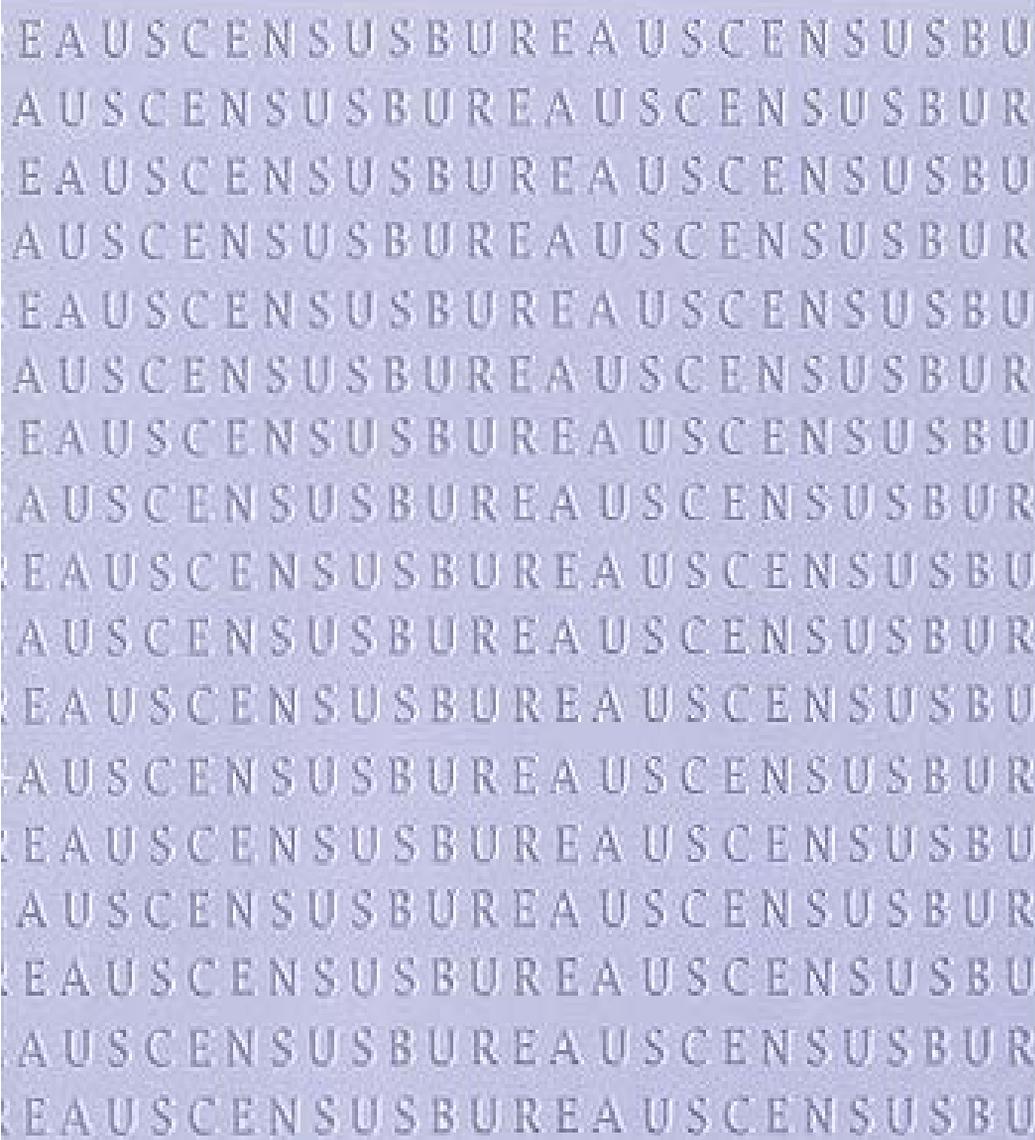


U.S. Census Bureau's
Budget Estimates

As Presented to Congress
April 2013

Fiscal
Year
2014



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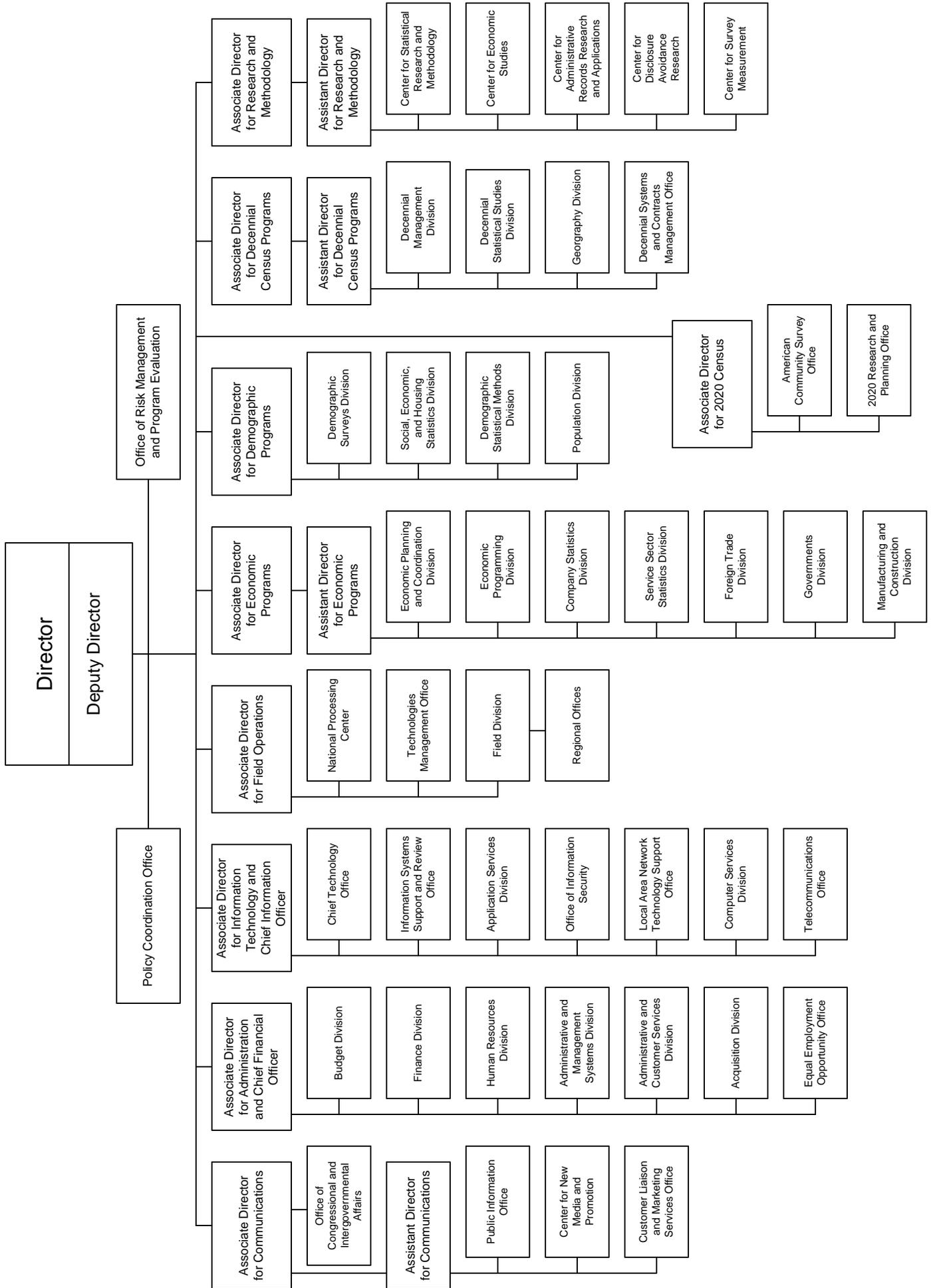
Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2014
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census



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U.S. Census Bureau Executive Summary

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget request reflects the resources needed for the U.S. Census Bureau to support the Department of Commerce's Science and Information general goal 14, "Enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

The Census Bureau 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 scientific objectivity, our strong and capable workforce, our devotion to research-based innovation, and our abiding commitment to our customers.

Budget and Financial Management

Discretionary Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau requests appropriations for domestic discretionary spending totaling \$982.5 million.

Mandatory Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau expects to receive a total \$30.0 million in mandatory domestic spending in FY 2014 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 \$268.7 million in reimbursable funding from other Federal and non-Federal organizations to perform work for those entities.

FY 2014 Program Changes

The requested funding reflects the resources needed to implement program enhancements and cyclical changes in operational requirements between FY 2013 and FY 2014 for the Economic Studies Program, the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the Economic Census and the Census of Governments, the 2010 Census, and the 2020 Census and Geographic Support.

- **Expanding Research Opportunities Related to Federal Programs (Base Funding (Economic Studies) 69 FTE and \$17.3 million; Program Change 15 FTE and \$3.5 million):** This increase will be used to enhance the Census Bureau's Research Data Center Network to support the evaluation of federal government programs. The project will acquire and improve new program data and provide infrastructural support for related research.
- **Improving Analyses of Federal Programs through Better Measures of Outcomes (Base Funding (Economic Studies) 69 FTE and \$17.3 million; Program Change 2 FTE and \$0.3 million):** The increase will be used to analyze federal programs designed to assist U.S. businesses using rigorous statistical and econometric methods and microdata from the Census Bureau combined with data from other agencies.
- **Current Population Survey(CPS) (Base Funding 129 FTE and \$11.1 million; Program Change 37 FTE and \$5.0 million):** The Census Bureau proposes an increase of \$5.0 million to support the

development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure from the Current Population Survey to complement the current official measure.

- Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) (Base Funding 453 FTE and \$50.7 million; Program Change -106 FTE and -\$7.7 million): The Census Bureau request includes a planned reduction of \$2 million to reflect completion of the FY 2013 Event History Calendar field test as part of the SIPP improvements initiated in FY 2008, as well as a \$5 million reduction to administrative savings based on the re-designed SIPP being in the field in FY 2014 and the reduction of headquarters staffing related to household surveys. This program change includes a decrease of 3 FTE and \$0.7 million for administrative savings.
- Economic Census (Base Funding 961 FTE and \$138.7 million; Program Change -284 FTE and -\$20.9 million): The Census Bureau conducts the economic census every five years. It is integral to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and industry inputs and outputs. It provides decision-makers with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure and functioning of the U.S. economy. It is the foundation of the Nation's economic statistics programs, providing core information on virtually all non-farm businesses and related data on business expenditures, commodity flows, minority and women-owned businesses, and other topics. Fiscal Year 2014 is the fifth year of the six-year 2012 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for FY 2014 is completing data collection, industry analytical review, and review and publication of the advance report and 70% of the industry reports. Data collection and review will continue for the Survey of Business Owners. This program change includes a decrease of 1 FTE and \$2.3 million for administrative savings.
- Census of Governments (Base Funding 74 FTE and \$11.5 million; Program Change -5 FTE and -\$1.7 million): The Census Bureau conducts a census of governments every five years. Like the Economic Census, it is integral to BEA's estimates of GDP. It is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of more than 90,000 state and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. Fiscal Year 2014 is the final year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments. Activities are focused on completing data processing, developing data products, and disseminating information from the census. This program change includes a decrease of \$21 thousand for administrative savings.
- 2010 Decennial Census Program (Base Funding 291 FTE and \$55.5 million; Program Change -291 FTE and -\$55.5 million): This program change reflects the completion of the 2010 Census. The base funding for the American Community Survey is transferred to the 2020 Decennial Census Program.
- 2020 Decennial Census Program (Base Funding 3,265 FTE and \$332.3 million; Program Change 382 FTE and \$154.2 million): Fiscal Year 2014 is the third year of funding for the three-year Research and Testing phase of the 2020 Census. The FY 2014 budget request expands and supports the research and testing phase for the 2020 Decennial Census Program. The focus of FY 2014 activities will be to support the research and testing infrastructure, allowing us to effectively test (1) new enumeration methods, (2) new processes to support field operations, (3) more cost-effective IT systems, and (4) address and spatial frame-related methods needed for the 2020 Census to supplement research being carried out in the geographic support program. By the end of FY 2014, key preliminary design decision(s) for the 2020 Census will be made in preparation for acquisitions and systems development beginning in FY 2015. Additionally, focus will be on continued 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. This program change includes a decrease of 6 FTE and \$4.7 million for administrative savings.

Additionally, the funding for the American Community Survey is transferred to the 2020 Decennial Census Program

- Geographic Support (Base Funding 402 FTE and \$66.2 million; Program Change -72 FTE and -\$10.6 million): The Census Bureau requests a decrease that limits two major geographic partnership programs: the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) and the evaluation of partner supplied files as part of the Geographic Support System. This FY 2014 budget request is the result of a review of both ongoing and cyclical programs necessary to achieve the Department of Commerce and Census Bureau goals. Difficult choices were made in balancing program needs and fiscal constraints in order to fund higher priority programs. This program change includes a decrease of 1 FTE and \$0.6 million for administrative savings.

Administrative Savings

The Administration continues to pursue an aggressive government-wide effort to curb non-essential administrative spending called the Administrative Efficiency Initiative. In order to be good stewards of taxpayer money the Federal Government should continue to seek ways to improve the efficiency of programs without reducing their effectiveness. Since FY 2012, the Census Bureau has contributed to this effort, realizing nearly \$25 million in administrative savings in FY 2012 and FY 2013. The FY 2014 President's Budget continues these efforts. The Census Bureau will pursue cost savings related to Information Technology spending and the budget contains \$9.6 million in budget reductions reflecting these plans. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to pursue reductions in travel spending. In FY 2014, the Census Bureau plans to reduce travel spending by an additional \$1.6 million. These savings, combined with the \$25 million in savings previously realized, will bring the Census Bureau's total administrative savings to \$35.9 million.

Realignment of Base Information Technology (IT) Resources to Improve Operational Efficiency, Reduce Costs, and Strengthen Mission Capabilities

The Census Bureau is committed to improving operational efficiency, reducing costs, and strengthening mission capabilities by implementing enterprise shared services and enterprise processing solutions for our diverse survey and census programs. This commitment has its foundation in an IT strategy that aligns with, is consistent with, and supports OMB directives.

The Census Bureau is breaking the paradigm of developing expensive, customized processing systems, solutions, and technologies for each of our major programs. The Census Bureau has been incrementally developing enterprise solutions that can support current economic and demographic surveys, reimbursable surveys, the American Community Survey, the 2017 Economic Census, and be scalable for use in the 2020 Census. The development and implementation of flexible, adaptive survey designs and the related processing infrastructure is a multi-year process, but one that promises major payoffs later in the decade.

Central to these efforts, the Census Bureau has been working on the creation and execution of an IT Infrastructure Roadmap that guides the "As Is" and "To Be" Enterprise Architecture (EA). The Census Bureau is creating shared and reusable IT services that are foundational to the business and technical

architecture and infrastructure needed to support all of our surveys and censuses, including the 2020 Census and the 2017 Economic Census. The Census Bureau's shared services, or enabling platforms, include enterprise solutions for internet data collection, data capture and survey collection and processing. In addition, we are researching capabilities and requirements associated with a Mobile Computing Infrastructure that can support the use of multiple mobile devices for use by enumerators in collecting information from households and institutions.

These efforts have realized, or are estimated to achieve, \$81 million in cost avoidance, savings, and efficiencies from FY 2011 through FY 2014 - costs that otherwise would be reflected in our IT budget requests.

In addition to the overall cost reductions described in the section on Administrative Savings above, In FY 2014, the Census Bureau is realigning \$37.1 million in existing IT resources from across the Census Bureau's programs to several enterprise-wide efforts that will allow it to maintain the momentum built over the last few years, including:

- Shared IT Services (\$7.3 million): Reinvestment of these funds will support and expand enterprise shared services currently used across the Census Bureau in the areas of Virtual Desktop Integration in support of the Government's efforts to enhance telework opportunities, SharePoint for collaboration and content management, SAS, and Data Management.
- Cloud Computing (\$11.1 million): This reinvestment would support continued infrastructure consolidation and virtualization; infrastructure utilization and capacity management; hybrid cloud development and integration; and end user self-provisioning of infrastructure, platforms, and hardware.
- Mobile Computing (\$9.8 million): The Census Bureau will reinvest in enterprise mobile application and web development and testing, mobile enterprise architecture, mobile device management, "bring your own" device and execution of the Government's digital strategy.
- Data Management and Internet Data Collection (\$3.8 million): Reinvestment will occur in enterprise solutions for data collection, enterprise storage and data backup, data acquisition, data analytics, and data access and dissemination.
- Security (\$2.0 million): These funds would support the IT Security and Risk Management Framework and automation of required security controls. The Return on Investment (ROI) of the Census Bureau's Risk Management Program is focused on making the security assessment and accreditation of systems more efficient, saving program area resources by performing design time analysis of new systems to ensure security requirements are met up front. Moving this activity to the beginning of the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) can reduce program area costs for this remediation of security findings by a factor of 30. The development of automated security content to assess compliance with secure configuration settings and security controls requirements will reduce the overall cost of performing manual security assessments and continuous monitoring by over 20 percent.
- Enterprise Architecture and Innovation (\$3.1 million): The Census Bureau will reinvest in enterprise architecture to assist program areas with development of service oriented architecture and in the Census Bureau's Center for Applied Technology to support program areas in needed research, prototyping, and evaluation of new technologies.

Other Program Highlights

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

- **Business Statistics (329 FTE and \$42.6 million):** The business statistics programs measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. The data provide principal economic performance indicators, including monthly and annual data for the retail and wholesale sectors, and quarterly and annual data for the fast growing service sector of the national economy. These sectors account for nearly 70 percent of U.S. economic activity. Together, the business statistics programs provide the primary source of up-to-date facts on the structure and functioning of the distributive trades and service sectors of the economy and provide timely updates to data collected in the economic census. The principal economic indicator series are closely followed and widely used by policymakers in the public and private sectors and move financial markets. The data, in conjunction with other economic data collected by the Census Bureau, are vital to effective economic policy decisions by business and government. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of 1 FTE and \$91 thousand for administrative savings.
- **Construction Statistics (115 FTE and \$12.8 million):** The construction statistics programs provide national performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. The programs cover activities such as residential building permit authorizations, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. The data are vital to understanding the economic and social aspects of construction activity in the U.S., are pertinent to the national economic and social needs of the U.S. population, and provide a basis for effective policy making at all levels of government and in the private sector. The programs supplement the data collected in the economic census. Since construction activities are particularly sensitive to the level of interest rates, these data are an important indicator of how changes in interest rates are affecting the economy. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of \$21 thousand for administrative savings.
- **Manufacturing Statistics (157 FTE and \$20.9 million):** The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector and the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The data provide key national performance indicators for the sector of the economy that provides 12 percent of the Nation's employment. The manufacturing sector also supplies the export markets, which have become increasingly important to the overall health of our Nation's economy. These programs, which supplement data collected in the economic census, provide the monthly, quarterly, and annual data that are vital to policymakers in both the public and private sectors for analysis of the business cycle and domestic production. They provide key information on major labor, capital, and manufacturing material inputs and outputs, as well as capital investment by U.S. businesses, and data on industrial research and development, manufacturing capacity utilization, and energy use. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of \$51 thousand for administrative savings.
- **General Economic Statistics (327 FTE and \$59.5 million) (amount includes program changes described above):** 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. In addition to the program changes described above, the FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of 1 FTE and \$0.2 million for administrative savings.

