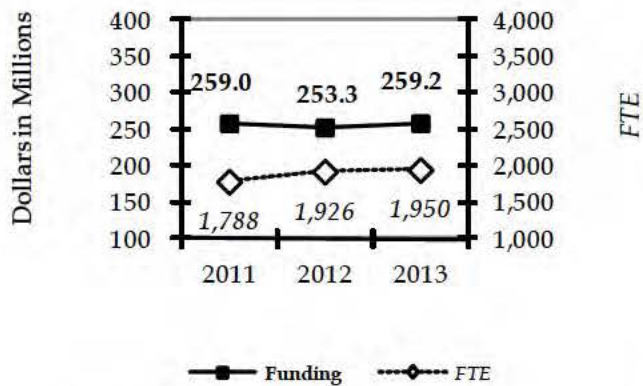
The President's FY 2013 budget request enables the Department of Commerce to achieve its goal of generating jobs, increasing trade, and advancing scientific understanding by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services needed by policymakers and public and private decision makers.

Census's cyclical programs include the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, conducted every five years, and the Decennial Census, conducted every ten years. The Census Bureau will release the final data products from the 2010 Census and the remaining 2010 Census evaluations while continuing a program of research and development that supports fundamental changes to the design, cost, conduct, and management of the 2020 Census. In addition, the Census Bureau will continue to produce socio-economic estimates for over 700,000 geographic areas from the American Community Survey. Census also conducts a number of vital current demographic and economic surveys, produces population estimates between decennial censuses, and selects new survey samples for Federal statistical programs.

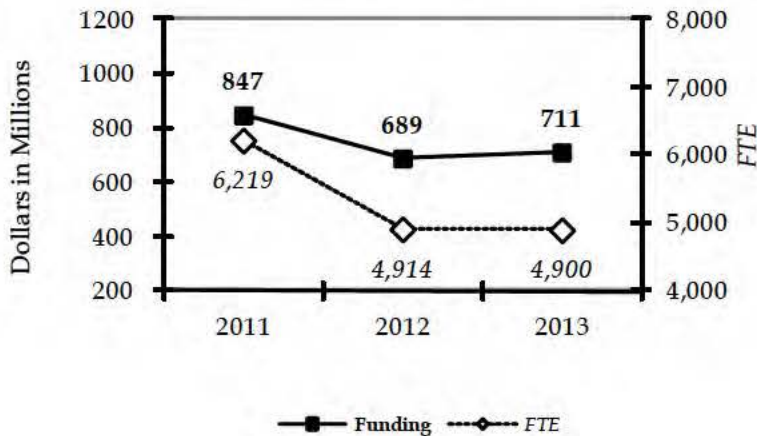
Census continually re-evaluates each of its programs to ensure they best meet the needs of policymakers, businesses, and the public. As part of this ongoing evaluation, the

FY 2013 budget includes funding for program enhancements for the 2020 Census, and the Current Population Survey, as well as cyclical program changes for the Economic Census, Census of Governments, and the 2010 Census. Despite planned increases necessary for the data collection year of the Economic Census and for the investments in the 2020 Census designed to avoid more significant costs over the decennial life cycle, the overall FY 2013 request for the Census Bureau is \$28 million greater than the FY 2012 total funding available. To minimize the requested increases in FY 2013, the Census Bureau prioritized functions and revised plans to fund the cyclical increases in the Economic Census and the 2020 Census programs. Further details are provided under the "Highlights of Budget Changes" section.

**Salaries and Expenses
Budget Authority and FTE**



**Periodic Censuses and Programs
Budget Authority and FTE**



Census is funded through the following appropriations:

The **Salaries and Expenses** appropriation provides for monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, and other programs that are used for planning by both the public and private sectors. Census's current economic programs include twelve principal economic indicators, and profile U.S. businesses and government organizations. Current population and housing surveys and analyses provide detailed and integrated information on the social, demographic, economic, and housing conditions of the United States including measures of income, poverty, and health insurance.

The **Periodic Censuses and Programs** appropriation funds the Decennial Census which is conducted every ten years, and the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, which are conducted every five years. It also funds other programs, including the American Community Survey (ACS), which produces annual, detailed community-level demographic socio-economic estimates, permitting the Decennial Census to collect only minimal demographic information. Other programs include Intercensal Demographic Estimates and Geographic Support. All of these programs are a valuable resource for both Federal and local decision-makers. Finally, two programs, Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign and Data Processing Systems, provide critical infrastructure to Census Bureau surveys and censuses.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, also known as the Welfare Reform Act (P.L. 111-291, Extended) established and funded (through mandatory appropriations) the **Survey of Program Dynamics** (SPD). The SPD provides policy makers with socioeconomic data to evaluate the impact of the welfare reforms on state welfare program recipients. The FY 2013 budget assumes that the SPD is reauthorized at the full funding level by FY 2013.

The Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113) established and funded (through mandatory appropriations) the **State Children's Health Insurance Program** (SCHIP). The SCHIP produces statistically reliable annual state estimates on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. Information from the SCHIP is used to allocate funds to states based on estimates from the March Income Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The SCHIP program was recently reauthorized by the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-3).

The **Working Capital Fund (WCF)** is a revolving fund account funded by contributions from appropriated and reimbursable accounts used to finance services within Census, which are more efficiently performed on a centralized basis. The WCF also includes funds received by Census to perform work for other Federal agencies, state and local governments, foreign governments, and the private sector.

Summary of Appropriations

Funding Levels

	2011	2012	2013	Increase
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>(Decrease)</u>
Discretionary Appropriations				
Salaries and Expenses	\$259,024	\$253,336	\$259,175	\$5,839
Periodic Censuses and Programs ¹	893,000	635,000	711,250	76,250
Total Discretionary Appropriation ¹	1,152,024	888,336	970,425	82,089
Permanent Appropriation				
Survey of Program Dynamics	10,000	2,500	10,000	7,500
State Children's Health Insurance Program	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Rescissions & Transfers				
Rescission from S&E	(518)	0	0	0
Rescission from PC&P	(1,786)	0	0	0
Transfers from PC&P to Other Accounts ¹	(44,561)	(1,000)	0	1,000
Transfers to PC&P from Other Accounts ¹	0	55,000	0	(55,000)
Budget Authority				
Salaries and Expenses	288,506	275,836	289,175	13,339
Periodic Censuses and Programs	846,654	689,000	711,250	22,250
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY	1,135,160	964,836	1,000,425	35,589
FTE				
Salaries and Expenses	1,788	1,926	1,950	24
Periodic Censuses and Programs	6,219	4,914	4,900	(14)
Total Discretionary FTE	8,007	6,840	6,850	10
Mandatory	239	274	283	9
Working Capital Fund	2,715	3,049	2,729	(320)
Total FTE	10,961	10,163	9,862	(301)

¹ In FY 2012, the Periodic Censuses and Programs appropriation was augmented by a \$55 million transfer from the Census Working Capital Fund and decreased by a \$1 million transfer to the Office of Inspector General. As a result, the Census Bureau's total FY 2013 discretionary appropriation request is \$28 million higher than the FY 2012 funding level (change from FY2012 = \$942 million to FY2013 = \$970 million).

Highlights of Budget Changes

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Enacted			1,926	\$253,336
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2013 Pay raise		\$604		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		27		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		(46)		
Thrift Savings Plan		348		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		(55)		
Health insurance		786		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(24)		
Travel - Per Diem		(104)		
Travel - Mileage		79		
Rent payments to GSA		193		
Printing and reproduction		11		
NARA		148		
Other services:				
Working Capital Fund		(1,134)		
Commerce Business System		120		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Transportation of things		6		
Communications, utilities, and misc. charges		30		
Other services		895		
Supplies and materials		41		
Equipment		54		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	1,979
Subtotal, adjustments to base			0	1,979
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(140)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	1,839
2013 Base			1,926	255,175
Administrative Savings [non add]			[16]	[1,257]
Program Changes			24	4,000
2013 APPROPRIATION			1,950	259,175

Comparison by Activity

	2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Current surveys and statistics								
Current economic statistics	1,261	\$177,758	1,261	\$179,095	1,261	\$179,095	0	\$0
Current demographic statistics	650	72,995	650	73,481	674	77,481	24	4,000
Survey development and data services	15	2,583	15	2,599	15	2,599	0	0
Subtotal, Discretionary Obligations	1,926	253,336	1,926	255,175	1,950	259,175	24	4,000
Survey of Program Dynamics	34	2,500	43	10,000	43	10,000	0	0
State Children's Health Insurance Program	240	22,761	240	20,000	240	20,000	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	2,200	278,597	2,209	285,175	2,233	289,175	24	4,000
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance start of year, SCHIP	0	(2,761)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less Permanent Appropriation	(274)	(22,500)	(283)	(30,000)	(283)	(30,000)	0	0
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY / APPROPRIATION	1,926	253,336	1,926	255,175	1,950	259,175	24	4,000

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

Note: The distribution of administrative savings reflected in this table is based on current estimates. As the review and implementation processes proceed, the distribution of these savings may change.