- Foreign Trade Statistics (200 FTE and \$34.8 million): The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade statistics are a principal economic indicator for the United States and are released within 40 to 45 days after the reference month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of this comprehensive monthly data that provide national performance indicators vital to understanding our economy, as well as our economic relationship with the rest of the world. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of \$73 thousand for administrative savings.
- Government Statistics (85 FTE and \$12.0 million): The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for more than 90,000 state and local governments. The programs provide data in the areas of public employment and payroll, as well as Federal government programmatic expenditures on a geographic basis. The data are vital to measuring the government sector of the national economy, understanding the flow of public funds throughout the country, and for administering public programs. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of \$26 thousand for administrative savings.
- Household Surveys (528 FTE and \$61.6 million – amount includes program changes for CPS and SIPP described earlier): The household surveys program includes the full array of operations and services associated with large scale data collection, including: preparation of the sample and survey materials, collection of the data by field representatives, data processing and estimation, production and quality control of monthly, quarterly, and annual data products, and data dissemination of tabulations and public-use micro-data via the Internet and other media. In addition to the program changes described above, the FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of 3 FTE and \$0.8 million for administrative savings.
- Population and Housing Analyses (61 FTE and \$9.1 million): The population and housing analyses program uses a variety of approaches to create value-added information for policy makers and program managers, refining the statistical data collected in surveys into insightful and useful information. This program increases the knowledge base with varied sources of information, adds context and perspective to survey data, and maintains the statistical infrastructure through compilation of records and development and maintenance of standards. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of 1 FTE and \$0.2 million for administrative savings.
- Survey Development and Data Services (16 FTE and \$2.6 million): The survey development and data services program funds research into survey design and estimation, time series analysis, error reduction, privacy protection, and special experimental and evaluation studies. These activities continually improve the Census Bureau's surveys and censuses. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of \$6 thousand for administrative savings.
- Intercensal Demographic Estimates (62 FTE and \$9.9 million): The intercensal demographic estimates program assists elected officials and government program managers in allocating hundreds of billions of dollars each year by giving them updated estimates of the United States population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships. Through this legislatively required program, policymakers and program managers are able to better understand their population's size, as well as its basic characteristics like age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin; and estimates of the number of housing units, in the years between the decennial censuses. Since the United States population grows and changes between decennial censuses – and governments base many of their funding decisions on the size and basic characteristics of the population – effective and efficient government requires these updated estimates. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of 1 FTE and \$0.2 million for administrative savings.

- American Community Survey (2,785 FTE and \$241.8 million - amount included in 2020 Decennial Census Program amount shown earlier): The American Community Survey (ACS), sent monthly to a small percentage of the population, collects detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. These data previously were collected only in census years in conjunction with the decennial census. After years of development and testing, the Census Bureau implemented the ACS nationwide in 2005. The ACS allows Federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, rather than on data collected nine or more years ago. The Census Bureau will continue to refine the process and ensure that it is in place to produce tract-level data (in general, areas with populations between 1,500 and 8,000) similar to the Census 2000 long-form (detailed characteristics) data, in conjunction with the 2010 Census short-form (basic characteristics) data. The Census Bureau releases the estimates from the ACS Program each year, based on the previous year's data collection. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of 4 FTE and \$0.7 million for administrative savings.
- Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign (56 FTE and \$9.6 million): The objective of the Demographic surveys sample redesign program is to with the existence of a continually updated Master Address File (MAF) and the continued availability of ACS data, take advantage of an opportunity to reduce future survey costs by improving our approach to designing and selecting samples for the major national household surveys. The Census Bureau's plan is to implement future redesign samples based on the availability of MAF and ACS information. After the next coordinated sample redesign, the Census Bureau 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 Program is to minimize total survey costs for the desired level of reliability. The FY 2014 estimate includes a decrease of 1 FTE and \$0.3 million for administrative savings.
- Data processing systems (0 FTE and \$37.1 million): The data processing systems activity funds information technology services supporting Census Bureau enterprise needs. Economies of scale are achieved through centralized information technology contracts and services in accordance with Department of Commerce guidelines and a comprehensive Information Technology Plan. This saves taxpayers money, while helping the Census Bureau to accomplish its mission.

Mandatory Demographic Programs

The following mandatory funding for demographic programs is anticipated in FY 2014:

- Survey of Program Dynamics (32 FTE and \$10.0 million):
This program provides socioeconomic data and information, which can be used by Federal and state public policymakers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 that established the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program.
- State Children's Health Insurance Program (131 FTE and \$20.0 million):
This program provides statistically reliable annual data for each state on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. These data are used to allocate funds to states.

Reimbursable Programs

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

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

The following summary provides a comparison between the FY 2013 Continuing Resolution (Annualized) and the FY 2014 Estimate
(Budget Authority in Thousands)

	FY 2013 CR (Annualized)		FY 2014 Estimate		Difference	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries & Expenses	1,873	\$254,887	1,818	\$256,048	(55)	1,161
Periodic Censuses & Programs	4,659	\$655,223	4,841	\$726,436	182	\$71,213
Total Discretionary Budget Authority	6,532	\$910,110	6,659	\$982,484	127	\$72,374
Mandatory Appropriations	163	\$30,000	163	\$30,000	0	0
Total Budget Authority	6,695	\$940,110	6,822	\$1,012,484	127	\$72,374
Working Capital Fund ¹	3,412	\$334,042	2,866	\$268,693	(546)	(\$65,349)
Total Available	10,107	\$1,274,152	9,688	\$1,281,177	(419)	\$7,025

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

FY 2014 Annual Performance Plan

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Agency Information

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 scientific objectivity, our strong and capable workforce, our devotion to research-based innovation, and our abiding commitment to our customers.

Vision Statement

The Census Bureau envisions a future where entrepreneurs, businesses, governments, policymakers, and the public have easy access to the information needed to remain a leader in the world economy. Statistical programs that adapt quickly to our rapidly changing society and economy, along with timely and relevant information presented through cutting-edge visualization and access tools that integrate myriad data sets, can provide the information resources needed to support a healthy, competitive business environment and a productive society.

Scope and Responsibilities

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

The Census Bureau's headquarters is located in Suitland Maryland, with six regional offices (as of January 1, 2013) in New York, NY; Philadelphia, PA; Atlanta, GA; Chicago, IL; Denver, CO; and Los Angeles, CA. The National Processing Center is located in Jeffersonville, IN and operates three telephone centers in Jeffersonville, Tucson AZ, and Hagerstown, MD.

Cross-Agency Priority Goals

The Census Bureau is not a leader of or a participant in any Cross-Agency Priority Goals.

Corresponding DoC Strategic Themes and Goals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective Statement

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

Strategies

In July 2012, former Director Groves testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security about the challenges faced by the Census Bureau. He noted that five external phenomena drive the need for change: 1) increasing difficulties gaining the public's participation in censuses and surveys; 2) increasing demand for timely, and small area social and economic statistics to help the country make key decisions; 3) new technologies that may make data collection more efficient; 4) new statistical methods of blending multiple data sources together; and 5) the real prospect of flat or declining budgets to do our work.

In response, the Census Bureau has undertaken numerous initiatives to change the way we go about our business. Some of these include:

- Restructuring and realigning key functions in the Census Bureau for efficiency: Efforts in this regard include establishment of a Research and Methodology Directorate to discover innovations on statistical operations that reduce cost and realigning the Census Bureau's regional offices and reducing the number of these offices from twelve to six. Other efforts include using matrix organization to increase efficiency in survey data collections, consolidating information technology development and operations, and modernizing dissemination of statistical information.
- Launching annual internal challenge grants for operational efficiencies to our staff and implementing the best ideas to build a culture of innovation that empowers the staff to suggest ways in which we can improve our operations.
- Attempting analytical innovations to produce more useful information. Efforts in this area include statistical modeling for small domain estimates that allow us to produce better information about small groups without launching new expensive data collection operations, combining data resources within the Census Bureau to produce new information from data we already have, external collaborations to leverage talent outside the Census Bureau, and establishing challenge grants to seek solutions from external talent.

Major Management Challenges

The FY 2014 request reflects the following Census Bureau priorities/objectives:

- To make fundamental changes to the design, implementation, and management of the decennial census to meet the following goals of the 2020 Census: 1) a complete and accurate census, 2) embraced and valued results, 3) an efficient census, and 4) a well-managed census.
- To meet the needs of policymakers, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public for current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.
- To support the economic and political foundations of the U.S. by producing benchmark measures of the economy and population for the administration and equitable funding of Federal, state, and local programs.
- To support innovation, promote data use, minimize respondent burden, respect individual privacy, and ensure confidentiality.

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

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

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

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

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

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

<p>Census Bureau Strategic Goal 1a: Produce timely, relevant and accurate measures showing the dynamics of local job markets <i>and</i> identifying the changing nature of the U.S. economy and its effect on jobs.</p>						
<p>Measure 1A: Produce timely, relevant, and accurate measures showing the dynamics of local job markets and identifying the changing structure of the U.S. economy and its effect on jobs.</p>						
Targets / Actuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
				For states that provide wage records on schedule, we produced Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 percent of those states on time every quarter.	For states that provide wage records on schedule, we will produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 percent of those states on time every quarter.	For states that provide wage records on schedule, we will produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators for at least 90 percent of those states on time every quarter.
<p>Description: Under the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) partnership, states supply quarterly worker and business wage records to the Census Bureau for data integration to build a longitudinal national frame of jobs and the production of Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) that measure the dynamics of the U.S. labor force and economy. Timely production of quality QWI data is a key performance measure for the Census Bureau.</p>						
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: New measure in FY 2012.</p>						
Relevant Program Change(s):		Title: N/A		Exhibit 13 Page no: N/A		
Validation and Verification						
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
Management information reports, Summary production reports	Hourly Quarterly	Census Bureau Internet Site (links available on request)	Periodic review, monitor, management control, and continuous improvement	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

<p>Census Bureau Strategic Goal 1b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of export activities, and the number and characteristics of exporters, to help identify and exploit export opportunities for U.S. firms, to provide decision-makers and policymakers in both the public and private sectors with data and research information they need to make informed decisions, and to support other agencies' needs for timely, accurate data to regulate and enforce U.S. export law and regulations.</p>							
<p>Measure 1B: Release monthly export statistics on schedule</p>		<p>FY 2009 Actual</p>	<p>FY 2010 Actual</p>	<p>FY 2011 Actual</p>	<p>FY 2012 Actual</p>	<p>FY2013 Target</p>	<p>FY 2014 Target</p>
<p>Targets / Actuals</p>		<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>Description: Percent of scheduled release dates for the <i>FT-900 International Trade in Goods and Services</i> released on the scheduled due date.</p>							
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: New measure in FY 2012</p>							
<p>Relevant Program Change(s):</p>		<p>Title: N/A</p>		<p>Exhibit 13 Page no: N/A</p>			
<p>Validation and Verification</p>							
<p>Data Source</p>	<p>Frequency</p>	<p>Data Storage</p>	<p>Internal Control Procedures</p>		<p>Data Limitations</p>	<p>Actions to be Taken</p>	
<p>"Bluebook" Schedule of release dates</p>	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>Schedules maintained on Foreign Trade Division Computers and publicly available on the Internet.</p>	<p>The Census Bureau compares actual release dates with scheduled data. No variation from schedule is permitted.</p>		<p>None</p>	<p>Continue 100% on-time performance.</p>	

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

<p>Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2a: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of the population, economy, and governments to help identify and exploit market opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, and government that generate quality jobs; to provide decision makers and policy makers in both the public and private sectors with the information assets they need to make informed decisions; and to illuminate social, economic, and demographic trends.</p>							
<p>Measure 2A-1: Achieve pre-determined collection rates for Census Bureau surveys in order to provide statistically reliable data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.</p>		<p>FY 2009 Actual</p> <p>At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.</p>	<p>FY 2010 Actual</p> <p>At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.</p>	<p>FY 2011 Actual</p> <p>At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.</p>	<p>FY 2012 Actual</p> <p>At least 80% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability. (Did not meet at least 90%)</p>	<p>FY 2013 Target</p> <p>At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.</p>	<p>FY 2014 Target</p> <p>At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.</p>
<p>Description: Maintaining a high level of response for both demographic and economic surveys ensures that information from Census Bureau surveys and censuses is always reliable and widely accepted by customers over the long term. Over time, our respondents' willingness to participate in surveys is declining due to a number of factors (e.g. privacy concerns, mistrust of government, time/effort to complete the survey, etc.). Therefore, even to maintain consistent response rate measures over time requires improvements to the way we perform our work.</p>							
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: N/A</p>							
<p>Relevant Program Change(s):</p> <p>1) Current Population Survey 2) Survey of Income and Program Participation</p>		<p>Exhibit 13 Page no: 1) CEN-66 2) CEN-68</p>					
<p>Validation and Verification</p>							
<p>Data Source</p> <p>Census Bureau surveys are the initial collection source. Internal control files and systems are the source of the response rate data.</p>	<p>Frequency</p> <p>Response rates are tied to data collection. Frequency varies by survey.</p>	<p>Data Storage</p> <p>All data are stored in Census Bureau databases and are published in public press releases.</p>	<p>Internal Control Procedures</p> <p>Quality assurance analyses, Automated Data Processing (ADP) routines, and peer reviews.</p>	<p>Data Limitations</p> <p>Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.</p>	<p>Actions to be Taken</p> <p>Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.</p>		

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

<p>Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2a: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of the population, economy, and governments to help identify and exploit market opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, and government that generate quality jobs; to provide decision makers and policy makers in both the public and private sectors with the information assets they need to make informed decisions; and to illuminate social, economic, and demographic trends.</p>							
<p>Measure 2A-2: Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.</p>		<p>FY 2009 Actual</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>FY 2010 Actual</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>FY 2011 Actual</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>FY 2012 Actual</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>FY 2013 Target</p> <p>1) 100% of Economic Indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other key surveys meet performance targets for on-time release of data products.</p>	<p>FY 2014 Target</p> <p>1) 100% of Economic Indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other key surveys meet performance targets for on-time release of data products.</p>
<p>Description: Ensuring that data products are released on schedule is essential. The Census Bureau acknowledges an important distinction between release of the Economic Indicators and the other surveys' and censuses' data products. OMB Statistical Directive Number 3 requires that the data for the principle economic indicators be released within prescribed time periods. The impact of not meeting release dates for the economic indicators is much more serious, so two separate targets are noted.</p>							
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: N/A</p>							
<p>Relevant Program Change(s):</p>		<p>Title: 1) Current Population Survey</p>					
<p style="text-align: center;">Validation and Verification</p>							
<p>Data Source</p> <p>Actual data releases by Census Bureau programs.</p>	<p>Frequency</p> <p>The frequency of data releases varies. Release dates are often published in advance.</p>	<p>Data Storage</p> <p>Data release information is stored in Census Bureau systems and public data releases.</p>	<p>Internal Control Procedures</p> <p>Performance data are verified by comparing actual release dates with scheduled release dates. Methodological standards for surveys are publicly reported.</p>	<p>Data Limitations</p> <p>Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.</p>	<p>Actions to be Taken</p> <p>Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.</p>		

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

<p>Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2a: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible current measures of the population, economy, and governments to help identify and exploit market opportunities for entrepreneurs, businesses, and government that generate quality jobs; to provide decision makers and policy makers in both the public and private sectors with the information assets they need to make informed decisions; and to illuminate social, economic, and demographic trends.</p>						
<p>Measure 2A-3: Improve satisfaction with the Census Bureau's Website.</p>						
Targets / Actuals	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
	68% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 75.2%)	69% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	60% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	62% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	74% of respondents indicate that they would recommend the site to others.	75% of respondents indicate that they would recommend the site to others.
<p>Description: The Census Bureau will measure satisfaction with its website by asking the question "How likely are you to recommend this site to someone else?" to randomly selected visitors to www.census.gov who view four or more web pages on the website.</p>						
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: Before FY 2013 the measure was "Meet or exceed the overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the e-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI)." and results for FY 2009 - FY 2012 are for the old measure. (Same as Measure 2B-2).</p>						
<p>Relevant Program Change(s):</p>		<p>Title: N/A</p>		<p>Exhibit 13 Page no: N/A</p>		
<p>Validation and Verification</p>						
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
Visitors to the Census Bureau Website who view four or more pages and are, on a random basis, invited to take a survey.	Monthly	Servers maintained by ForeSee (a contractor that collects the data).	Data are collected electronically and are cross-tabulated. Census verifies summary data by independently calculating satisfaction, content, and recommend measures from raw survey respondent data.	The survey is based on self reporting from respondents.	Continued monthly monitoring of the metrics and appropriate actions based on responses to the survey.	

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments to assess U.S. competitiveness, identify new business opportunities, and foster domestic job growth.						
Measure 2B-1: Complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates.	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Targets / Actuals	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 activities were completed on schedule	At least 90% of key activities were completed on schedule	At least 90% of key activities completed on schedule	At least 90% of key activities completed on schedule
Description: Due to the cyclical nature of these programs, it is important to track annual key activities that support the programs. The internal activities that are tracked are those considered to be the most important in meeting the long-term goals of the cyclical census programs.						
Comments on Changes to Targets: N/A						
Relevant Program Change(s):	Title: 1) Cyclical program change associated with the 2012 Economic Census. 2) Cyclical program change associated with the 2012 Census of Governments. 3) Cyclical program change associated with the 2010 Decennial Census. 4) Cyclical program change associated with the 2020 Decennial Census.					Exhibit 13 Page no: 1) CEN-97 2) CEN-108 3) CEN-124 4) CEN-128
Validation and Verification						
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
Activity schedules kept by each of the cyclical census programs.	Ongoing, based on activity schedules.	The Census Bureau program offices maintain activity schedules and performance data.	The Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates. Performance data are reviewed quarterly.	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

<p>Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments to assess U.S. competitiveness, identify new business opportunities, and foster domestic job growth.</p>						
<p>Measure 2B-2: Improve satisfaction with the Census Bureau's Website.</p>						
Targets / Actuals	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
	68% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 75.2%)	69% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	60% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	62% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 74%)	74% of respondents indicate that they would recommend the site to others.	75% of respondents indicate that they would recommend the site to others.
<p>Description: The Census Bureau will measure satisfaction with its website by asking the question "How likely are you to recommend this site to someone else?" to randomly selected visitors to www.census.gov who view four or more web pages on the website.</p>						
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: Before FY 2013 the measure was "Meet or exceed the overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the e-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI)"; and results for FY 2009 - FY 2012 are for the old measure. (Same as Measure 2A-3)</p>						
Relevant Program Change(s):	Title: N/A					Exhibit 13 Page no: N/A
Validation and Verification						
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
Visitors to the Census Bureau Website who view four or more pages and are, on a random basis, invited to take a survey.	Monthly	Servers maintained by ForeSee (a contractor that collects the data).	Data are collected electronically and are cross-tabulated. Census verifies summary data by independently calculating satisfaction, content, and recommend measures from raw survey respondent data.	The survey is based on self reporting from respondents.	Continued monthly monitoring of the metrics and appropriate actions based on responses to the survey.	

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

<p>Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments to assess U.S. competitiveness, identify new business opportunities, and foster domestic job growth.</p>							
<p>Measure 2B-3: Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, and facilitate the geographic partnerships between Federal, state, local, and tribal governments.</p>							
Targets / Actuals		FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
		Completed updates to eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Island Areas	Increased TIGER update submissions by 51 percent.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Description: Correctly locating every street in the Master Address File and geographic database (MAF/TIGER) is integral to providing geographic products and services that meet the accuracy expectations of the 2010 Census field data collection staff, the Census Bureau's data product customers, and the needs of the U.S. Geological Survey/The National Map. Many local and tribal governments that participated in the Census 2000 geographic partnership programs and many potential customers for MAF/TIGER geographic products have indicated that they would not consider future geographic partnerships or use without substantial improvements in location accuracy.</p>							
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: Only through FY 2010.</p>							
Relevant Program Change(s):		Title: N/A		Exhibit 13 Page no: N/A			
Validation and Verification							
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken		
MAF/TIGER activity schedule	As scheduled	Census Bureau MAF/TIGER database.	Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates.	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.		