Administrative Savings

The Administration is continuing its pursuit of an aggressive government-wide effort to curb non-essential administrative spending. As a result, the Department of Commerce continues to seek ways to improve the efficiency of programs without reducing their effectiveness. Building on the Census Bureau's administrative savings planned for FY 2012 (\$0.85 million), an additional \$1.26 million in savings is targeted for FY 2013 for a total savings in FY 2013 of \$2.11 million. For additional information see the Administrative Savings section of the Introduction to the Budget in Brief.

Highlights of Program Changes

	Base		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Current Demographic Statistics</u>	650	\$73,481	24	+\$4,000
Current Population Survey	92	\$14,336	36	+\$5,000

The FY 2013 request includes \$5 million to allow the Census Bureau to expand its research and production capacities, and work in coordination with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to supplement the official poverty measures with annual measures of poverty from the Current Population Survey.

Survey of Income and Program Participation	489	\$49,209	-12	-\$1,000
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This decrease reflects completion of Event History Calendar field tests. The remaining funding will allow the Census Bureau to continue collecting data at the full sample size, and continue the reengineering process.

Appropriation: Periodic Censuses and Programs

Summary of Requirements

	<u>Detailed</u>		<u>Summary</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2012 Enacted			4,914	\$689,000
Adjustments to Base				
<u>Transfer</u>				
Transfer of Community Address Update System from MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program			(118)	(13,301)
Transfer of Community Address Update System to Geographic Support			118	13,301
<u>Other Changes</u>				
2013 Pay raise		\$1,050		
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)		44		
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)		(73)		
Thrift Savings Plan		555		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) - OASDI		(96)		
Health insurance		1,272		
Employees' Compensation Fund		(6,472)		
Travel - Per Diem		(261)		
Travel - Mileage		231		
Rent payments to GSA		436		
Printing and reproduction		89		
General Pricing Level Adjustment:				
Transportation of things		15		
Communications, utilities, and misc. charges		69		
Other services		1,539		
Supplies and materials		49		
Equipment		141		
Subtotal, other cost changes			0	(1,412)
Subtotal, adjustments to base			0	(1,412)
Less Amount Absorbed			0	(5,060)
TOTAL, ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE			0	(6,472)
2013 Base			4,914	682,528
Administrative Savings [non add]			[43]	[3,398]
Program Changes			(14)	28,722
2013 APPROPRIATION			4,900	711,250

Comparison by Activity

	2012 Enacted		2013 Base		2013 Estimate		Increase / Decrease	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
DIRECT OBLIGATIONS								
Economic statistics programs:								
Economic censuses	657	\$114,122	657	\$112,291	957	\$152,738	300	\$40,447
Census of governments	87	10,547	87	10,470	93	11,433	6	963
Subtotal, Economic statistics	744	124,669	744	122,761	1,050	164,171	306	41,410
Demographic statistics programs:								
Intercensal demographics estimates	82	10,908	82	10,092	82	10,092	0	0
2010 Decennial census program	3,362	390,294	3,244	359,745	2,727	297,262	(517)	(62,483)
2020 Decennial census	283	66,630	283	66,630	611	131,425	328	64,795
Subtotal, Demographic statistics	3,727	467,832	3,609	436,467	3,420	438,779	(189)	2,312
Demographic surveys sample redesign	76	12,266	76	9,833	76	9,833	0	0
Geographic support	367	68,503	485	81,035	354	66,035	(131)	(15,000)
Data processing system	0	33,759	0	32,432	0	32,432	0	0
TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS	4,914	707,029	4,914	682,528	4,900	711,250	(14)	28,722
FINANCING								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(18,029)					0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring							0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year							0	0
TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY/	4,914	689,000	4,914	682,528	4,900	711,250	(14)	28,722
APPROPRIATION								

Note: The distribution of administrative savings reflected in this table is based on current estimates. As the review and implementation processes proceed, the distribution of these savings may change.