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

<p>Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments to assess U.S. competitiveness, identify new business opportunities, and foster domestic job growth.</p>						
<p>Measure 2B-4: Achieve pre-determined collection rates for Census Bureau surveys in order to provide statistically reliable data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.</p>						
Targets / Actuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) The American Community Survey will meet or exceed a 92% overall weighted response rate using three modes of data collection. 2) The Boundary and Annexation Survey will meet or exceed an 85% response rate.	1) The American Community Survey will meet or exceed a 92% overall weighted response rate using three modes of data collection.
<p>Description: Maintaining a high level of response for demographic surveys ensures that information from Census Bureau surveys and censuses is always reliable and widely accepted by customers over the long term. Over time, our respondents' willingness to participate in surveys is declining due to a number of factors (e.g. privacy concerns, mistrust of government, time/effort to complete the survey, etc). Therefore, even to maintain consistent response rate measures over time requires improvements to the way we perform our work.</p>						
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: The Boundary and Annexation Survey will be canceled in FY 2014 as the result of a review of both ongoing and cyclical programs necessary to achieve the Department of Commerce and Census Bureau goals.</p>						
Relevant Program Change(s):	<p>Title: 1) Geographic Support</p>					
<p>Validation and Verification</p>						
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
Census Bureau surveys are the initial collection source. Internal control files and systems are the source of the response rate data.	Response rates are tied to data collection. Frequency varies by survey.	All data are stored in Census Bureau databases and are published in public press releases.	Quality assurance analyses, Automated Data Processing (ADP) routines, and peer reviews.	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	

Performance Goals and Other Indicators

<p>Census Bureau Strategic Goal 2b: Provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments to assess U.S. competitiveness, identify new business opportunities, and foster domestic job growth.</p>						
<p>Measure 2B-5: Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.</p>						
Targets / Actuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Description: Ensuring that data products are released on schedule is essential.</p>						
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: N/A</p>						
<p>Relevant Program Change(s):</p>			<p>Title: N/A</p>		<p>Exhibit 13 Page no: N/A</p>	
<p>Validation and Verification</p>						
Data Source	Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
Actual data releases by Census Bureau programs.	The frequency of data releases varies. Release dates are often published in advance.	Data release information is stored in Census Bureau systems and public data releases.	Performance data are verified by comparing actual release dates with scheduled release dates. Methodological standards for surveys are publicly reported.	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	

Resource Requirements Table
(Obligations in millions)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (Annualized)	FY 2014 Base	Increase/Decrease	FY 2014 Request
Department of Commerce Objective 14: Enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.								
Salaries and Expenses ¹	\$263.6	\$288.4	\$287.5	\$283.9	\$286.7	\$285.7	\$0.4	\$286.0
Periodic Censuses and Programs	3,087.3	5,915.7	966.4	697.6	667.8	661.3	65.1	726.4
Reimbursable	238.5	233.9	293.0	312.6	334.0	268.7	0	268.7
FTE	26,660	93,604	10,961	9,555	10,107	10,015	(327)	9,688
Total Funding								
Direct	3,350.9	6,204.1	1,253.9	981.5	954.5	947.0	65.5	1,012.5
Reimbursable	238.5	233.9	293.0	312.6	334.0	268.7	0	268.7
Total	\$3,589.4	\$6,438.0	\$1,546.9	\$1,294.1	\$1,288.5	\$1,215.7	\$65.5	\$1,281.2
Total FTE	26,660	93,604	10,961	9,555	10,107	10,015	(327)	9,688

Totals may not add due to rounding

¹ Includes both discretionary and mandatory funding.

Agency Priority Goals

None of the Census Bureau's GPRA Performance Goals has been identified by the Department of Commerce as a priority goal.

Other Information

Management reviews

The Census Bureau conducts quarterly reviews of key performance indicators using the "Balanced Scorecard." These reviews are also conducted at the Departmental Level. The measures in the balanced scorecard represent the most critical indicators of program performance for the Census Bureau. The Balanced Scorecard measures are incorporated into the performance plans for members of the Senior Executive Service (SES) responsible for the attainment of the performance targets for these measures.

Additionally, the Department of Commerce's performance management and review system is one in which the agency's performance goals cascade down through the organization. Each critical element in an employee's performance plan is linked to Department of Commerce and Census Bureau strategic plan goals as well as an element in the relevant SES official's plan.

The Census Bureau's Human Capital Management Plan informs and is informed by the Strategic Plan. As the plan notes, "Human Capital Management is integral to strategic planning for the Census Bureau as a whole. The plan is designed to address several major human capital challenges including:

- The transition back to permanent positions for staff who were temporarily assigned or promoted to 2010 Census projects, and the losing of temporary offices.
- Retirement and replacement of permanent staff.
- Creating a human capital management system focused on the development of specific competencies identified as critical to program management, systems engineering, and research and development efforts.
- Identifying the role of contracted personnel and technology acquisitions and competency requirements.
- Fostering an environment of innovation to ensure that the Census Bureau remains a focused, capable, and relevant organization for the 21st century

The Census Bureau must address these challenges in order to meet the performance goals outlined in the Annual Performance Plan.

Cross-Agency collaborations

The Census Bureau has a long history of collaborating with other Federal agencies to achieve objectives, priority goals, and performance goals. A few examples include:

- More than \$400 billion in Federal funds distributed to state, local, and tribal governments each year is based, at least in part, on Census Bureau data.
- One of our flagship programs, the Current Population Survey, is a joint program with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is the source unemployment estimates.
- We collaborate extensively with the Bureau of Economic Analysis in the collection of key data about the Nation's Economy that our sister agency uses to produce estimates of Gross Domestic Product, or GDP, and other major indicators of the health and direction of the economy.
- The Census Bureau collaborates with U.S. Customs and Border Protection on the Automated Export System, which the we use to compile monthly export statistics.

The above list is not comprehensive. The Census Bureau collaborates with other Federal, as well as state, local, tribal and non-governmental organizations in many areas. We also offer our robust data collection infrastructure to other agencies on a reimbursable basis, thereby leveraging economies of scale and avoiding unnecessary duplication in the collection of statistical data across the government.

Program Evaluations

The Census Bureau is currently working with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct program evaluations on the 2020 Census and American Community Survey (ACS) programs.

2020 Census

The NAS provides scientific and research expertise to the 2020 Census Program. The NAS has assembled a panel of experts to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the statistical methods and operational procedures for the 2020 Research and Testing Program. Smaller working groups were established to provide expert advice in four of the 2020 Census research themes (geographic resources, self-response options, field re-engineering, and use of administrative records). The work groups have helped to identify priority direction for implementing a testing program that will lead to a successful and more cost-effective 2020 census.

American Community Survey

For ACS, the Census Bureau has asked the National Academy of Sciences to help us with three different types of program evaluations: an overall program review, a workshop to assess the benefits and burdens of the ACS, and a specific examination of sampling and statistical issues with group quarters facilities. The current status of each of these program evaluation types is summarized below.

Overall Program Review

In April 2011, the Census Bureau's Director commissioned a team to plan and implement a comprehensive assessment of the ACS Program. As part of that effort, a National Research Council panel was established specifically to review the ACS program's survey design and methods, with an initial focus on examining approaches to improving the reliability of small populations, small areas, and rural areas. The current panel members are uniquely qualified to examine alternatives to our current small area estimation and new content incorporation methodologies. The next panel meeting is scheduled for early October and at that meeting, the panel will provide the Census Bureau with information on the actual scope of their investigations into these related areas as well as timelines. Out of the investigation, we expect to be provided recommendations for methodological changes to address these two vexing problems--higher reliability with small population, area, and rural estimates and more efficient and timely incorporation of new content (currently takes about 7 years on average).

Workshop

In June 2012, the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) convened a "Workshop on the Benefits (and Burdens) of the American Community Survey." The workshop showcased uses of the ACS and took stock of the burdens that it imposes on the public. Participants represented state and local government agencies, print media, consulting firms, non-profit organizations, research institutions, and academia. Research presented provided information necessary to take stock of user experience with the data and to identify priority uses for the future.

Group Quarters Review

The National Research Council convened the nine-member Panel on Statistical Methods for Measuring the Group Quarters Population in the American Community Survey in early 2010. The Panel conducted a study examining several sampling and statistical issues related to the collection of data from residents of group quarters facilities, which have been more challenging than data collection in housing units; efforts included sponsoring a one-day user meeting in December 2010. Findings were issued in the 2012 final report, "Small Populations, Large Effects: Improving the Measurement of the Group Quarters Population in the American Community Survey."

Data Validation and Verification

"The FY 2012 Performance and Accountability Report includes in the Secretary's Statement, an assessment of the reliability and completeness of the Department's 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)

Page No.	2013 CR (Annualized) plus: 2014 Adjustments to base less: Prior year recoveries	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-34	2014 Base Request	1,703	\$254,887	1,703	255,690	1,703	255,690	1,703	255,690	1,873	\$254,887
	plus (or less): 2014 Program Changes	4	358	4	358	4	358	4	358	(55)	803
	2014 Estimate	1,707	256,048	1,707	256,048	1,707	256,048	1,707	256,048	1,818	256,048

Comparison by activity/subactivity	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
CEN-38	Current economic statistics	1,146	\$177,758	1,264	\$178,846	1,264	\$179,409	1,284	\$182,701	20	\$3,292
	FTE/Obi.	1,168	177,757	1,198	178,846	1,198	179,409	1,213	182,701	15	3,292
CEN-39	Current demographic statistics	315	72,995	424	73,442	424	73,673	408	70,745	(16)	(2,928)
	FTE/Obi.	552	72,818	659	73,442	659	73,673	589	70,745	(70)	(2,928)
CEN-40	Survey development and data services	14	2,583	15	2,599	15	2,608	15	2,602	0	(6)
	FTE/Obi.	17	2,532	16	2,599	16	2,608	16	2,602	0	(6)
	TOTALS	1,475	253,336	1,703	254,887	1,703	255,690	1,707	256,048	4	358
	Adjustments to Obligations:	1,737	253,107	1,873	254,887	1,873	255,690	1,818	256,048	(55)	358
	Recoveries		0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		0		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, expiring		229		0		0		0		0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		0		0		0		0		0
	Refund		0		0		0		0		0
	Adjustments to Budget Authority:		0		0		0		0		0
	Rescission		0		0		0		0		0
	Financing from transfers:		0		0		0		0		0
	Transfer from other accounts		0		0		0		0		0
	Transfer to other accounts		0		0		0		0		0
	Subtotal, Appropriation	1,475	253,336	1,703	254,887	1,703	255,690	1,707	256,048	4	358

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

2013 Enacted	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	88	\$30,000	163	\$31,797
less: Obligations from prior years				
less: Unobligated balance, start of year				(1,797)
plus: 2014 Adjustments to base				
2014 Base Request	88	30,000	163	30,000
plus (or less): 2014 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
2014 Enacted	88	30,000	163	30,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity

	2012 Actual	2013 Enacted		2014 Base		2014 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
CEN-76 Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl. 42 43	\$10,000 9,907	35 32	\$10,000 10,000	35 32	\$10,000 10,000	0 0	\$0 0
CEN-78 State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA FTE/Obl. 69 215	20,000 20,904	53 131	20,000 21,797	53 131	20,000 20,000	0 0	0 0
TOTALS	Pos./BA FTE/Obl. 111 258	30,000 30,811	88 163	30,000 31,797	88 163	30,000 30,000	0 0	0 0
Adjustments to Obligations:								
Recoveries		0		0		0		0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,761)		(1,797)		0		0
Unobligated balance, expiring		153		0		0		0
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,797		0		0		0
Refund		0		0		0		0
Adjustments to Budget Authority:								
Rescission		0		0		0		0
Financing from transfers:								
Transfers from other accounts		0		0		0		0
Transfers to other accounts		0		0		0		0
Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	111	30,000	88	30,000	88	30,000	0

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

	2012 Actual	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Base	2014 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligations	\$283,918	\$286,684	\$285,690	\$286,048	\$358
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory funds	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	0
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,761)	(1,797)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	382	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,797	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	253,336	254,887	255,690	256,048	358
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	253,336	254,887	255,690	256,048	358

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

	FTE	Amount (\$225)
<u>Adjustments:</u>		
IT Savings.....	0	
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
Payraise.....	0	1,501
Full-year cost of FY 2013 pay raise and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2013.....		0.5%
Total cost in FY 2014 of the FY 2013 pay raise.....		805,333
Less amount funded in FY 2013.....		(604,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2013 pay raise.....		201,333
FY 2014 pay raise and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2014.....		1.0%
Total cost in FY 2014 of the FY 2014 pay raise.....		1,194,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....		106,000
Total, adjustment for FY 2014 pay raise.....		1,300,000
<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u>	0	234

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will remain 92.6% in FY 2014. The agency contribution rate will increase from 11.7% in FY 2013 to 11.9% in FY 2014. This will result in an increase of: \$233,501

Regular employees:

2014 \$126,080,000 x 92.6% x 11.9%.....	13,893,260
2013 \$126,080,000 x 92.6% x 11.7%.....	13,659,759
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	233,501

FTE Amount

0 \$467

Other Changes:

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).....

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will increase from 3.7% in FY 2013 to 4.1% in FY 2014. FERS participation rates will remain 92.6% in FY 2014. This will result in an increase of: \$467,000

Regular employees:	
2014 \$126,080,000 x 92.6% x 4.1%.....	4,786,753
2013 \$126,080,000 x 92.6% x 3.7%.....	4,319,753
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	467,000

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)..... 0 45

The percentage of payroll covered by FERS remains unchanged. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 98.5% in FY 2014 from 97.9% in FY 2013. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2014. This will result in an increase of: \$45,578

Regular employees:	
2014 \$126,080,000 x 92.6% x 98.5% x 6.2%.....	7,129,927
2013 \$126,080,000 x 92.6% x 97.9% x 6.2%.....	7,086,496
Subtotal.....	43,431

Other salaries:	
2014 \$6,232,000 x 92.6% x 98.5% x 6.2%.....	352,425
2013 \$6,232,000 x 92.6% x 97.9% x 6.2%.....	350,278
Subtotal.....	2,147
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	45,578

Health Insurance..... 0 461

Effective January 2014, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 4.1%. Applied against the FY 2013 estimate of \$1,245,000 the increase will be \$461,045.

FTE	Amount
0	\$169

Other Changes:
Employees' Compensation Fund.....

The increase of \$169,344 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employees' Compensation Fund for FY 2014. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.

Per Diem..... 0 29

The General Services Administration per diem rates changed effective October 1, 2012. This resulted in an increase of 3.0%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2013 estimate of \$972,000 to arrive at an increase of \$29,160.

Mileage..... 0 185

Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on April 17, 2012 increased the rate for the use of privately owned automobiles from 51 cents to 55 cents. This represents a 7.8% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2013 mileage estimate of \$2,373,000 for an increase of \$185,094.

Rental Payments to GSA..... 0 161

GSA rates are projected to increase 1.6% over the FY 2013 estimate of \$10,048,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$160,768.

Postage Rate Increase..... 0 61

The Governors of the Postal Service implemented a rate increase on January 22, 2012. Shipping services increased 4.6%. That percentage was applied to the FY 2013 postage estimate of \$1,329,000 for an increase of \$61,134.

GPO Printing..... 0 8

GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.7%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2013 estimate of \$499,000 to arrive at an increase of \$8,483.

FTE Amount

0 \$1,514

Other Changes:
Working Capital Fund.....

An increase of \$1,514,000 is required to meet the cost increase in the Department of Commerce's Working Capital Fund.

0 71

Personal Identity Verification.....

A \$71,000 increase is required to fund accelerated planning, implementation, training and oversight of the Department-wide efforts to meet 75 percent PIV compliance by the end of FY 2014. This effort will be executed via the Departmental Management's Advances and Reimbursements Fund.

0 152

Commerce Business System.....

The cost of Census Bureau participation in the Department-wide Commerce Business System (CBS) was increased by \$152,000.

0 876

General Pricing Level Adjustment.....

This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.7% for FY 2014 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..... 7,463
- Rental payments to others..... 0
- Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage)..... 26,384
- Other Services..... 776,203
- Supplies and materials..... 29,019
- Equipment..... 38,250

0 5,934

Subtotal, other changes.....

0 5,709

Subtotal, adjustments to base.....

0 (4,906)

Less: absorption of adjustments to base.....

0 803

Total, adjustments to base.....

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	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Business statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	306 297	\$39,503 39,292	369 330	\$42,564 42,564	369 330	\$42,714 42,714	368 329	\$42,623 42,623	(1) (1)	(\$91) (91)
Construction statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	87 113	12,791 12,780	91 115	12,731 12,731	91 115	12,772 12,772	91 115	12,751 12,751	0 0	(21) (21)
Manufacturing statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	160 161	21,256 20,559	202 157	20,916 20,916	202 157	20,990 20,990	202 157	20,939 20,939	0 0	(51) (51)
General economic statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	296 302	55,670 56,248	300 311	55,824 55,824	300 311	55,985 55,985	321 327	59,539 59,539	21 16	3,554 3,554
Foreign trade statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	209 206	35,347 35,868	201 200	34,807 34,807	201 200	34,904 34,904	201 200	34,831 34,831	0 0	(73) (73)
Government statistics	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	88 89	13,191 13,010	101 85	12,004 12,004	101 85	12,044 12,044	101 85	12,018 12,018	0 0	(26) (26)
Total	Pos./BA FTE/Obl.	1,146 1,168	177,758 177,757	1,264 1,198	178,846 178,846	1,264 1,198	179,409 179,409	1,284 1,213	182,701 182,701	20 15	3,292 3,292
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring			1								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	1,146	177,758	1,264	178,846	1,264	179,409	1,284	182,701	20	3,292

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

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
 Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household surveys										
	Pos./BA	\$63,763	356	\$64,147	356	\$64,348	341	\$61,596	(15)	(\$2,752)
	FTE/Obl.	490	63,954	597	64,147	597	64,348	528	(69)	(2,752)
Population and housing analyses										
	Pos./BA	53	9,232	68	9,295	68	9,325	67	(1)	(176)
	FTE/Obl.	62	8,864	62	9,295	62	9,325	61	(1)	(176)
Total										
	Pos./BA	315	72,995	424	73,442	424	73,673	408	(16)	(2,928)
	FTE/Obl.	552	72,818	659	73,442	659	73,673	589	(70)	(2,928)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year										
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year										
Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation										
	Pos.	315	72,995	424	73,442	424	73,673	408	(16)	(2,928)

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

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

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey development and data services										
	Pos./BA	\$2,583	15	\$2,599	15	\$2,608	15	\$2,602	0	(\$6)
	FTE/Obi.	17	2,532	16	2,599	16	2,608	16	2,602	0
Total	Pos./BA	14	2,583	15	2,599	15	2,608	15	2,602	0
	FTE/Obi.	17	2,532	16	2,599	16	2,608	16	2,602	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year										
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year										
Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	14	2,583	15	2,599	15	2,608	15	2,602	0
										(6)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses**BUDGET PROGRAM: Current Surveys and Statistics**

For FY 2014, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$358,000 and a decrease of 55 FTE from the FY 2014 base for a total of \$256,048,000 and 1,818 FTE for Current Surveys and Statistics.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**Current Surveys and Statistics Overview**

The Current Surveys and Statistics (\$256.0 million and 1,818 FTE) budget is organized into three subactivities under the Salaries and Expenses account,

- The Current Economic Statistics subactivity (\$182.7 million and 1,213 FTE) includes economic statistics programs that provide public and private sector data users with relevant, accurate, and timely national statistical profiles of every sector of the U.S. economy.
- The Current Demographic Statistics subactivity (\$70.7 million and 589 FTE) contains programs that provide social and economic information on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis to inform effective public and private decision-making.
- The Survey Development and Data Services subactivity (\$2.6 million and 16 FTE).

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests an increase of \$803,000 to fund adjustments to the Current Surveys and Statistics programs. This increase will fund a portion of the estimated 2014 Federal pay raise of 1.0 percent.

SUB-PROGRAM: Current Economic Statistics

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

Business Statistics

The business statistics programs measure the economic activity of the distribution and service trade sectors in the United States. The data provide principal economic performance indicators, including monthly and annual data for the retail and wholesale sectors and quarterly and annual data for the fast growing service sector of the national economy. These sectors account for nearly 70 percent of U.S. economic activity. 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 for these sectors. The principal

economic indicator series are closely followed and widely used by policymakers in the public and private sectors and move financial markets. These data, in conjunction with other economic data collected by the Census Bureau, are vital to effective economic policy decisions by business and government.

Current retail trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of retail, accommodation, and food services sales; e-commerce sales; selected merchandise lines data, inventories, and purchases. The current retail trade and accommodation and food services estimates cover almost 4 million establishments.

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

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

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

Current wholesale trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of wholesale sales, inventories, inventory/sales ratios, purchases, and e-commerce sales. The current wholesale trade estimates cover almost 420,000 establishments.

The monthly wholesale trade report, a principal economic indicator, covers merchant wholesalers (except manufacturers' sales branches and offices), which account for 65 percent of all wholesale sales and 77 percent of all wholesale inventories based on the 2010 Annual Wholesale Trade Survey. The merchant wholesalers included in this report are wholesalers that sell goods on their own account, such as industrial distributors, jobbers, exporters, and importers. Each month, the Census Bureau publishes totals for sales, end-of-month inventories, and inventory/sales ratios registered by businesses engaged in wholesaling merchandise.

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

Wholesale sales and inventories are key inputs to BEA's estimates of GDP data. Also, these data provide important input to the Federal Reserve, the Council of Economic Advisers, and other federal

agencies for their use in determining economic policies and formulating monetary and fiscal policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

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

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

Services dominate the U.S. economy, and have been a growing percentage of GDP, 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 (BLS) uses these Census Bureau source data as input to its productivity and price measurements. The Department of Transportation uses transportation data from these surveys for general planning, policy development, program management, and evaluation. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services use the health data in developing the annual estimates of National Health Expenditures. Academia and private industry use the SAS data for research and as a tool for market analysis.

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

Construction Statistics

The construction statistics programs provide national performance indicators for the construction sector of the economy. The programs cover activities such as residential building permit authorizations, housing starts, characteristics and prices of new housing, and value of construction put in place. The data are vital to understanding the economic and social aspects of construction activity in the U.S., are pertinent to the national economic and social needs of the U.S. population, and provide a basis for effective policy making at all levels of government and in the private sector. The programs supplement the data collected in the economic census. Since construction activities are particularly sensitive to the interest rate levels, these data are an important indicator of how changes in interest rates are affecting the economy. We have made content and coverage improvements to the construction indicators program and have improved accessibility to the data.

Building permits data This program provides monthly and annual statistics on privately-owned residential construction authorized by building permits. The monthly data include national, regional, and state estimates, as well as totals for selected metropolitan areas, counties, 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. In addition, building permit data are used in the development of the Census Bureau's annual population estimates. 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 new home sales and completions and the Construction Put in Place Survey, all principal economic indicators, this program provides data for the development of price indices of new single-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 estimate the value of construction put in place for single-family houses and are used to generate the sample to measure the value of construction put in place for multifamily residential projects.

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

Construction put in place data are provided to the BEA for direct input to the national income and product accounts. These data accounted for about 5 percent of total GDP in 2011. Other data users include the Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Reserve Board, construction firms, and trade associations.

Manufacturing Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

The M3 Survey collects 100 percent of its data via electronic means, thereby reducing data collection costs. This reduction in costs contributed, in part, to our ability to conduct two new benchmark surveys: the Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders Survey and the Shipments to Federal Agencies Survey.

The ACES is the sole source of detailed comprehensive annual statistics on investment in new and used buildings and other structures, machinery, and equipment by private nonfarm businesses in the United States. Program data are supplemented on a 5-year cycle, with added detail on investment by types of structures and types of equipment for companies with employees. Beginning in FY 2014, the additional detail is available for years ending in "2" and "7".

The ICTS provides data on capitalized and non-capitalized spending for information and communication technology (ICT) equipment and computer software. The annual ICTS collects data on two categories of non-capitalized expenses (purchases; and operating leases and rental

payments), for four types of information and communication technology equipment and software (computers and peripheral equipment; ICT equipment, excluding computers and peripherals; electromedical and electrotherapeutic apparatus; and computer software, including payroll associated with software development). The survey also collects capital expenditures data on the four types of ICT equipment and software cited above.

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

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

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

General Economic Statistics

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

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

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

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 ASM, and other current surveys. Census Bureau collections provide information on the composition, organizational structure, and operating characteristics of multi-establishment enterprises. Accurate information about these larger companies is important because these firms account for a disproportionate share of the nation's production and employment. The COS uses electronic collection methods to obtain data from some firms, making it easier for the respondents to provide these data, thus reducing the reporting burden.

The BR is the source of statistical frames for internal Census Bureau programs. The annual County Business Patterns (CBP) report is based on tabulations from the BR and provides basic operating statistics for establishments with paid employees in all industries except agricultural production, railroads, the United States Postal Service, private households, and government. Tabulations summarize data by the NAICS for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Island Areas, 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 BEA. However, the heaviest use is by private businesses and organizations and by local governments, who obtain CBP statistics through the Internet, depository libraries, a network of State Data Centers, and other local channels. The annual Nonemployers Statistics (NES) report is based on BR tabulations and provides revenue data for sole proprietorships, partnerships and corporations without paid employees that are subject to federal income tax. The NES series is the primary resource available to study the scope and activities of nonemployers at a detailed geographic level. Most other business statistics exclude nonemployer establishments (the primary exception being the Survey of Business Owners). NES tabulations summarize data by NAICS industry for the 50 states, District of Columbia, and counties. NES includes the majority of NAICS industries with some exceptions as follows: crop and animal production; investment funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles; management of companies and enterprises; and public administration. The data are a primary sampling source for the U.S. Small Business Administration surveys and are available to the public as an annual data release. The BEA uses the data to contribute to the total GDP for all U.S. businesses.

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

The U.S. uses NAICS, which was developed cooperatively with Canada and Mexico and implemented in 1997. Every five years, revisions have been incorporated into statistical programs throughout the Census Bureau. Implementation of NAICS 2012 is underway. This program coordinates and supports the continued maintenance and revision of the NAICS structure every five years.

The Industry and Commodity Classification program is responsible for assigning NAICS codes to new business establishments on the business register. The Census Bureau works closely with other agencies that supply administrative records to ensure the completeness and quality of incoming NAICS codes. Further, the Census Bureau conducts a quarterly survey of business births to assign

NAICS codes or verify administrative records assignments. Accurate and timely industrial classifications are essential to structuring efficient samples that provide high-quality estimates for industrial statistics. The assignment of accurate codes in the business register is the foundation of all sample work for economic programs.

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

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

Economic studies Center for Economic Studies (CES) staff research important economic issues; evaluate economic, decennial, and demographic data programs; and develop new and improved economic measures. The CES also integrates, creates, maintains, and provides micro data from the Census Bureau's data collection programs to approved researchers. CES develops and maintains the Research Data Center (RDC) network, which provides this access to Census Bureau micro data to external researchers with special sworn status on approved projects. The research results from CES and the RDCs have generated substantial new insights into the quality of census and survey data, led to new public use data products, identified gaps in existing programs, and suggested areas where new programs are needed. Examples of new data products from this research include the Quarterly Workforce Indicators, the OnTheMap data product and the Business Dynamic Statistics. The Business Dynamic Statistics were cited in the most recent Economic Report of the President, February 2012, chapter 6. Specifically, the program has produced research with direct relevance to numerous existing Census Bureau programs (including the ASM, ACES, Business R&D and Innovation Survey, and the Survey of Business Owners), identified new economic measures (including high-tech trade, job creation and destruction, and new data on the dynamics of small and young businesses), contributed to developing measurement approaches in evolving areas of the economy (including e-business), and supported the classification of historical economic census data to a NAICS basis.

The CES is undertaking work to improve the utility of Federal data for studying business behavior. One undertaking is to extend the Longitudinal Business Database (LBD) by linking the existing files with additional data on small and young businesses, which are often the progenitors of larger, publicly traded, companies. Projects include linking microdata that describe the trading activities of firms (volume of imports and exports) as well as the innovative activities of firms. These projects will feed into the expansion and improvement of the Business Dynamics Statistics (the publicly available dataset derived from the LBD). In addition, the CES is extending the features available on the Synthetic Longitudinal Business Database, which is a new public-use product that allows users to track business dynamics in detailed industries. CES has partnered with the Manufacturing

Construction Division and an outside research team in the development and fielding of a new supplement to the ASM, the Management and Organizational Practices Survey.

The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program in CES leverages existing data sources to create new information about the economy. The program has data sharing agreements with state agencies from all 50 states (through the Local Employment Dynamics data sharing partnership) and other federal agencies. These data are linked with other Census data to create new linked employer-employee microdata data covering over 90% of U.S. jobs. From the linked LEHD microdata, the program produces two public-use data products, the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) and OnTheMap. The QWI provide demographic information on area workforces at very detailed industry and geography levels. OnTheMap shows workforce statistics by both workplace and residential geography. CES continues to introduce enhancements to the LEHD microdata and products as part of the Local Employment Dynamics budget initiative. These include expanding the set of demographic characteristics available in LEHD data products by integrating decennial census data into the LEHD data frame, and providing new QWI and OnTheMap data by race, ethnicity, and education. Information on business size and age from the LBD are also being integrated which will provide a better understanding of who works at startups, their earnings, and worker churn at new firms. CES is also expanding the frame of jobs to include new sources of information by adding federal worker data from the Office of Personnel Management and tax data on the self-employed. CES also continues to introduce advanced data visualization technology to improve LEHD data dissemination, usability, and applicability.

Quarterly financial report The Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) program collects and reports current information on corporate financial conditions. It is a principal economic indicator, as well as a component of other economic indicators. It includes statistics on sales, profits, assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, and related accounts and ratios. Using a sample survey of 13,000 companies, the program provides industry and asset size data for small, medium, and large manufacturing corporations, and provides data for corporations with more than \$50 million in assets in the mining, wholesale trade, retail trade, information, and professional and technical sectors (except legal services). In the fourth quarter 2012, the QFR began collecting data in four new service sectors. This expansion includes real estate and rental and leasing (except lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets), administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services sectors. This data will be released for the first time with the fourth quarter 2013 release, in March 2014. With this expansion, the QFR will cover nearly 37 percent of the services sector, will provide detailed financial data for the largest sector of GDP not currently provided by any other source, and will represent nearly 60 percent of the sectors covered by the GDP. The QFR data are used by BEA in constructing the national income accounts, and by the Federal Reserve Board in the flow of funds accounts. The data are also used in the public and private sectors to analyze corporate profits and financial conditions by industry and asset size.

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

Foreign Trade Statistics

The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade statistics are a principal economic indicator for the United States and are released within 45 days after the reference month. Beginning with January 2013 statistics, the release has begun to occur 35 days after the reference month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of this comprehensive monthly data that provide national performance indicators vital to understanding our economy, as well as our economic relationships with the rest of the world.

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

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

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

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

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

The BEA, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board and Department of the Treasury use import trade statistics to develop the import components for the GDP accounts and to monitor the impact of imports on the general economy. Some of the other users of information from the import statistics program are the U.S. Trade Representative, Department of Commerce, U.S. International Trade Commission, Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation, Army Corps

of Engineers, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and many other public and private sector organizations. These groups use the information to negotiate trade agreements, and implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA, and other special bilateral agreements on quotas, textiles, steel, automotive vehicles and parts, etc. In addition, this information is widely used by the business community in market research, trade promotional activities, and analysis of water transportation infrastructure requirements.

Export statistics This program compiles monthly export statistics from electronic export information collected by the Census Bureau and U.S. Customs and Border Protection through the Automated Export System (AES). The AES 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 statistical agencies. Export statistics are compiled for all shipments individually valued over \$2,500 for all countries. The Census Bureau estimates data for shipments valued under \$2,500 for individual countries. The monthly and cumulative statistics summarize merchandise exports for the commodity classifications using the Schedule B, by country of destination and by customs district of exportation. Schedule B is the official schedule of export commodity classifications that can be used by shippers in reporting export shipments from the United States and in compiling the official statistics on exports of merchandise from the U.S. Schedule B is also based on the Harmonized System.

The merchandise (goods) exports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance-of-payments basis, combined with exports of services statistics provided by the BEA, and published in a joint press release. Similar to the import program, the information is released monthly and shows data covering major commodities and groupings for the SITC, NAICS and End-Use Classification, and coverage by geographic areas. Data items include movement of exports by vessel and air, with information on value, quantity and shipping weight, U.S. port of export, state of origin of movement, 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 the Department of the Treasury use export trade statistics to develop the export component for the balance of payments and GDP accounts. Some other users of information from the export statistics program are the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, the U.S. Trade Representative, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and many other public and private sector organizations. These groups use the export information to implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement; to promote exports through export promotion programs; to enforce export control and national security laws; to conduct trade negotiations; and to conduct market research to determine export market potential and vessel and air movement requirements.

Trade monitoring This program covers the Census Bureau's responsibilities under the Trade Act of 1974. This includes Section 608 (Uniform Statistical Data on Imports, Exports and Production), Title V (Generalized System of Preferences) and Section 282 (Trade Monitoring System). Section 608 requires data on imports, exports and domestic production on a comparable basis. The NAICS

classification system is used for this purpose and a correlation between the international Harmonized System classification system and the domestic production-based NAICS classification system has been developed. The commodity classification systems are revised on a regular basis, updated to reflect changing statistical needs and to improve comparability of trade and domestic production data. They also allow comparability of data between the United States and other countries.

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

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

Government Statistics

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

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

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

The BEA uses the estimates to develop the state and local government 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 GDP and are the source for about the same share of personal income in the nation. The Federal Reserve Board uses the estimates in the flow of funds accounts as source information for several key measures of the credit markets. Congress and state officials use the tax and intergovernmental revenue database to prepare analyses of fiscal policy, tax burdens, and comparative studies on governmental finance. Local officials use the detail by types of government to understand the relative activity of counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, and school districts.

Survey of government employment Federal, state, and local governments account for about 15 percent of the nation's civilian labor force. The basic data include a range of information on employees, their pay and hours for the month of March of a given year. Survey results provide national estimates of each variable by level of government (Federal, state, and local) and government function (education, police protection, public welfare, etc.), as well as state-by-state estimates of state and local government variables by function. This program provides the annual update of government employment and payroll data by level of government and function. The survey is the only intercensal source of public employment and pay data at the sub-national level. The BEA uses the estimates for deriving price-level changes in the NIPA series. Governors use these data for comparison among states of governmental efficiency.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. Expanding Research Opportunities related to Federal Programs (\$3,500,000, 15 FTE):

This increase will be used to enhance the Census Bureau's Research Data Center (RDC) Network to support the evaluation of federal government programs. The project will acquire new program data and provide infrastructural support for related research.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits – Cost Benefit Analysis:

The federal government has many programs designed to assist individuals and businesses, and there is a pressing need to evaluate the efficacy of these programs using rigorous scientific methods. Government resources to analyze programs are limited. Independent researchers are interested in the outcome of these programs as well, but their investigations are hampered by data access limitations. This project will improve programmatic data accessibility by storing and facilitating the use of these data in the Census Bureau's RDC Network. The RDC Network is a combination of physical and technical infrastructure, business rules, and security protocols that facilitate secure access to confidential microdata to qualified researchers working on approved projects. The network has fifteen locations around the country, supporting regular access by researchers.

The RDC Network currently includes data from the Census Bureau, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the Agency for Healthcare Quality and Research (AHRQ), and select administrative data that are commingled with Census Bureau data. Census, NCHS and AHRQ are responsible for providing their own data files and documentation, and each agency approves projects and researchers to access their data in the RDCs. Projects requiring access to other administrative records may require approvals from the source agency (e.g., the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, etc.). Census, NCHS and AHRQ are responsible for conducting disclosure avoidance review of outputs from projects using their data. NCHS and AHRQ reimburse the Census Bureau for costs incurred in hosting their data on the network.

The requested funds will allow the Census Bureau to expand the types of data available in the RDC Network and to support researchers using the new data. Additional data will come from other federal statistical agencies, administrative records from federal and/or state programs, other government programs, and commercial sources. This initiative would make the Census Bureau the pre-eminent government agency source of data for researchers interested in measuring program effectiveness, allowing stakeholders to see the effectiveness of government programs.

Specifically, this funding will allow the Census Bureau to do the following:

- Add data files to the RDC Network. This activity will include identifying highest-priority data files to support program evaluation; preparing and renewing legal agreements to acquire data for use in the RDC Network; transferring and setting access controls on secure data files; and acquiring hardware to store new data files.
- Improve and integrate new data files. This activity will include the development of research-ready data files; the production of consistent metadata and documentation; and the creation of linkage keys between new data and other data sources in the RDCs. This activity will vastly expand the analytical capabilities of the new data as well as data already housed in the RDC Network.
- Support researchers' use of new data files. This activity will include: the review, approval, and tracking of new research projects, in cooperation with agencies providing source data; processing and maintenance of background checks and Special Sworn Status for new researchers; coordination of disclosure review of researcher output; hardware for data processing and new research project storage; additional software licenses required by new researchers; and user support for hardware, software, and data quality issues.

Benefits

Researchers in government and academia will be able to use the most accurate and detailed data to evaluate government programs in a secure research environment.

Federal agencies are under increasing pressure to evaluate the efficacy of their programs. While agencies are generally able to measure what happens to program participants, they are generally unable to identify the broader effects of a program since they lack the ability to identify or measure an appropriate control group. Making these data available in the RDC Network allows these agencies to access new findings from a large community of highly skilled researchers while at the same time protecting the confidentiality of the data.

The Census Bureau maintains universe frames of people, households and businesses for the surveys and censuses that it already conducts. These frames will be leveraged, with little additional cost, to more accurately measure the benefits of federal government programs. At the same time, these additional sources of data could be used by the Census Bureau to improve the frames, surveys and censuses that it currently conducts.

Outcomes

This project will provide the federal government with an increased capacity to make data driven decisions about critical programs. This outcome will be achieved at a relatively low cost in terms of additional data collection burden and research inputs, which will include both new data and new researchers.

Schedule and Milestones:

FY2014

- Hire necessary staff.
- Acquire hardware for storing and processing data, and additional software licenses.
- Identify and acquire highest-priority datasets for inclusion in the RDC Network.

- Process data, documentation, and linkage keys for highest-priority datasets, and make all data available in the RDCs.
- Publish documentation detailing procedures for accessing new restricted microdata files.

FY2015-FY2018

- Annually coordinate with federal agencies, researchers, and other RDC stakeholders to identify the highest-priority datasets for inclusion in the Network.
- Annually acquire, process, document, and add new data files to the Network.
- Annually update hardware and software necessary to accommodate new RDC Network research projects.
- Annually update and publicize information about access and use of the new restricted microdata files.

Deliverables:

- Acquire 8-10 high-priority datasets from other federal agencies, conditional on agency agreement.
- Produce research-ready data files, documentation, and linkage keys for the RDC Network.
- Prepare technical and administrative infrastructure to support additional research projects based on the new data files.
- Coordinate with other agencies to develop and publicize procedures for approval, access, and tracking of program evaluation projects using new data files.

2. Improving Analyses of Federal Programs through Better Measures of Outcomes (\$300,000, 2 FTE):

The increase will be used to analyze federal programs designed to assist U.S. businesses using rigorous statistical and econometric methods and microdata from the Census Bureau combined with data from other agencies.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits – Cost Benefit Analysis:

The federal government has many programs that provide assistance to U.S. businesses and needs to be able to evaluate the efficacy of these programs using rigorous scientific methods. These analyses will enable a hosting agency to most efficiently direct resources within the agency. Moreover, these analyses will enable agencies to compare results across programs at different agencies. One obstacle to performing these evaluations is the lack of data on outcomes for a broad set of businesses.

These programs use a variety of assistance mechanisms, including technical assistance, grants, and regional development activities and serve a variety of target clients to promote diverse desired outcomes. For example, the Department of Commerce provides technical assistance to businesses through the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (to promote exports) and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership programs (to promote job creation and retention). Similarly, the Small Business Administration provides technical assistance through programs such as Small Business Development Centers and Women’s Business Centers.

Agencies with these programs collect information on their clients and the outcomes from participation. In order to be able to analyze the impact of a program, this “treatment” data from the program must be analyzed in conjunction with a “control” group of non-participants. Since

the Census Bureau collects information on all U.S. businesses, Census data will provide information on the control group. Moreover, the Census Bureau data will independently verify some outcomes (employment, exporting) of the treatment group and compare outcomes to the control group. In cases where the agency does not collect outcome information, Census Bureau data will provide the sole source of outcome information.

In addition, the Census Bureau will provide expertise on developing a more rigorous data infrastructure to support assistance programs. The Census Bureau will provide advice on designing a system that standardizes client participation information thus enabling comparisons across different programs. The Census Bureau will provide advice to agencies that collect program outcome data through customer satisfaction surveys. The Census Bureau will advise on designing survey instruments that are consistent with Census Bureau standards (as Census had done for the Manufacturing Extension Program in the 1990s).