Administrative Savings

The Administration is continuing its pursuit of an aggressive government-wide effort to curb non-essential administrative spending. As a result, the Department of Commerce continues to seek ways to improve the efficiency of programs without reducing their effectiveness. Building on the Census Bureau's administrative savings planned for FY 2012 (\$19.15 million), an additional \$3.40 million in savings is targeted for FY 2013 for a total savings in FY 2013 of \$22.55 million. For additional information see the Administrative Savings section of the Introduction to the Budget in Brief.

Highlights of Program Changes

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Economic Census</u>	657	\$112,291	300	+\$40,447

The Census Bureau conducts the economic census every five years. It is integral to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and industry inputs and outputs. It provides decision-makers with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure and functioning of the U.S. economy. It is the foundation of the Nation's economic statistics programs, providing core information on virtually all non-farm businesses and related data on business expenditures, commodity flows, minority and women-owned businesses, and other topics. Fiscal Year 2013 is the fourth year of the six-year 2012 Economic Census funding cycle; the Census Bureau has already invested \$227 million in preparatory work building to this most-expensive year, the data collection year. The focus of

activity for FY 2013 is mailing out about 4.6 million establishment-based report forms to 3.1 million businesses (some businesses have more than one establishment.); conducting a comprehensive program to encourage response, including focused personal contact and assistance to the top Fortune 500 companies and conducting the necessary mail and telephone follow-ups with late respondents which require an additional 4.2 million follow-up packages and approximately 500,000 reminder calls; answering over 370,000 incoming inquires from businesses about their reports; data capture of 3.5 million reports; providing a 24/7, full-service, one-stop website to handle the expected ten million hits for online respondent assistance; processing over 500,000 referrals for possible reporting errors; assigning classification codes according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS); and assigning geographic location codes to each establishment.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Census of Governments</u>	87	\$10,470	6	+\$963

The Census Bureau conducts a census of governments every five years. Like the Economic Census, it is integral to BEA's estimates of GDP. It is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of more than 90,000 state and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. Fiscal Year 2013 is the fourth year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments. The 2012 Census of Governments consists of three components: government organization, public employment, and government finances. For the government organization phase, funding is requested primarily to create the universe frame and develop organizational information. In the employment phase, funds will be used to continue central collection and processing. In the finance phase, funds will be used to start the data collection for local governments, to continue central collection operations with cooperating state governments, and also to continue collection and processing of state and local government data from external source information.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>2010 Decennial Census Program</u>	3,244	\$359,745	-517	-\$62,483
2010 Census Cyclical Program Change	623	\$107,040	-313	-\$51,564

As mandated in the U.S. Constitution, the decennial census provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. The request for FY 2013 will be used to complete conducting the 2010 Decennial Census. The focus of activities in FY 2013 will include data dissemination, evaluation, and resolution of count questions from local, state, and tribal governments.

American Community Survey Program Change	2,621	\$252,705	-204	-\$10,919
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The FY 2013 request includes a \$10.9 million reduction to the American Community Survey (ACS) program. This reduction will eliminate the item non-response component of the Failed Edit Follow-Up operation as part of a bureau-wide effort to prioritize funding. It also reflects efficiencies realized as the Census Bureau has implemented data collection operations at the expanded sample size and estimated savings from plans to offer an Internet response option for the ACS in 2013.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>2020 Decennial Census</u>	283	\$66,630	328	+\$64,795

Fiscal Year 2013 is the second year of a three-year research and testing phase of the 2020 Census. The focus of FY 2013 activities will be to expand and support the research and testing infrastructure allowing us to effectively test (1) new enumeration methods, (2) new processes to support field operations, (3) more cost-effective IT systems, and (4) address and spatial frame-related methods needed for the 2020 Census to supplement research being carried out in the geographic support program. Additionally, focus will be on full implementation of program management and systems engineering activities to ensure effective management and technical/operational cohesion of research and testing projects. Consequently, the research and testing agenda (supported by strong program and risk management and systems engineering) addresses the major cost and quality drivers in the census, critical to achieving the strategic vision and goals. In addition, the 2020 Census program will conduct research to pursue various uses of administrative records to increase the efficiency of the 2020 Census, while maintaining quality, and explore opportunities for leveraging the 2020 administrative records infrastructure for surveys. This level of investment early in the lifecycle is necessary for the Bureau to meet its cost control goals for the 2020 Decennial Census. Without rigorous investigation and testing of new methods the risk of reverting to expensive but proven past practices is very high.