The requested funds will allow the Census Bureau to expand its research capacities and work in coordination with other agencies to produce scientifically valid analyses of programs designed to assist U.S. businesses. Specifically this funding will allow the Census Bureau to do the following:

- Expand its data infrastructure to include data from other agencies related to the assistance programs (conditional on other agency participation).
- Recruit staff with the skills needed to carry out program analyses.
- Work with participating agencies to understand the clients, treatments, and outcomes of their programs.
- Perform program analyses.
- Report the results of program analyses in a transparent manner that is accessible to the general public (through the Center for Economic Studies working paper series).

Benefits

Participating agencies will be able to more efficiently direct their limited resources for business assistance programs so as to maximize the desired outcomes.

Outcomes

Detailed program analyses will provide policymakers with more accurate information about the impact of programs designed to assist U.S. businesses. Policymakers will be able to compare similar programs and find commonalities for success.

Schedule and Milestones:

FY2014:

- Hire staff with required skills.
- Acquire approval from all participating agencies (including IRS when Title 26 data is used).
- Work with participating agency to understand the clients, treatments, and outcomes of pilot program to be analyzed.
- Acquire program treatment data for pilot program(s).
- Link program treatment data to Census Bureau micro data.
- Perform analysis of pilot program(s).

- Publish results in Center for Economic Studies working paper(s).

FY2015-FY2018:

- Annually acquire approval from all participating agencies.
- Annually work with participating agencies to understand the clients, treatments, and outcomes of programs to be analyzed.
- Annually acquire program treatment data from participating agencies.
- Annually link program treatment data to Census Bureau micro data.
- Annually perform analysis of programs of participating agencies.
- Annually publish results in Center for Economic Studies working papers.

Deliverables:

- Receive and process data from pilot program(s).
- Hire staff to link datasets and to analyze program(s).
- Link program treatment data to Census Bureau micro data.
- Publish results in Center for Economic Studies working paper(s).

Information Technology Reductions and Reinvestments

The Current Economic Statistics program contains a reallocation of funds among object classes to reflect a realignment of information technology funding. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

3. Administrative Savings (-\$508,000, -2 FTE):

The Current Economic Statistics program contains a reduction of \$508,000 and 2 FTE to reflect this program's share of administrative savings. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to aggressively reduce travel expenses, and the FY 2014 request reflects a savings of \$515,000 within this program that will be redirected to other priorities. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Expanding Research Opportunities related to Federal Programs

<u>Title:</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number of Positions</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	\$105,211	\$210,422
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	2	89,033	178,066
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	89,033	89,033
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	89,033	89,033
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	2	74,872	149,744
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	1	74,872	74,872
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	1	74,872	74,872
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	1	74,872	74,872
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-9	1	51,630	51,630
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-9	1	51,630	51,630
Subtotal			13		1,044,174
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			7		466,826
Subtotal			<u>20</u>		<u>1,511,000</u>
Less Lapse	25%		<u>(5)</u>		<u>-377,750</u>
Total Full-time permanent:			15		1,133,250
2013 Pay Adjustment	0.5%				5,666
2014 Pay Adjustment	1.0%				11,389
TOTAL			<u>15</u>		<u>1,150,305</u>
Personnel Data			<u>Number</u>		
Full-Time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			15		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>0</u>		
Total			15		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			20		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>1</u>		
Total			21		

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Improving Analyses of Federal Programs through Better Measures of Outcomes

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	<u>1</u>	\$89,033	<u>\$89,033</u>
Subtotal			1		89,033
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			<u>1</u>		<u>83,248</u>
Subtotal			<u>2</u>		<u>172,281</u>
Less Lapse	25%		<u>0</u>		<u>-43,070</u>
Total Full-time permanent:			2		129,211
2013 Pay Adjustment	0.5%				646
2014 Pay Adjustment	1.0%				<u>1,299</u>
TOTAL			<u>2</u>		<u>131,155</u>
Personnel Data			<u>Number</u>		
Full-Time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			2		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>0</u>		
Total			2		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			2		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>0</u>		
Total			2		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Expanding Research Opportunities related to Federal Programs

Object Class	2014 Increase
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$1,150
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	23
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1,181
12 Civilian personnel benefits	266
13 Benefits for former personnel	15
21 Travel and transportation of persons	26
22 Transportation of things	1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	2
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	24
24 Printing and reproduction	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	38
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	172
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	255
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	38
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	35
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	1
26 Supplies and materials	6
31 Equipment	1,439
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	3,500

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Improving Analyses of Federal Programs through Better Measures of Outcomes

Object Class	2014 Increase
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$131
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3
11.5 Other personnel compensation	1
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	135
12 Civilian personnel benefits	30
13 Benefits for former personnel	2
21 Travel and transportation of persons	9
22 Transportation of things	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	2
24 Printing and reproduction	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	17
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	10
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	4
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	3
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	1
31 Equipment	83
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	300

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current economic statistics
Program Change: Administrative savings*

Object Class		Pos	FTE	2014 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	-2	-2	-\$149
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	-3
11.5	Other personnel compensation			0
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-2	-2	-152
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-54
13	Benefits for former personnel			-1
21	Travel and transportation of persons			-517
22	Transportation of things			0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			0
23.2	Rental payments to others			0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			-7
24	Printing and reproduction			0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			-9
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources			468
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			-80
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			-9
25.5	Research and development contracts			0
25.6	Medical care			0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment			-147
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			0
26	Supplies and materials			0
31	Equipment			0
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			-508

*Included in this total are administrative savings for the following line items:

Business statistics	-1	-1	-91
Construction statistics			-21
Manufacturing statistics			-51
General economic statistics	-1	-1	-246
Foreign trade statistics			-73
Government statistics			-26

SUB-PROGRAM: Current Demographic Statistics

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

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

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

Household Surveys

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

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

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

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

Current Population Survey (CPS) The CPS is a monthly survey of about 58,000 households that has been conducted by the Census Bureau for the BLS for more than 50 years, with the BLS providing about two thirds of the total funding for the program. Although the primary purpose of the CPS is to provide detailed labor force characteristics of the civilian non-institutional population and the monthly unemployment rate, a leading economic indicator, 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) in March of each

year. In addition, Census Bureau funding supports the collection and processing of the CPS Fertility supplement, conducted every other June; the CPS School Enrollment supplement, conducted every October; and the Voting and Registration supplement, conducted every other November. Census Bureau funding for these CPS supplements produce annual data on work experience, income, poverty, migration, and school enrollment, and biennial data on voting. The CPS program also receives separate funding from the State Children's Health Insurance Program to supplement the sample to obtain annual estimates of health insurance coverage of children. This additional sample increases the basic monthly CPS sample by about 20% and the sample for the ASEC by about 25%. The CPS sample provides direct estimates for the nation as a whole and serves as part of a model for individual states and other geographic areas. In addition to the regular appropriations, other agencies sponsor supplements to the CPS in other months which cover 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. Also, CPS includes funding for the development of a supplemental poverty measure to complement the current official measure.

Survey Methods Development The Census Bureau continually investigates ways of providing more accurate survey data faster and at a lower cost. This program tests and develops alternative survey methodologies and concepts for improving demographic surveys. Improvements apply to the CPS, Survey of Income and Program Participation (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 OMB, 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 which provides data to help field representatives locate respondents and identify the best times to contact respondents.

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

In September 2008 the Census Bureau began data collection for the 2008 Panel of 45,000 targeted households; this will be a continuing survey through 2013. During FY 2014, there will be an

evaluation of the data collected from the fielding of prototypes of the new SIPP automated instruments, which is taking place through FY 2013. These evaluations will determine the success of the new instruments in collecting SIPP data, the completeness of the content of the instruments, and the effectiveness of use of the new Event History Calendar within the instruments. In addition, the reengineered data processing system, designed to process output from the new instruments, will continue to be developed, and SIPP data quality will continue to be evaluated by comparisons to administrative records data.

Population and Housing Analyses

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

The Population and Housing Analyses program has three major components:

Population characteristics The Population Characteristics program produces a wide variety of population analyses and reports based on data collected by the 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 OMB uses Census Bureau reports as a key component of the analyses needed to monitor and improve federal standards and classifications on race and ethnicity, metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas, occupation, high school dropout rates, and other standard measures. Over time, the work on standards reduces duplication of effort, facilitates the integration of independent outputs of the information from these data systems, and provides a common definition structure for all users of these data, both public and private.

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

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

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

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

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

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. Current population survey (\$5,000,000, 37 FTE):

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

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits – Cost Benefit Analysis:

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

In 1995, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance took a comprehensive look at the official U.S. poverty measure and recommended changes in the definition of both the poverty threshold and the family resources that are compared with those thresholds to determine poverty status. While the Census Bureau and other stakeholder agencies have been using the NAS report as the basis for their poverty research, there is much work that remains to be done in order to produce a high-quality timely measure that follows the NAS recommendations. These recommendations use as their basis a definition of income that is much broader than the current official measure, and several of the components of the improved measure are not currently collected

by the Census Bureau in the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) or the American Community Survey (ACS) and must be modeled.

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

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

Benefits

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

The poverty statistics produced annually by the Census Bureau are among the most important social and economic indicators produced by the Federal Government. For years, these statistics have been criticized as out of date. This initiative will finally make it possible for the Census Bureau to collect the information needed to produce an improved poverty measure that will in turn help policymakers evaluate the effectiveness of anti-poverty efforts.

Outcomes

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

Schedule and Milestones:

FY 2014:

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

FY 2015 – FY 2018:

- Annually evaluate and improve the questions in the CPS ASEC
- Annually improve the measures of income included in the poverty measure

- Annually publish supplementary poverty measure in September in an expanded income and poverty report

Deliverables:

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

2. Survey of Income and Program Participation (-\$6,990,000, -103 FTE):

The Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$7.0 million and 103 FTE for a total of \$43.0 million and 347 FTE. Of these decreases, \$2.0 million and 14 FTE will reflect the planned completion of the FY 2013 Event History Calendar field test, which is the last of the field tests before production in early calendar year 2014. The SIPP program change also includes a \$5 million and 89 FTE reduction to reflect administrative savings based on the re-designed SIPP being in the field in FY 2014 and the reduction of headquarters staffing related to household surveys. The elimination of these positions could result in delayed evaluation products, research products, and delayed data releases. The transition to annual interviewing for the 2014 SIPP panel will result in fewer net visitations per household and a reduction in the number of months of active fieldwork during the year compared with a panel conducted in the same manner as the prior SIPP panels' design. This will produce savings in field data collection personnel and travel costs.

Information Technology Reductions and Reinvestments

The Current Demographic Statistics program contains a reallocation of funds among object classes to reflect a realignment of information technology funding. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

3. Administrative Savings (-\$938,000, -4FTE):

The Current Demographic Statistics program contains a reduction of \$938,000 and 4 FTE to reflect this programs share of administrative savings. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to aggressively reduce travel expenses, and the FY 2014 request reflects a savings of \$38,000 within this program that will be redirected to other priorities. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current demographic statistics
Program Change: Current population survey

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Computer Scientist	Suitland, MD	GS-15	1	\$123,758	\$123,758
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	89,033	89,033
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	4	74,872	299,488
Subtotal			<u>6</u>		512,279
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			18		1,472,824
Subtotal			<u>24</u>		<u>1,985,103</u>
Less Lapse	25%		<u>(6)</u>		<u>(496,276)</u>
Total Full-time permanent:			18		1,488,827
2013 Pay Adjustment	0.5%				7,444
2014 Pay Adjustment	1.0%				14,963
TOTAL			<u>18</u>		<u>1,511,234</u>

Personnel Data

	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	18
Other than full-time permanent	19
Total	<u>37</u>
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	24
Other than full-time permanent	37
Total	<u>61</u>

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current demographic statistics
Program Change: Survey of income and program participation

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	\$129,758	-\$129,758
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	122,744	-122,744
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	\$105,211	-105,211
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-3	89,033	-267,099
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-3	87,350	-262,050
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-1	84,855	-84,855
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-2	82,359	-164,718
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-4	74,872	-299,488
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-4	74,872	-299,488
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-1	74,122	-74,122
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-1	68,712	-68,712
Subtotal			<u>-22</u>		<u>-1,878,245</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			-14		-1,330,924
Subtotal			<u>-36</u>		<u>-3,209,169</u>
Less Lapse	0%		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Total Full-time permanent:			-36		-3,209,169
2013 Pay Adjustment					-16,046
2014 Pay Adjustment					0
TOTAL			<u>-36</u>		<u>-3,225,215</u>
Personnel Data			<u>Number</u>		
Full-Time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			-36		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>-67</u>		
Total			-103		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			-36		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>-107</u>		
Total			-143		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
 Sub-program: Current demographic statistics
 Program Change: Current population survey

Object Class	2014 Increase
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$1,511
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	576
11.5 Other personnel compensation	23
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,110
12 Civilian personnel benefits	578
13 Benefits for former personnel	11
21 Travel and transportation of persons	137
22 Transportation of things	16
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	3
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	52
24 Printing and reproduction	35
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	242
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	244
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	735
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	115
25.5 Research and development contracts	540
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	86
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	10
26 Supplies and materials	19
31 Equipment	67
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	5,000

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current demographic statistics
Program Change: Survey of income and program participation

Object Class	2014 Decrease
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	-\$3,225
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-1,325
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-84
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	-4,634
12 Civilian personnel benefits	-713
13 Benefits for former personnel	-11
21 Travel and transportation of persons	-360
22 Transportation of things	-8
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-96
24 Printing and reproduction	-17
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-136
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	-568
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-234
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-126
25.5 Research and development contracts	-10
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	10
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-2
26 Supplies and materials	-55
31 Equipment	-30
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	-6,990

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Current demographic statistics
Program Change: Administrative savings*

		2014		
Object Class	Pos	FTE	Decrease	
11	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	-4	-4	-\$360
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	-7
11.5	Other personnel compensation			-10
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-4	-4	-377
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-116
13	Benefits for former personnel			-2
21	Travel and transportation of persons			-50
22	Transportation of things			-1
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			0
23.2	Rental payments to others			0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			-32
24	Printing and reproduction			0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			-11
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources			-116
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			-31
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			-54
25.5	Research and development contracts			0
25.6	Medical care			0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment			-112
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			-1
26	Supplies and materials			-6
31	Equipment			-29
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			-938

*Included in this total are administrative savings for the following line items:

Household surveys	-3	-3	-762
Population and housing analysis	-1	-1	-176

SUB-PROGRAM: Survey Development and Data Services

The objective of the Survey Development and Data Services sub-program is to identify, adapt, develop, and promote new or improved methods and procedures for all Census Bureau censuses and sample surveys.

General Research The program supports general research on problems related to the Census Bureau's data collection efforts in censuses and sample surveys. 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. Survey Development and Data Services looks for solutions using tools from three disciplines: mathematical statistics, social and behavioral sciences, and computation sciences. Research topics include: disclosure avoidance, small area estimation, seasonal adjustment, sampling and estimation, survey design, record linkage, editing, imputation, usability testing, questionnaire pre-testing, cognitive testing, language and sociolinguistics, questionnaire design, interviewer behavior, and ethnography.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

Information Technology Reductions and Reinvestments

The Survey Development and Data Services program contains a reallocation of funds among object classes to reflect a realignment of information technology funding. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

1. Administrative Savings (-\$6,000, 0 FTE)

The Survey Development and Data Services program contains a reduction of \$6,000 and 0 FTE to reflect this programs share of administrative savings. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to aggressively reduce travel expenses, and the FY 2014 request reflects a savings of \$2,000 within this program that will be redirected to other priorities. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Survey development and data services
Program Change: Administrative savings

		2014		
Object Class	Pos	FTE	Decrease	
11	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	-\$3
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation			0
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	-3
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-1
13	Benefits for former personnel			0
21	Travel and transportation of persons			-2
22	Transportation of things			0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			0
23.2	Rental payments to others			0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			0
24	Printing and reproduction			0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources			1
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			-1
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			0
25.5	Research and development contracts			0
25.6	Medical care			0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment			0
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			0
26	Supplies and materials			0
31	Equipment			0
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			-6

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

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 Enacted		2014 Base		2014 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Survey of program dynamics									
Pos./BA	42	\$10,000	35	\$10,000	35	\$10,000	35	\$10,000	0
FTE/Obl.	43	9,907	32	10,000	32	10,000	32	10,000	0
Total	42	10,000	35	10,000	35	10,000	35	10,000	0
FTE/Obl.	43	9,907	32	10,000	32	10,000	32	10,000	0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries									
Unobligated balance, start of year									
Unobligated balance, expiring									
Unobligated balance, end of year									
Refund									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation									
Pos.	42	10,000	35	10,000	35	10,000	35	10,000	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory**BUDGET PROGRAM: Survey of Program Dynamics**

For FY 2014, the Census Bureau requests \$10,000,000 and 32 FTE for Survey of Program Dynamics.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**Survey of Program Dynamics Overview**

The Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) program budget consists of one sub-program with the same name under the Mandatory Salaries and Expenses account. This sub-program contains one line item with the same name (\$10.0 million and 32 FTE).

SUB-PROGRAM: Survey of Program Dynamics

The SPD program provides data necessary to determine the impact of welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 as revised by the 109th Congress. Baseline characteristics come from data already collected by the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The funds for SPD were authorized until September 30, 2012.

The goal of SPD is to provide policymakers with relevant, accurate, timely, and cost-effective socio-economic data and information, which can be used by federal and state public policymakers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 that established the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program, (P.L. 112-96, Extension of P.L. 108-308). The Survey of Program Dynamics supports Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. It supports objective 14 to, "enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services."

The SPD program is a source of detailed socioeconomic data from a national sample of households with a focus on the low-income population, which is more likely to receive benefits or assistance from welfare programs. The SPD program has received the same level of annual funding with each extension of the 1996 law. In FY 2014 the Census Bureau plans to use the mandatory funds to complete the processing and dissemination of the final waves of the 2008 SIPP panel and to conduct and begin processing and dissemination of the 2014 SIPP panel in support of measuring the impact of the welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act mentioned above.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

No program change is requested for FY 2014.

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

Activity: State children's health insurance program

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 Enacted		2014 Base		2014 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	\$20,000	53	\$20,000	53	\$20,000	53	\$20,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	215	131	21,797	131	20,000	131	20,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	69	20,000	53	20,000	53	20,000	53	20,000	0
	FTE/Obl.	215	20,904	131	21,797	131	20,000	131	20,000	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,761)		(1,797)						
Unobligated balance, expiring		60								
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,797								
Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	69	20,000	53	20,000	53	20,000	53	20,000	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory**BUDGET PROGRAM: State Children's Health Insurance Program**

For FY 2014, the Census Bureau requests \$20,000,000 and 131 FTE for State Children's Health Insurance Program.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**State Children's Health Insurance Program Overview**

The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) budget consists of one sub-program with the same name under the Mandatory Salaries and Expenses account. This sub-program contains one line item with the same name (\$20.0 million and 131 FTE).

SUB-PROGRAM: State Children's Health Insurance Program

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

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

This program was established and funded through mandatory appropriation by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000. The program uses adjustments to the CPS to increase the reliability of state-level estimates of the number of uninsured low-income children. The adjustments include, where appropriate, expanding the number of households included in the survey, collecting data in additional months, and exploring alternative methods to enhance state-level estimates by incorporating data from other sources. The SCHIP program was reauthorized in 2009 (P.L.111-3) and provided an additional \$10.0 million to the Census Bureau to cover rising data collection costs and to improve state estimates of children's health insurance coverage.

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

changes effectively increased the number of sample cases on which the ASEC generates annual estimates to 83,000.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

No program change is requested for FY 2014.

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

Object Class	2012 Actual	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Base	2014 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$110,145	\$116,470	\$117,057	\$116,112	(\$945)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	13,861	13,897	13,966	13,236	(730)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	3,208	1,945	1,945	1,880	(65)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	127,214	132,312	132,968	131,228	(1,740)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	36,669	40,784	40,931	40,921	(10)
13 Benefits for former personnel	1,422	1,139	1,139	1,153	14
21 Travel and transportation of persons	4,996	6,351	6,351	5,594	(757)
22 Transportation of things	316	439	439	447	8
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	9,245	10,048	10,048	10,048	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	2,275	5	5	10	5
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	3,974	3,983	3,983	3,926	(57)
24 Printing and reproduction	225	499	499	518	19
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	13,700	19,815	19,815	19,275	(540)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	6,792	8,791	8,791	8,671	(120)
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	10,671	11,296	11,296	12,213	917
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	3,216	3,023	3,023	2,991	(32)
25.5 Research & development contracts	3,473	1,176	1,176	1,580	404
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	21,701	10,968	10,968	12,459	1,491
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	257	301	301	309	8
26 Supplies and materials	4,645	1,707	1,707	1,672	(35)
31 Equipment	2,264	2,250	2,250	3,033	783
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	52	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	253,107	254,887	255,690	256,048	358
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year					
Unobligated balance, expiring	229				
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Refund					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	253,336	254,887	255,690	256,048	358
Rescission					
TOTAL, Appropriation	253,336	254,887	255,690	256,048	358

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

	2012 Actual	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Base	2014 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>					
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	1,364	1,494	1,494	1,487	(7)
Other than full-time permanent	373	379	379	331	(48)
Total	1,737	1,873	1,873	1,818	(55)
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	1,475	1,703	1,703	1,707	4
Other than full-time permanent	696	865	865	796	(69)
Total	2,171	2,568	2,568	2,503	(65)

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

Object Class	2012 Actual	2013 Enacted	2014 Base	2014 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$9,096	\$6,034	\$6,034	\$6,034	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	4,849	2,906	2,906	2,906	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	518	92	92	92	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	14,463	9,032	9,032	9,032	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	4,029	2,550	2,550	2,550	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	122	71	71	71	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,643	1,051	1,051	1,051	0
22 Transportation of things	118	92	92	92	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1,163	722	722	722	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	279	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	814	248	248	248	0
24 Printing and reproduction	108	417	417	417	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,688	326	326	326	0
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	848	15,396	13,599	13,599	0
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	1,376	559	559	559	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	474	215	215	215	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	392	7	7	7	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	2,429	719	719	719	0
25.8 Substantance & support of persons	94	66	66	66	0
26 Supplies and materials	329	83	83	83	0
31 Equipment	440	243	243	243	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	2	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	30,811	31,797	30,000	30,000	0
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year	(2,761)	(1,797)			
Unobligated balance, expiring	153				
Unobligated balance, end of year	1,797				
Refund					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	0
Rescission					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	30,000	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

<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>	2012 Actual	2013 Enacted	2014 Base	2014 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	104	69	69	69	0
Other than full-time permanent	154	94	94	94	0
Total	258	163	163	163	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	111	88	88	88	0
Other than full-time permanent	285	244	244	244	0
Total	396	332	332	332	0

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

1. For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$256,048,000, provided, that from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
2013 CR (Annualized)	3,301	\$655,223	4,659	\$667,781
FTE / positions realignment	33	0	463	0
less: Unobligated Balances from prior years	(9)		(9)	(12,558)
plus: 2014 Adjustments to base	0	6,116	0	6,116
less: Prior year recoveries				
2014 Base Request	3,325	661,339	5,113	661,339
plus (or less): 2014 Program Changes	(132)	65,097	(272)	65,097
2014 Estimate	3,193	726,436	4,841	726,436

	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity									
Economic statistics programs:									
Economic census									
Pos/BA	625	\$112,292	898	\$138,298	898	\$138,730	752	\$117,860	(146) (\$20,870)
FTE/Obl.	637	113,072	961	138,695	961	138,730	677	117,860	(284) (20,870)
Census of governments									
Pos/BA	69	10,471	86	11,433	86	11,467	83	9,724	(3) (1,743)
FTE/Obl.	72	10,534	74	11,436	74	11,467	69	9,724	(5) (1,743)
Subtotal	694	122,763	984	149,731	984	150,197	835	127,584	(149) (22,613)
	709	123,606	1,035	150,131	1,035	150,197	746	127,584	(289) (22,613)
Demographic statistics programs:									
Intercensal demographic estimates									
Pos/BA	63	10,092	67	10,092	67	10,126	66	9,926	(1) (200)
FTE/Obl.	63	10,807	63	10,150	63	10,126	62	9,926	(1) (200)
2010 Decennial census program									
Pos/BA	1,694	379,515	1,318	297,262	293	55,476	0	0	(293) (55,476)
FTE/Obl.	3,135	392,656	2,684	298,007	291	55,476	0	0	(291) (55,476)
2020 Decennial census program									
Pos/BA	279	66,630	510	89,838	1,512	332,329	1,900	486,572	388 154,243
FTE/Obl.	280	63,189	479	93,279	3,265	332,329	3,647	486,572	382 154,243
Subtotal	2,036	456,237	1,895	397,192	1,872	397,931	1,966	496,498	94 98,567
	3,478	466,652	3,226	401,436	3,619	397,931	3,709	496,498	90 98,567

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Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
CEN-147 Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos/BA FTE/Obl.	57 58	\$9,833 11,098	70 63	\$9,833 10,914	64 57	\$9,865 9,865	63 56	\$9,602 9,602	(1) (1)	(263) (263)
CEN-153 Geographic support	Pos/BA FTE/Obl.	321 332	67,735 62,742	352 335	66,035 72,827	405 402	66,207 66,207	329 330	55,613 55,613	(76) (72)	(10,594) (10,594)
CEN-161 Data processing systems	Pos/BA FTE/Obl.	0 0	32,432 33,531	0 0	32,432 32,473	0 0	37,139 37,139	0 0	37,139 37,139	0 0	0 0
TOTALS	Pos/BA FTE/Obl.	3,108 4,577	689,000 697,629	3,301 4,659	655,223 667,781	3,325 5,113	661,339 661,339	3,193 4,841	726,436 726,436	(132) (272)	65,097 65,097
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			(4,366)		0		0		0		0
Unobligated balance, start of year			(18,030)		(12,558)		0		0		0
Unobligated balance, expiring			2,955		0		0		0		0
Unobligated balance, end of year			12,558		0		0		0		0
Refund			(1,746)		0		0		0		0
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission			0		0		0		0		0
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts			(55,000)		(17,000)		0		0		0
Transfer to other accounts			1,000		1,000		0		0		0
Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	3,108	635,000	3,301	639,223	3,325	661,339	3,193	726,436	(132)	65,097

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau

Periodic Censuses and Programs

SUMMARY OF FINANCING

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	2012 Actual	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Base	2014 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
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Total Obligations	\$697,629	\$667,781	\$661,339	\$726,436	\$65,097
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	(4,366)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(18,030)	(12,558)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	2,955	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	12,558	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	(1,746)	0	0	0	0
Reprogramming	0	0	0	0	0

Discretionary Budget Authority	689,000	655,223	661,339	726,436	65,097
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Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
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Financing:

Transfer from other accounts	(55,000)	(17,000)	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	1,000	1,000	0	0	0

Total, Discretionary Appropriation	635,000	639,223	661,339	726,436	65,097
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Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Periodic Censuses and Programs
 JUSTIFICATION OF ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

	FTE	Amount
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<u>Adjustments:</u>		
<u>IT Savings</u>	0	(\$2,275)

Transfers:

2010 Decennial Census Program

2020 Decennial Census Program

This funding represents a reallocation of the American Community Survey from the 2010 Decennial Census Program to the 2020 Decennial Census Program, reflecting the end of the 2010 Census Cycle.....

Other Changes:

Pay raise.....

	0	2,445
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Full-year cost of FY 2013 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2013.....	0.5%
Total cost in FY 2014 of the FY 2013 pay raise.....	1,400,000
Less amount funded in FY 2013.....	(1,050,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2013 pay raise.....	350,000

FY 2014 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2014.....	0.1%
Total cost in FY 2014 of the FY 2014 pay raise	2,095,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	0
Total, adjustment for FY 2014 pay raise.....	2,095,000

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

	0	389
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The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will remain 92.6% in FY 2014. The agency contribution rate will increase from 11.7% in FY 2013 to 11.9% in FY 2014.

This will result in an increase of: \$388,863

Regular employees:

2014 \$209,969,000 x 92.6% x 11.9%.....	23,137,324
2013 \$209,969,000 x 92.6% x 11.7%.....	22,748,461
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	388,863

<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
0	\$778

Other Changes:
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP).....

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will increase from 3.7% in FY 2013 to 4.1% in FY 2014. FERS participation rates will remain 92.6% in FY 2014.
This will result in an increase of: \$777,725

Regular employees:	
2014 \$209,969,000 x 92.6% x 4.1%.....	7,971,683
2013 \$209,969,000 x 92.6% x 3.7%.....	7,193,958
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	<u>777,725</u>

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)..... 0 80

The percentage of payroll covered by FERS remains unchanged. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 98.5% in FY 2014 from 97.9% in FY 2013. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2014.
This will result in an increase of: \$80,281

Regular employees:	
2014 \$209,969,000 x 92.6% x 98.5% x 6.2%.....	11,873,919
2013 \$209,969,000 x 92.6% x 97.9% x 6.2%.....	11,801,591
Subtotal.....	<u>72,328</u>

Other salaries:	
2014 \$23,090,000 x 92.6% x 98.5% x 6.2%.....	1,305,758
2013 \$23,090,000 x 92.6% x 97.9% x 6.2%.....	1,297,805
Subtotal.....	<u>7,953</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	80,281

	FTE	Amount
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Health Insurance</u>	0	\$759
<p>Effective January 2014, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 4.1%. Applied against the FY 2013 estimate of \$18,524,000 the increase will be \$759,484.</p>		
<u>Employees' Compensation Fund</u>	0	5,812
<p>The increase of \$5,811,718 will meet the Census Bureau's obligations to the Employees' Compensation Fund for FY 2014. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.</p>		
<u>Per Diem</u>	0	85
<p>The General Services Administration per diem rates changed effective October 1, 2012. This resulted in an increase of 3.0%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2013 estimate of \$2,837,000 to arrive at an increase of \$85,110.</p>		
<u>Mileage</u>	0	730
<p>Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on April 17, 2012 increased the rate of the use of privately owned automobiles from 51 cents to 55 cents. This represents a 7.8% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2013 mileage estimate of \$9,359,000 for an increase of \$730,002.</p>		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	0	299
<p>GSA rates are projected to increase 1.6% over the FY 2013 estimate of \$18,702,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$299,232.</p>		
<u>Postage Rate Increase</u>	0	725

The Governors of the Postal Service implemented a rate increase on January 22, 2012. Shipping services increased 4.6%. This increase was applied to the FY 2013 postage estimate of \$15,763,000 for an increase of \$725,098.

	FTE	Amount
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>GPO Printing</u>	0	\$68
GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 1.7%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2013 estimate of \$3,983,000 to arrive at an increase of \$67,711.		
<u>Working Capital Fund</u>	0	6,261
An increase of \$6,261,000 is required to meet the cost increase in the Department of Commerce's Working Capital Fund.		
Personal Identity Verification (PIV).....	0	721
A \$721,000 increase is required to fund accelerated planning, implementation, training and oversight of the Department-wide efforts to meet 75 percent PIV compliance by the end of FY 2014. This effort will be executed via the Departmental Management's Advances and Reimbursements Fund.		
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u>	0	2,194

This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 1.7% for FY 2014 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.....	15,147
Rental payment to others.....	-
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....	59,925
Other services.....	1,887,085
Supplies and materials.....	58,854
Equipment.....	172,720

Subtotal, other changes	0	21,346
Subtotal, adjustments to base	0	19,071
Less: absorption of adjustments to base	0	(12,955)
Total, adjustments to base	0	6,116

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	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction										
	Pos./BA	\$8,591	26	\$4,543	26	\$4,556	23	\$5,112	(3)	\$556
	FTE/Obl.	51	13,834	23	4,562	23	4,556	22	(1)	556
Content determination and design										
	Pos./BA	149	23,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	148	22,880	0	53	0	0	0	0	0
Mail list development and mailout										
	Pos./BA	38	8,509	132	22,336	132	22,390	44	(88)	(15,177)
	FTE/Obl.	40	7,905	136	22,336	136	22,390	40	(96)	(15,177)
Collection and processing										
	Pos./BA	353	61,997	723	105,867	723	106,218	532	(191)	(29,004)
	FTE/Obl.	359	59,017	778	105,976	778	106,218	431	(347)	(29,004)
Publication and dissemination										
	Pos./BA	34	9,911	17	5,552	17	5,566	153	136	22,755
	FTE/Obl.	39	9,436	24	5,768	24	5,566	184	160	22,755
Total	Pos./BA	625	112,292	898	138,298	898	138,730	752	(146)	(20,870)
	FTE/Obl.	637	113,072	961	138,695	961	138,730	677	(284)	(20,870)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(97)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(1,830)		(397)						
Unobligated balance, expiring		755								
Unobligated balance, end of year		397								
Refund		(5)								
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts				(17,000)						
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	625	112,292	898	121,298	898	138,730	752	(146)	(20,870)

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	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount			
Direction											
	Pos./BA	7	\$1,176	8	\$1,272	8	\$1,276	10	\$1,699	2	\$423
	FTE/Obl.	7	1,281	7	1,272	7	1,276	9	1,699	2	423
Content determination and design											
	Pos./BA	4	600	0	226	0	226	0	0	0	(226)
	FTE/Obl.	4	592	1	226	1	226	0	0	(1)	(226)
Mail list development and mailout											
	Pos./BA	5	826	4	459	4	460	5	339	1	(121)
	FTE/Obl.	5	820	2	459	2	460	3	339	1	(121)
Collection and processing											
	Pos./BA	49	7,206	67	7,956	67	7,982	53	5,439	(14)	(2,543)
	FTE/Obl.	52	7,111	56	7,959	56	7,982	45	5,439	(11)	(2,543)
Publication and dissemination											
	Pos./BA	4	663	7	1,520	7	1,523	15	2,247	8	724
	FTE/Obl.	4	730	8	1,520	8	1,523	12	2,247	4	724
Total	Pos./BA	69	10,471	86	11,433	86	11,467	83	9,724	(3)	(1,743)
	FTE/Obl.	72	10,534	74	11,436	74	11,467	69	9,724	(5)	(1,743)
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries				(1)							
Unobligated balance, start of year				(76)							
Unobligated balance, expiring				11							
Unobligated balance, end of year				3							
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Rescission											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	69	10,471	86	11,433	86	11,467	83	9,724	(3)	(1,743)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs**BUDGET PROGRAM: Economic Statistics Programs**

For FY 2014, Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$22,613,000 and 289 FTE from the FY 2014 base for a total of \$127,584,000 and 746 FTE for Economic Statistics Programs.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**Economic Statistics Programs Overview**

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

The Economic Statistics Program (\$127.6 million and 746 FTE) budget is organized into two sub-programs:

- The Economic Census sub-program (\$117.9 million and 677 FTE) is organized into five line items representing major program components: Direction, Content Determination and Design, Mail List Development and Mailout, Collection and Processing, and Publication and Dissemination.
- The Census of Governments sub-program (\$9.7 million and 69 FTE) is organized into five line items representing major program components: Direction, Content Determination and Design, Mail List Development and Mailout, Collection and Processing, and Publication and Dissemination.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests an increase of \$466,000 to fund adjustments to the Economic statistics programs. This increase will fund a portion of the estimated 2014 Federal pay raise of 1.0 percent.

SUB-PROGRAM: Economic Census

Fiscal Year 2014 is the fifth year of the six-year 2012 Economic Census funding cycle. The focus of activity for FY 2014 is completing data collection, industry analytical review, and review and publication of the advance report and 70% of the industry reports. Data collection and review will continue for the Survey of Business Owners (SBO).

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 Gross Domestic Product (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, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Census Bureau are all 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 Industry Classification System (NAICS) and to update the Business Register.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2014:

1. Economic Census (- \$20,870,000, - 284 FTE)

The FY 2014 funding is critical to completing data collection, performing analytical review, and publishing the Advance Report and 70 percent of the Industry Reports.

Direction (\$5,112,000 and 22 FTE) Direction includes planning and support activities required to conduct the census. Specific activities include providing overall direction and coordination of census planning, design, collection, processing, and dissemination operations. This includes development and monitoring of the program plan, quality plan, and risk plan. In FY 2014, 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 2012 Economic Census.

Content Determination and Design (\$0 and 0 FTE) Activities include a review of census program components and content, including the SBO 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 2014, no funds are allocated to this activity.

Mail List Development and Mailout (\$7,213,000 and 40 FTE) Activities include assembling and preparing the census mail list for over 29 million business locations. Specific activities include sample selection and mailout specifications and procedures, correspondence specifications and procedures, procurements and processing of administrative records, programming activities, and labeling and assembly of mail packages. Postage costs are included in this line item. In FY 2014, funds cover mail list development and the mailing of 650,000 SBO report forms to businesses without paid employees. Most firms with paid employees will be mailed forms in FY 2013. During FY 2014, initial and follow-up mailing for about 200,000 businesses will be conducted for the birth component of the employer businesses.

Collection and Processing (\$77,214,000 and 431 FTE) Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center. Activities include check-in of forms, batching, scanning, and Key from Image/Optical Character Recognition/Optical Mark Recognition data, customer support associated with

handling incoming telephone calls and correspondence, re-mailing of forms and telephone follow-ups to delinquent businesses, computer edits of reported data, and the correction of erroneous data. This line item also includes the development, testing, and maintenance of processing systems and computer programs that support data collection and processing, including an electronic reporting infrastructure to support the electronic reporting option offered to over 3.1 million businesses. In FY 2014, activities will focus on collecting and processing data for the SBO, one of the supplemental programs associated with the census. 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 to provide analysts 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 reviews to ensure the confidentiality data on individual companies.

Publication and Dissemination (\$28,321,000 and 184 FTE) Activities include all operations related to data tabulations, final table review of tabulated census data, the development of census products, review of disclosure avoidance patterns, and the dissemination of census results. 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 2014, the activities will focus on the final table and electronic review, and release and dissemination of the 2012 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.

This program supports the Department of Commerce's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social and environmental systems. It supports objective 14 to: Improve understanding of the US economy, society and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted and accurate data, standards and services enabling entities to make informed decisions.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits – Cost Benefit Analysis

The economic census provides detailed data by industry and geographic areas that are essential to both government and businesses to make sound decisions. It provides key data that are required to produce measures of GDP and the BEA's input-output analyses. The economic census also provides business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, economic development agencies, research groups, educational institutions, and unions data needed to plan expansion programs, select locations for new establishments, forecast sales trends, determine market potential, and perform other analyses.

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

Revisions are being made to the NAICS to primarily address changes and measurement issues associated with the manufacturing sector of the economy.

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: \$138,730,000	Base FTE: 961
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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 GDP and other indicators of economic performance.

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

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

The 2012 Economic Census consists of eight core program components and several related data collections. The core components are separately tailored for each major domestic business sector, provide comprehensive and detailed information on the structure of the U.S. 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 island areas.

In addition to expanded and improved internet reporting the Census Bureau is continuing to make other infrastructure improvements that result in more efficient data collection and reduced costs. Efficiencies realized have resulted in a significant decrease in the growth of the 2012 Economic Census budget compared to prior cycles.

Schedule and Milestones:

Fiscal Year 2014

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

September 30, 2014.

Fiscal Year 2015

- Complete Industry Series releases for 100 percent of covered NAICS industries by December 31, 2014.
- Release the Survey of Business Owners' Advance Report by November 30, 2014 (eight months earlier than in the previous survey cycle).
- Complete the Geographic Area Series by August 31, 2015.
- Complete the 2017 Economic Census Program Management Plan by June 30, 2015.
- Complete 100% of the data releases for the 2012 Economic Census of Puerto Rico and the Island Areas by September 30, 2015 (three months earlier than in the previous economic census).

Fiscal Year 2016

- Complete 100% of the data releases for the 2012 SBO by December 30, 2015 (six months earlier than in the previous survey cycle).
- Complete comprehensive internal review of 2012 Economic Census content, reporting methods, data processing, data products, and dissemination methods

Fiscal Year 2017

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

Fiscal Year 2018

- Complete census mail-out by December 31, 2017.
- Achieve more electronic response compared to FY 2013

Deliverables:

The Economic Census supports the economic foundations of the United States by producing benchmark measures of the economy. It accomplishes this 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 profile industries, geographic areas, and specific subjects.