	<u>Base</u>		<u>Increase / Decrease</u>	
	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Geographic Support</u>	485	\$81,035	-131	-\$15,000

The FY 2013 request includes a \$15 million reduction that limits the sample size in the Community Address Updating System (CAUS) program and reduces research and maintenance of geospatial update activities, such as on-going maintenance of the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing database, research on change detection methodology, and others. The CAUS program will focus on a level of targeted fieldwork that provides indicators of the challenges of rural addresses. The addresses collected will support the American Community Survey. Furthermore, as part of a bureau-wide effort to prioritize funding, the Census Bureau will defer plans to enhance the Automated Listing and Mapping Instrument (ALMI) used by the CAUS program. The realigned FY 2013 plan will provide adequate results for making a 2015 decision on the feasibility of a targeted address canvass operation in FY 2019.

Performance Objectives and Measures

(Dollars reflect obligations in Millions and Include Reimbursable Funding)

All of Census's program activities support the theme of Science and Information and corresponding goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems while appearing within one objective - Improve understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted and accurate data, standards and services enabling entities to make informed decisions (Objective 14). A more detailed description of these outcomes and their measures can be found in the Census section of the Department of Commerce Budget.

	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted / Targets	2013 Estimate / Targets
Objective 14: Improve understanding of the U.S. economy, society and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted and accurate data, standards and services enabling entities to make informed decisions	\$1,546.9	\$1,328.1	\$1,285.4
Produce timely, relevant, and accurate measures showing the dynamics of local job markets and identifying the changing structure of the U.S. economy and its effect on jobs.	New	For states that provide wage records on schedule, Census will produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 % of those states on time every quarter.	For states that provide wage records on schedule, Census will produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 % of those states on time every quarter.
Release monthly export statistics on schedule	New	100%	100%
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.	Met percentages	At least 90% of key surveys meet or exceed pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key surveys meet or exceed pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.
Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.	(1) 100% of economic indicators were released on schedule. (2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys were released on schedule.	(1) 100% of economic indicators released on schedule. (2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys released on schedule.	(1) 100% of economic indicators released on schedule. (2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys released on schedule.
Improve satisfaction with the Census Bureau's Website. (Prior to FY 2012, the measure was "Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the E-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index.")	60 (Census), 74 (Federal)	The Census Bureau will develop a new measure of Customer Satisfaction and implement it in FY 2012.	74% of respondents indicate that they would recommend the site to others.
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.	At least 90% of key preparatory activities were completed on time.	At least 90% of key preparatory activities completed on schedule.	At least 90% of key preparatory activities completed on schedule.

Priority Goals

Priority goals are a clear statement of the specific, measurable, ambitious, near-term priority targets chosen by the senior leaders of major Federal agencies. Priority goals communicate the performance improvements each agency is trying to accomplish relative to its priorities using existing legislative authority, previously appropriated funds, and funding at levels proposed in the President's FY 2013 Budget. Priority goals constitute the priority operational targets the agency will work to accomplish within 18 to 24 months of setting the targets. This distinguishes priority goals from the longer-term targets agencies include in their strategic plans, and the full set of performance goals and measures agencies include in the annual plans and reports required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

Census has the following priority goal (established in FY 2010) along with three associated measures: Effectively execute the 2010 Census, and provide the states with accurate and timely redistricting data. (Timely completion of milestones to conduct the 2010 Census and provide redistricting data as mandated by law.)

- Achieve an accuracy level of an overall net coverage error at the national level of less than one-half of one percent.

The overall net coverage error is determined by an independent follow-up survey which measures the accuracy of the census results. The survey estimates both the number of households missed and those either mistakenly counted or counted multiple times. The undercount and overcount percentages are derived by subtracting the number of people counted in the census from the number of people measured in the survey and then dividing by the estimate of the total population according to the survey. A net overcount occurs if the resulting percentage is negative, while a positive percentage indicates a net undercount. Results from the survey do not appear until FY 2012.

	FY 2013
Measure	Target
Achieve an accuracy level of an overall net coverage error at the national level of less than one-half of one percent.	+/-0.5%

In FY 2011, the Census completed the coverage measurement person followup operation, coverage measurement housing unit followup, and coverage measurement final housing unit followup clerical matching.