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

Risk Assessment:

Fiscal Year 2014 is a critical year in the life cycle of the Economic Census. Data collection is completed in FY 2014, data analysis of response data commences, and the official release of statistics begins with the Advance Report in December of 2013. The United States continues to emerge from the recession and accurate measurements of the health of the economy are critical to the country. If the Economic Census is not funded at the requested program level, the Census Bureau will not be able to meet its performance objective of providing critical benchmark measures of nation's economy. Without these benchmarks, composite measures such as GDP and National Income and Product Accounts produced by the BEA would be impacted significantly. In addition, the reduction in quality of current economic statistics produced between economic census cycles would be significant. Without this critical data, Government policy makers and the private sector would be less able to target opportunities for growth that supports increasing jobs, which is a top priority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Information Technology Reductions and Reinvestments

The Economic Census contains a reallocation of funds among object classes to reflect a realignment of information technology funding. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

2. Administrative Savings (-\$2,322,000, -1FTE):

The Economic Census contains a reduction of \$2,322,000 and 1 FTE to reflect this programs share of administrative savings. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to aggressively reduce travel expenses, and the FY 2014 request reflects a savings of \$240,000 within this program that will be redirected to other priorities. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

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

Performance Measure:	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target
With Change	1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2012 Economic Census by December 31, 2012. 2) Achieve 10 percent more electronic responses compared to the 2007 Economic Census.	1) Begin tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2012 Economic Census by October 31, 2013. 2) Achieve an 86% unit response rate for the 2012 Economic Census. 3) Release the 2012 Economic Census Advance Report in December 2013. 4) Complete Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered by August 2014.	1) Complete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2014. 2) Complete Geographic Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by August 2015. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2017 Economic Census by June 2015.	1) Finalize report form content for 2017 Economic Census core programs. 2) Complete forms design for 60% of the 2017 Economic Census core program's report forms.	1) Complete commercial printing of the 2017 Economic Census report forms by September 2017. 2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2017.	1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2017 Economic Census by December 31, 2017. 2) Achieve more electronic responses compared to the 2012 Economic Census.

(Continued from previous page)	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target
Without Change	<p>1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2012 Economic Census by December 31, 2012.</p> <p>2) Achieve 10 percent more electronic responses compared to the 2007 Economic Census.</p>	<p>1) Begin tabulation and macro data analysis for the 2012 Economic Census by October 31, 2013.</p> <p>2) Achieve an 86% unit response rate for the 2012 Economic Census.</p> <p>3) Release the 2012 Economic Census Advance Report in December 2013.</p> <p>4) Complete Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered by August 2014.</p>	<p>1) Complete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2014.</p> <p>2) Complete Geographic Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by August 2015.</p> <p>3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2017 Economic Census by June 2015.</p>	<p>1) Finalize report form content for 2017 Economic Census core programs.</p> <p>2) Complete forms design for 60% of the 2017 Economic Census core program's report forms.</p>	<p>1) Complete commercial printing of the 2017 Economic Census report forms by September 2017.</p> <p>2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2017.</p>	<p>1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2017 Economic Census by December 31, 2017.</p> <p>2) Achieve more electronic responses compared to the 2012 Economic Census.</p>
<p>Description: This supports the Census Bureau's performance measure to "complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates."</p>						

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs
Sub-program: Economic census
Program Change: Economic census

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-1	\$123,758	-\$123,758
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	112,224	-112,224
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-8	89,033	-712,264
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-18	82,359	-1,482,462
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-3	74,872	-224,616
Economist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-1	77,368	-77,368
Statistical Assistant	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-8	-70	45,823	-3,207,610
Statistical Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-7	-8	42,209	-337,672
Subtotal			-110		-6,277,974
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			-35		-2,604,750
Subtotal			<u>-145</u>		<u>-8,882,724</u>
Less Lapse	0%		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Total Full-time permanent:			-145		-8,882,724
2013 Pay Adjustment	0.5%				-44,414
2014 Pay Adjustment	0.0%				0
Total			<u>-145</u>		<u>-8,927,138</u>
Personnel Data			Number		
Full-time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			-145		
Other than full-time permanent			-138		
Total			<u>-283</u>		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			-145		
Other than full-time permanent			-268		
Total			<u>-413</u>		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs
Sub-program: Economic census
Program Change: Economic census

Object Class		2014 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$8,927
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-4,472
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-252
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	<u>-13,651</u>
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-3,650
13	Benefits for former personnel	-277
21	Travel and transportation of persons	-596
22	Transportation of things	-50
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-4,612
24	Printing and reproduction	2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	5,209
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	832
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	2,272
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-964
25.5	Research and development contracts	626
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-3,927
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-34
26	Supplies and materials	293
31	Equipment	-21
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	<u>-18,548</u>

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs
Sub-program: Economic census
Program Change: Administrative savings*

Object Class		Pos	FTE	2014 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	-1	-1	-\$77
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	-1
11.5	Other personnel compensation			-2
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-1	-1	-80
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-26
13	Benefits for former personnel			-2
21	Travel and transportation of persons			-243
22	Transportation of things			-2
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			0
23.2	Rental payments to others			0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			-68
24	Printing and reproduction			0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			-4
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources			231
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			-57
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			-4
25.5	Research and development contracts			0
25.6	Medical care			0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment			-1,183
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			0
26	Supplies and materials			-113
31	Equipment			-771
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			-2,322

*Included in this total are administrative savings for the following line items:

Direction			-8
Content determination and design			0
Mail list development and mail out			-3
Collection and processing	-1	-1	-2,260
Publication and dissemination			-51

SUB-PROGRAM: Census of Governments

Since 1957, the census of governments has been compiled every 5 years in conjunction with the economic census. Funding for the census of governments is cyclical in nature due to the fact that Title 13, Section 161 authorizes a quinquennial census. Therefore, a decrease of funds from FY 2013 to FY 2014 reflects the end of the 2012 Census of Governments when activities are focused less on the build up and execution of the census, and more on completing data processing, developing data products, and disseminating information from the census.

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

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

The complex and ever-changing state and local government universe is a major economic force, totaling about 12 percent of the GDP and 15 percent of the civilian labor force population. The census of governments represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy. It provides essential information to Federal agencies, such as the Departments of Education, Justice, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, as well as Congress and the Congressional Budget Office 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 BEA's input-output tables that measure market sectors, and the Federal Reserve Board's Flow of Funds accounts that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy. Without these state and local government economic statistics, important benchmarking and comparative analyses of state and local governments cannot be done. Many different groups of analysts—including, most prominently, the state and local governments themselves, public interest groups, the academic community, and the policy research community—make extensive use of the data in these ways.

In 2007, the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) issued a clean-slate report on the state of government statistics. The report identified Census Bureau data on state and local governments as the only comprehensive source on the fiscal welfare of state and local governments. In the report, CNSTAT charged the Census Bureau to improve, build, and enhance its programs. The report laid out 21 strategic recommendations for improving data on governments. Over the 2012 Census of Governments cycle, the Census Bureau has taken strides in addressing the recommendations and making needed improvements to its programs.

Following the CNSTAT's recommendations, the Census Bureau engaged data users and stakeholders through workshops and conferences to discuss improvements to the census of

governments and related programs. The outcome of the workshops is improvements in content, methodology, and data products for the 2012 Census of Governments. Further strides are being made to modernize and reengineer the infrastructure and processing systems used to collect and disseminate the data. The proposed FY 2014 activities allow the Census Bureau to continue these efforts.

PROGRAM CHANGES FOR FY 2014:

1. Census of Governments (- \$1,743,000, - 5 FTE):

Fiscal Year 2014 is the final year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments.

Direction (\$1,699,000 and 9 FTE) Direction includes overall planning, design, and support activities. Based on the project management plan developed in FY 2010, the Census Bureau will monitor all key census activities in the project plan, associated time schedules, and resources involved in the census.

Content Determination/Design (\$0 and 0 FTE) Activities include the review and assessment of the data content for each component of the census and the coordination of these data needs with data providers and data users. There are no activities planned in FY 2014.

Mail List Development and Mail-out (\$339,000 and 3 FTE) The primary activity for FY 2014 will be ongoing research into state government legislation, searching for appropriate secondary sources that contain information on newly created governments and government types, and discussions with state experts. This work is vital to maintaining an updated universe for supplementing existing sampling design and providing an adequate bridge to the organization component for the next census.

Collection and Processing (\$5,439,000 and 45 FTE) This activity includes all data collection and processing operations for each of the census of governments – traditional mail canvass survey operations, expanding Internet data collection options, field and office enumeration and compilation activities, and electronic data collection. In FY 2014, we will complete employment processing including the development of imputations and tabulations. In the finance component, we will complete central collections, compilations, editing, and research of secondary sources for nonrespondents.

Publication and Dissemination (\$2,247,000 and 12 FTE) This activity includes all operations related to the final review of data for public release, tabulation, and publication of census findings and dissemination of information to data users. Activities during FY 2014 will include disseminating data products for all three components of the census, including state descriptions in the organization component, data tables and a summary publication in the employment component, and data tables and summary publications in the finance component, specifically retirement system and school district finances data tables, and data files for BEA.

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits – Cost Benefit Analysis

The census of governments provides economic information used to develop the state and local government portion of the GDP, which accounts for about 12 percent of the total. This Census covers approximately 90,000 state and local government units and sub-agencies and collects data on more than 19 million state and local government employees, 15 percent of the U.S.

workforce. Detailed information on nearly \$2.7 trillion in public retirement system assets, one of the largest pools of funding for market investments, is collected, disseminated, and published.

The 2012 Census of Governments consists of three components: government organization, public employment, and government finances. Fiscal Year 2014 funding is requested for activities necessary in these three components. For the government organization component, funding is requested primarily to create and produce a report that includes the final count of governments as well as descriptions of government structures. In the employment component, funds will be used to produce data files and a publication that provides information on public employment and payroll. In the finance component, funds will be used to create and produce tables and detailed summaries on retirement system and school district finances as well as preparing data files for the BEA.

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

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: \$11,467,000	Base FTE: 74
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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 is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of state and local governments.

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

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

Schedule and Milestones:

FY 2014

The census of governments will:

- Complete the organization component data release
- Complete employment processing, including the development of imputations and tabulations
- Complete the employment component data release
- Complete processing of central collections, compilations, editing, and research of secondary sources for nonrespondents for the finance component
- Release data on retirement systems from the finance component
- Release data on school district finances from the finance component
- Prepare and deliver data files for the BEA for the finance component

FY 2015

The census of governments will:

- Conduct lessons learned on the 2012 Census of Governments
- Complete the 2017 Census of Governments project plan

FY 2016

The census of governments will:

- Complete a review of program components and content with data users
- Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments
- Complete development of the organization component questionnaires for the 2017 Census of Governments

FY 2017

The census of governments will:

- Mail and collect data for the 2016 Government Units Survey
- Mail the 2017 Census of Governments: Employment Component survey
- Prepare for the mail-out of the 2017 Census of Governments: Finance Component surveys

FY 2018

The census of governments will:

- Evaluate the universe frame from the Governments Master Address File
- Prepare and deliver data files for the BEA for the employment component
- Mail the 2017 Census of Governments: Finance Component surveys

Deliverables:

Key objectives of the FY 2014 work include developing and disseminating the state descriptions; preparing and delivering data products from the employment component, including a summary publication and data tables disseminated electronically; and, preparing and delivering data products from the finance component including retirement system and school district finances data tables and data files for BEA.

Risk Assessment:

The Census of Governments provides economic information for state and local governments that represent approximately twelve percent of the GDP. Fiscal Year 2014 is the final year of the Census of Governments life cycle. If the Census of Governments is not funded at the requested level, final data processing and release of data files will be impacted. Without final disposition of the data collected from the Census of Governments, the quality of the data that represent twelve percent of GDP will be compromised and in turn, will impact the quality of the measures of GDP. Data from the Census of Governments are a critical component to GDP, which inform decision makers about the health of the economy.

Information Technology Reductions and Reinvestments

The Census of Governments contains a reallocation of funds among object classes to reflect a realignment of information technology funding. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

2. Administrative Savings (-\$21,000, 0 FTE):

The Census of Governments contains a reduction of \$21,000 and 0 FTE to reflect this programs share of administrative savings. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to aggressively reduce travel expenses, and the FY 2014 request reflects a savings of \$30,000 within this program that will be redirected to other priorities. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

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

Performance Goal:	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target
With Change	1) Mail Census of Governments Finance Component survey forms by January 2013. 2) Release Census of Governments preliminary counts of local governments by March 2013.	1) Release 2012 Census of Governments Organization publication by March 2014. 2) Release Census of Governments Employment Component to the Internet by May 2014.	1) Complete an evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2012 Census of Governments. 2) Prepare a detailed project plan for all components of the 2017 Census of Governments.	1) Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments. 2) Complete forms design for the organization component for the 2017 Census of Governments.	1) Mail Census of Governments Organization Component survey forms by November 2016. 2) Mail Census of Governments Employment Component survey forms by March 2017.	1) Mail Census of Governments Finance Component survey forms by January 2018. 2) Release Census of Governments preliminary counts of local governments by March 2018.

(Continued from previous page)	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target
Without Change	1) Mail Census of Governments Finance Component survey forms by January 2013. 2) Release Census of Governments preliminary counts of local governments by March 2013.	1) Release 2012 Census of Governments Organization publication by March 2014. 2) Release Census of Governments Employment Component to the Internet by May 2014.	1) Complete an evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2012 Census of Governments. 2) Prepare a detailed project plan for all components of the 2017 Census of Governments.	1) Finalize report form content for the 2017 Census of Governments. 2) Complete forms design for the organization component for the 2017 Census of Governments.	1) Mail Census of Governments Organization Component survey forms by November 2016. 2) Mail Census of Governments Employment Component survey forms by March 2017.	1) Mail Census of Governments Finance Component survey forms by January 2018. 2) Release Census of Governments preliminary counts of local governments by March 2018.

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

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs
Sub-program: Census of governments
Program Change: Census of governments

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistical Assistant	Suitland, MD	GS-05	-2	\$31,315	-\$62,630
Subtotal			-2		-62,630
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			-1		-25,960
Subtotal			-3		-88,590
Less Lapse	0%		0		0
Total Full-time permanent:			-3		-88,590
2013 Pay Adjustment	0.5%				-443
2014 Pay Adjustment	0.0%				0
Total			-3		-89,033

Personnel Data

	Number
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	-3
Other than full-time permanent	-2
Total	-5
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-3
Other than full-time permanent	-1
Total	-4

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Economic statistics programs
Sub-program: Census of governments
Program Change: Census of governments

Object Class	2014 Decrease
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	-\$89
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-95
11.5 Other personnel compensation	13
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	-171
12 Civilian personnel benefits	-205
13 Benefits for former personnel	-21
21 Travel and transportation of persons	-59
22 Transportation of things	-4
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	7
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-114
24 Printing and reproduction	11
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-1,339
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	1
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	169
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	55
25.5 Research and development contracts	50
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-129
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-3
26 Supplies and materials	-4
31 Equipment	34
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	-1,722

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Current surveys and statistics
Sub-program: Census of governments
Program Change: Administrative savings*

Object Class		Pos	FTE	2014 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	-\$10
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation			0
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	-10
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-3
13	Benefits for former personnel			0
21	Travel and transportation of persons			-30
22	Transportation of things			0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			0
23.2	Rental payments to others			0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			0
24	Printing and reproduction			0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			0
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources			29
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			-6
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			-1
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			0
26	Supplies and materials			0
31	Equipment			0
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			-21

*Included in this total are administrative savings for the following line items:

Direction	-4
Content determination and design	0
Mail list development and mail out	-1
Collection and processing	-11
Publication and dissemination	-5

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
 Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Intercensal demographic estimates									
Pos./BA	63	\$10,092	67	\$10,092	67	\$10,126	66	\$9,926	(1) (\$200)
FTE/Obl.	63	10,807	63	10,150	63	10,126	62	9,926	(1) (200)
Total	63	10,092	67	10,092	67	10,126	66	9,926	(1) (200)
FTE/Obl.	63	10,807	63	10,150	63	10,126	62	9,926	(1) (200)
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(10)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(816)		(58)					
Unobligated balance, expiring		53							
Unobligated balance, end of year		58							
Refund									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation									
Pos.	63	10,092	67	10,092	67	10,126	66	9,926	(1) (200)

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
 Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2010 Decennial census program										
Pos./BA	1,694	\$379,515	1,318	\$297,262	293	\$55,476	0	\$0	(293)	(\$55,476)
FTE/Obl.	3,135	392,656	2,684	298,007	291	55,476	0	0	(291)	(55,476)
Total	1,694	379,515	1,318	297,262	293	55,476	0	0	(293)	(55,476)
FTE/Obl.	3,135	392,656	2,684	298,007	291	55,476	0	0	(291)	(55,476)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(3,524)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(10,780)		(745)						
Unobligated balance, expiring		2,158								
Unobligated balance, end of year		745								
Refund		(1,740)								
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts		(55,000)								
Transfer to other accounts		630		380						
Appropriation										
Pos.	1,694	325,145	1,318	297,642	293	55,476	0	0	(293)	(55,476)

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2020 Decennial census program

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease over Base)	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2020 Census										
Pos./BA	279	\$66,630	510	\$89,838	470	\$89,838	862	\$244,772	392	\$154,934
FTE/Obl.	280	63,189	479	93,279	476	89,838	862	244,772	386	154,934
American Community Survey										
Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	1,042	242,491	1,038	241,800	(4)	(691)
FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	2,789	242,491	2,785	241,800	(4)	(691)
Total										
Pos./BA	279	66,630	510	89,838	1,512	332,329	1,900	486,572	388	154,243
FTE/Obl.	280	63,189	479	93,279	3,265	332,329	3,647	486,572	382	154,243
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year				(3,441)						
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year		3,441								
Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts				620						
Transfer to other accounts		370								
Appropriation										
Pos.	279	67,000	510	90,458	1,512	332,329	1,900	486,572	388	154,243

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs**BUDGET PROGRAM: Demographic Statistics Programs**

For FY 2014, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$98,567,000 and 90 FTE from the FY 2014 base for a total of \$496,498,000 and 3,709 FTE for Demographic Statistics Programs.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**Demographic Statistics Programs Overview**

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

The Demographic Statistics Programs (\$496.5 million and 3,709 FTE) budget is organized into three subactivities under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account.

- The Intercensal Demographic estimates subactivity (\$9.9 million and 62 FTE) consists of one line item by the same name.
- The 2010 Decennial Census Program subactivity (\$0 million and 0 FTE) currently consists of one line item by the same name.
- The 2020 Decennial Census Program subactivity (\$486.6 million and 3,647 FTE) contains the American Community Survey (ACS) and the 2020 Census.

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE (ATBs):

The Census Bureau requests an increase of \$739,000 to fund adjustments to the Demographic Statistics programs. This increase will fund a portion of the estimated 2014 Federal pay raise of 1 percent.

SUB-PROGRAM: Intercensal Demographic Estimates

The Intercensal Demographic Estimates program assists elected officials and government program managers in allocating hundreds of billions of dollars each year by giving them updated estimates of the United States population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships. Through this legislatively required program, policymakers and program managers are able to better understand their population's size, as well as its basic characteristics such as age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin; and estimates of the number of housing units, in the years between the decennial censuses. Since the United States population grows and changes between decennial censuses – and governments base many of their funding decisions on the size and basic characteristics of the population – effective and efficient government requires these updated estimates. The intercensal demographic estimates program supports the Department of Commerce Strategic Plan's Science and Information goal of generating and communicating new, cutting-edge scientific understanding of technical, economic, social, and environmental systems. This supports objective 14, to “enable informed decision-making through an expanded understanding of the U.S. economy, society, and environment by providing timely, relevant, trusted, and accurate data, standards, and services.”

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

Among the Federal programs that use these intercensal estimates to allocate funds are the Department of Health and Human Services' Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid), Social Service Block Grants/Entitlement Grants Program, and State Children's Health Insurance 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 Dislocated Workers Program. Hundreds of billions of dollars in Federal funds are distributed to states and other areas based in some part on intercensal estimates. The Congressional Budget Office uses the intercensal estimates throughout their reports and analysis.

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

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

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

The Census Bureau's Intercensal Demographic Estimates Program also works with external researchers on evaluations of the population estimates methodology. In 2008, the program conducted a large research effort to evaluate the administrative records method, which is used to produce the population estimates at the national, state, and county level, against a series of alternative methods. This involved research internal to the Census Bureau and also external

experts. The administrative records method performed well when compared to alternative methods. The Census Bureau conducted another large research project to evaluate the population estimates against the 2010 Census results. This effort involved internal and external researchers. The Census Bureau examined the administrative records method and the housing unit method. Eight external researchers examined alternative methodologies for producing population estimates (e.g., the ratio correlation method, the housing unit method, etc.). In March 2012, the Census Bureau hosted a conference at which we shared the results of both the internal and external research on population estimates. The results of both the internal and external research documented the accuracy of the administrative records method when compared to the alternative methods. The general conclusion of the research was that the administrative records method is the best method to use for producing population estimates at the county, state, and national level. The use of administrative records is also cost efficient. It utilizes data that are collected by other government agencies (e.g., births, deaths, etc.) in the estimation process.

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

In addition to those releases, the Intercensal Demographic Estimates program releases on an annual basis population estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin for the nation, states, and counties. It releases population totals for sub-county areas and metro areas. It releases population estimates by age and sex for Puerto Rico and the municipios. The program also releases estimates of housing units for states and counties. The goal is to release these estimates within 15 months of the estimate dates. The program has met this goal each year since 2006. For the Vintage 2011 estimates, all of the products were released by June 30, 2012.

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

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

PROGRAM CHANGES:

Information Technology Reductions and Reinvestments

The Intercensal Demographic Estimates program contains a reallocation of funds among object classes to reflect a realignment of information technology funding. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

1. Administrative Savings (-\$200,000, -1FTE):

The Intercensal Demographic Estimates program contains a reduction of \$200,000 and 1 FTE to reflect this programs share of administrative savings. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to aggressively reduce travel expenses, and the FY 2014 request reflects a savings of \$38,000 within this program that will be redirected to other priorities. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs
Sub-program: Intercensal demographic estimates
Program Change: Administrative savings

Object Class		Pos	FTE	2014 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	-1	-1	-\$68
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	-1
11.5	Other personnel compensation			-3
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-1	-1	-72
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-23
13	Benefits for former personnel			0
21	Travel and transportation of persons			-42
22	Transportation of things			-1
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			0
23.2	Rental payments to others			0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			-10
24	Printing and reproduction			0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			-1
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources			-18
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			-16
25.5	Research and development contracts			0
25.6	Medical care			0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment			-11
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			0
26	Supplies and materials			-1
31	Equipment			-5
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			-200

SUB-PROGRAM: 2010 Decennial Census Program

No funding is requested for the 2010 Decennial Census Program in FY 2014. The Census Bureau will complete the conduct of the 2010 Census in FY 2013, and ACS will be transferred to the 2020 Decennial Census Program.

PROGRAM CHANGES:

2010 Census (-\$55,476,000, -291 FTE):

This decrease represents the completion of the 2010 Decennial Census Program.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs
Sub-program: 2010 Decennial census program
Program Change: 2010 Census

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Program Manager	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-2	\$123,758	-\$247,516
Program Manager	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-1	123,758	-123,758
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-1	123,758	-123,758
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-1	123,758	-123,758
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-1	123,758	-123,758
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-15	-1	123,758	-123,758
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-2	108,717	-217,434
Decennial Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	108,717	-108,717
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-2	105,211	-210,422
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-2	105,211	-210,422
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-3	105,211	-315,633
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-10	105,211	-1,052,110
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-10	105,211	-1,052,110
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	-1	105,211	-105,211
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-3	92,001	-276,003
Decennial Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-1	92,001	-92,001
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-10	92,001	-920,010
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-1	92,001	-92,001
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-4	92,001	-368,004
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-15	92,001	-1,380,015
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-11	92,001	-1,012,011
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-1	92,001	-92,001
Geographer	New York, NY	GS-12	-5	90,515	-452,575
Geographer	Philadelphia, PA	GS-12	-2	88,088	-176,176
Geographer	Detroit, MI	GS-12	-1	97,231	-97,231
Geographer	Chicago, IL	GS-12	-2	85,456	-170,912
Geographer	Charlotte, NC	GS-12	-1	89,450	-89,450
Geographer	Altanta, GA	GS-12	-5	79,090	-395,450
Geographer	Denver, CO	GS-12	-4	86,155	-344,620
Geographer	Los Angeles, CA	GS-12	-6	89,418	-536,508
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-4	77,368	-309,472
Human Resource Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-1	74,782	-74,782
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-5	77,368	-386,840
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-6	77,368	-464,208
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-13	77,368	-1,005,784
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	-19	77,368	-1,469,992
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-1	64,548	-64,548
Decennial Specialist	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-11	-6	59,321	-355,926
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-11	-1	62,467	-62,467
Cartographer Technician	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-9	-7	53,773	-376,411
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-3	51,630	-154,890
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-9	-2	51,630	-103,260
Clerk	Suitland, MD	GS-7	-1	42,209	-42,209
Clerk	Suitland, MD	GS-6	-1	39,249	-39,249
Secretary (OA)	Suitland, MD	GS-5	-2	35,210	-70,420
Subtotal			<u>-182</u>		<u>-15,613,791</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			<u>-111</u>		<u>-11,062,998</u>
Subtotal			<u><u>-293</u></u>		<u><u>-26,676,789</u></u>
Less Lapse	2.8%		<u>8</u>		<u>746,950</u>
Total Full-time permanent:			<u>-285</u>		<u>-25,929,839</u>
2013 Pay Adjustment	0.5%				-129,649
2014 Pay Adjustment	0.0%				0
TOTAL			<u><u>-285</u></u>		<u><u>-26,059,488</u></u>

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL (Continued)

<u>Personnel Data</u>	<u>Number</u>
Full-time Equivalent Employment	
Full-time permanent	-285
Other than full-time permanent	-6
Total	<u>-291</u>
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	-293
Other than full-time permanent	-6
Total	<u>-299</u>

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs
Sub-program: 2010 Decennial census program
Program Change: 2010 Census

Object Class		2014 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$26,059
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-638
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-315
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-27,012
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-8,618
13	Benefits for former personnel	-180
21	Travel and transportation of persons	-662
22	Transportation of things	-41
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-2,949
23.2	Rental payments to others	-445
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-893
24	Printing and reproduction	-50
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-3,342
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	-1,832
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-1,711
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-1,129
25.5	Research and development contracts	-415
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-2,290
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-66
26	Supplies and materials	-252
31	Equipment	-3,589
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	-55,476

SUB-PROGRAM: 2020 Decennial Census Program

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

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

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. 2020 Census (\$158,991,000, 388 FTE):

Fiscal Year 2014 is the third year of funding for the three-year Research and Testing phase of the 2020 Census. The FY 2014 budget request expands and supports the research and testing phase for the 2020 Decennial Census Program. The focus of FY 2014 activities will be to support the research and testing infrastructure, allowing us to effectively test (1) new enumeration methods, (2) new processes to support field operations, (3) more cost-effective IT systems, and (4) address and spatial frame-related methods needed for the 2020 Census to supplement research being carried out in the geographic support program. By the end of FY 2014, the Census Bureau intends to make key preliminary design decision(s) for the 2020 Census in preparation for acquisitions and systems development beginning in FY 2015. Additionally, focus will be on continued 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.

FY 2014 Key Program Activities

The FY 2014 key program activities continue building a strong foundation for managing and testing new decennial census systems and methods. Consequently, the 2020 Census program management, systems engineering, and research and testing efforts in FY 2014 center on:

- Continuing implementation of critical program management processes, including risk, schedule, budget, performance, and acquisition management to ensure integrated and effective management at the Census Bureau, program, and project levels;
- Continuing implementation of systems engineering and integration technical processes, including requirements management and development, engineering change management, and configuration management, as well as architecture development to ensure technical integration at the Census Bureau, program, and project levels;

- Using an iterative and agile testing approach, supporting and executing the remainder of field tests intended to quickly assess critical components of the research agenda;
- Conducting qualitative tests for evaluating the impacts of different modes on questionnaire design, technical interfaces, and human reaction;
- Testing the coverage and quality of using administrative records for obtaining information from nonrespondent households, which could significantly reduce the cost of field operations and free up resources to focus on hard-to-count populations;
- Prototyping components of the integrated IT infrastructure, field automation, and workload management applications;
- Using prototypes of the Master Address File (MAF) error model in field tests to support assessing approaches to independently measure error in the MAF in support of the geographic support program; and,
- Reusing existing systems to support field tests.

FY 2014 Project-Related Activities

The FY 2014 project-related activities describe the workflow across the last year of the Research and Testing phase and embody the proof of concept work leading to preliminary design decisions. During FY 2012, plans were developed and teams identified candidate methods for testing a number of operational options over the next two years. In FY 2013, we will focus refining options. We intend to conduct numerous small operational field tests to iteratively test and refine options. We will also plan for our 2020 Census acquisitions. In FY 2014, we will conduct field tests, including a large national response test with a follow-up component to support selecting frame, enumeration, and infrastructure options. The field test results will inform the following decisions:

- Selection of at least two evidence-based preliminary designs for the 2020 Census;
- Selection of at least two approaches for automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies of response;
- Selection of at least two approaches for integrating and optimizing the IT and Field infrastructures; and
- Selection of at least two approaches for measuring and improving the MAF quality.

Finally, as a result of these preliminary design decision(s), we plan to prepare for the award of acquisitions that will begin in FY 2015. In order to ensure that we have sufficient expertise, we are leveraging existing contracts, such as the Census Bureau's existing Research and Development contract, through which we can reach a number of strong technical and research-oriented expertise to support research and testing projects during this first planning phase. Further, the 2020 Census program will be included in an overall bureau-wide acquisition strategy for IT goods and services. Specific areas of research are listed below:

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

- Adjusting the prototype, continuing analysis, and testing a MAF error model for use in understanding the ongoing quality of the MAF;

- Independently measuring MAF quality, including the identification of quality thresholds that will inform decisions regarding at what point Address Canvassing becomes necessary;
- Conducting focus groups with governments to obtain insight on what changes in the statutorily mandated Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program are warranted, especially given the potential to use only targeted address canvassing at the end of the decade;
- Researching and testing new MAF extract rules and plans for standardizing MAF definitions across programs and assessing the impact on data quality and coverage; and,
- Examining current MAF business rules and analyzing how changes to the business rules support improved data quality and coverage.

Enumeration Research and Testing Priorities

- Developing and testing electronic self-response options, such as a standard Internet option and smart phone and email responses;
- Developing and testing the use of automated instruments for field data collection, such as address listing and enumeration;
- Developing and testing the feasibility of tailoring response modes by demographics and geography;
- Conducting research around the use of administrative records to support and augment response;
- For different response modes, testing the human-to-system interface and the system-to-system interface against questionnaire design, usability, and connectivity; and,
- Conducting research around how to link a physical address to a person-based response (e.g., from an e-mail address).

Infrastructure Research and Testing Priorities

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

Proposed Plans and Deliverables by Investment Area

To organize the research and testing phase work, we identified eight investment areas. The required work will be linked through a defined 2020 Census Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) so that for any given fiscal year, it is clear what work is being done at what cost and where acquisitions are in their life cycles. The following is a description of the work and major deliverables in FY 2014 by investment area.

Program management (\$12,667,000 and 59FTE) Funding supports overall management for the planning of the 2020 Census. Specifically, funding covers the significant task of refining and

implementing strategic and program management processes. Program process areas include risk, change, issues, performance, schedule, sourcing, governance, communications, human capital management, and budget management, which includes budget formulation, presentation, and execution. It also supports development and oversight of the program's Research and Testing Plan and numerous program execution products, including acquisitions. Further, this funding supports interactions with oversight activities by the Government Accountability Office, the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of Management and Budget, and others and working with and supporting the Census Bureau advisory committees. Key deliverables include:

- FY 2015 Business Plan;
- FY 2014 Operating Plans;
- Artifacts from the continued implementation of program management processes baselined in FY 2012, including a 2020 Census schedule, risk mitigation and contingency plans, and the Program Dashboard; and
- Preliminary full life cycle cost estimate ranges for down-selected design alternatives.

Systems engineering and integration (\$10,878,000 and 25 FTE) Funding supports the implementation of a consistent systems engineering process for each development effort. It includes the implementation of a systems engineering process to integrate the components of systems, operations, and application development efforts into an enabling operational infrastructure. Key activities include establishing and maintaining the 2020 census program initial physical and logical architecture and design – leveraging the Census Bureau's enterprise architecture to assure that component systems designs are consistent with mandated standards and that they are designed to inter-operate as required; supporting a requirements development and management process to assure that operational requirements (and constraints) are fully understood and translated into technical requirements; evolving operational and systems concepts of operation; conducting analyses of alternatives to identify preferred options, taking into account expected costs and benefits; leveraging a modular open system design to allow for necessary evolution of requirements and expected technology refresh opportunities; establishing a technical integration process to assure that separately developed components can and do operate cooperatively, consistent with the concept of operations; and establishing a systems engineering and integration function in support of the decennial census planning office. Key deliverables include:

- Updated Test and Evaluation Management Plan;
- Updated Systems of Systems Engineering Life Cycle;
- Rebaselined Systems Engineering Management Plan;
- Federal Information Security Management Act Certification and Accreditation Products;
- 2020 Program and Project level Requirements Products;
- Updated 2020 Census Target Business Architecture for design options being considered and tests being carried out; and
- Updates to Migration Plan from the 2010 Census Business Architecture to the 2020 Census Business Architecture.

Census frame (\$7,493,000 and 48 FTE) Funding for the 2020 Census Frame projects, together with the Geographic Support Systems Initiative, will ensure that the decennial census' needs with regard to the MAF quality are well understood, adequately measured, and that deficiencies are addressed. Funding supports developing a comprehensive error model for the MAF to be used to measure quality needed for the decennial census; conducting independent MAF quality assessments, which are intended to ensure that quality measures are being met; and implementing a LUCA improvement project for increasing the utility and efficiency of LUCA, especially in a potential

targeted address canvassing environment. All projects are crucial for ensuring that the 2020 Census begins with a high quality MAF, which is the single biggest predictor of a quality census. Key deliverables include:

- MAF Error Model Prototype;
- Final report on candidate methods and selected options for Independent Ongoing MAF Quality Assessment;
- Final report on candidate methods and selected options for LUCA processes;
- Candidate options for Frame Extract Evaluation;
- Candidate options for MAF/TIGER Business Rules Improvement;
- Field Test Plans; and
- Qualitative Test Plans.

Enumeration (\$81,397,000 and 308 FTE) Funding supports expanding, automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies/methods of response. It includes projects that attempt to reduce paper, make it easier to be counted, and tailor response modes to geographic or demographic groups. If more and automated self-response options are available, such as Internet response, they could engender higher self-response, resulting in decreased cost and increased quality (self-response is typically of better quality than enumerator-completed response). This investment area also includes examining whether administrative records can be used for nonresponse applications. Should this prove feasible, there would be less required fieldwork and less data capture, resulting in a smaller field infrastructure and, ultimately, lower cost.

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

- Hardware and architecture preliminary prototypes to support automating field activities;
- Field Test Plans;
- Qualitative Test Plans;
- Analyses of candidate methods and selected options for nonresponse follow-up (non-administrative records);
- Analyses of candidate modes and selected options for self-response;
- Refined options for Workload Management System;
- Refined options for questionnaire content, design, and mode study;
- Options for multiple mode interface study;
- Refined non-ID processing approaches; and
- Software prototypes for inclusion in Be Counted Systems.

Response processing (\$8,518,000 and 46 FTE) Funding supports continued explorations to improve coding, editing, and, as a last resort, imputation of missing count and response items. During FY 2014, we will continue to test options to improve the efficiency and integration of these

three related processes and to test new options for conducting item and count imputation. The key deliverables are:

- Results of prototype testing for live coding, editing, and imputation and
- Final report and selected options for coding, editing, and imputation.

Data products (\$16,159,000 and 37 FTE) Funding supports ongoing maintenance and support of the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS). In FY 2014, we will also begin to plan for the 2020 data products (content, media, etc.). The key deliverable is:

- Maintain the data system that disseminates the Decennial Census data.

Evaluative programs (\$0, and 0 FTE) No funding is requested in this activity.

Infrastructure (\$107,660,000 and 339 FTE) Funding supports improving, consolidating, streamlining, and integrating IT and field infrastructures. Projects supporting this include initiating the move to an enterprise infrastructure that establishes a common IT environment, and facilitating the use of ACS as a 2020 Census test bed. This includes the purchase of hardware and software that will provide cloud computing to support the 2020 Census projects starting in 2014; researching and examining improved matching techniques assessing applicability for various decennial census applications; researching and enhancing administrative records data sources looking at quality, coverage, and timeliness of data; researching and testing alternative contact frames (such as P.O. boxes and email) for both self- and nonresponse; testing the use of administrative records to reduce non-response operations; studying privacy and confidentiality concerns; researching and testing the utilization of technology (such as Global Positioning System coordinates) to improve quality control; researching and gathering data on alternative training techniques, including computer-based training; expanding on the Integrated Logistics Management Study – investigating process improvements associated with large-scale deployment of equipment, materials, and personnel, as is the case with a decennial census; and standing up a Local Census Office (LCO) test bed that provides an environment through which we can model LCO functions and applications for process improvement and early prototype development and testing. If Bureau-wide, streamlined, and integrated approaches are adopted, there will be fewer and more compatible systems, hence decreasing costs, increasing quality, and having transferable systems and methods. Further, should the field infrastructure and logistics model be streamlined, significant cost and time savings will occur. The key deliverables include:

- Analyses selected methods for improving quality control of field work;
- Prototypes of alternative administrative records and contact frame databases;
- Refined prototypes of hardware/software candidate solutions for IT infrastructure;
- Report on selected communication strategies and selected options for privacy and confidentiality concerns;
- Report on methods for improving matching process;
- Selected options for contact methods;
- Final report on go/no go decision of use of administrative records for non-response applications;
- Defined methods for field staff training;
- Refined options for field infrastructure models;
- Refined options for logistics and inventory models;

- Operational LCO Test Bed; and
- Field Test Plans.

Linkages with Other Initiatives/Programs

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

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

Statement of Need and Economic Benefits

The multiyear integrated program for planning, testing, and developing the constitutionally mandated decennial census begins with developing and solidifying the research and testing infrastructure in FY 2012 and continues through FY 2013 and FY 2014. As stated earlier, the vision is “An efficient and quality census supported by corporate systems, methods, and infrastructure.” The expected results of the approaches for the 2020 Census are described below. These are not exhaustive but are meant to highlight areas where approaches for the 2020 Census specifically strive to overcome some of the problems encountered in the 2010 Census. Further, we describe the potential program return on investment.

- **Establishing early program integration and common vision setting, and aligning major program control points.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Development of the Strategic Plan early in the life cycle to guide subsequent plans and work. A full life cycle, integrated schedule, including a WBS, will link budgets, work, acquisitions, and testing.
 - *2010 Approach:* Program management plans were not an early priority, resulting in the need to finalize these plans late in the cycle in response to crisis. Schedule information was not always linked to the budget, resulting in the lack of an integrated view of the full life cycle with schedules and budgets out of alignment.

- **Estimated costs better aligned with actual costs.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Use of a budget approach that incorporates successive approximation techniques for reduced uncertainty, and allowing for alternative cost estimates in FY 2013 and greater precision the closer we get to FY 2020.
 - *2010 Approach:* In 2000, the Census Bureau had to develop a full life cycle budget for the 2010 Census before work on the actual design for 2010 had even begun. This resulted in a misalignment between budget and schedule, causing us to repeat some issues that occurred during Census 2000.

- **Reduced contract risk and solutions to better meet actual program needs.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Adoption of an overall 2020 Census acquisition strategy for external contractor support that is fully integrated with the Department of Commerce's acquisition guidelines. This strategy will include sourcing process criteria to enforce and document in-house/out-source and build/buy decisions.
 - *2010 Approach:* Use of multiple acquisition strategies, resulting in late or incomplete acquisitions and misalignment of budgeted costs to contractor proposals, causing early re-scoping.

- **Fewer and less severe risk events.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Initiation of risk management at the beginning of the planning cycle to mitigate risk early in the decennial census research and testing cycle.
 - *2010 Approach:* No formal mechanism to manage risk until the production phase of the program. This means during the R&D phase, risks sometimes escalated to issues.

- **Better metrics for determining how the program is progressing across numerous projects.**
 - *2020 Approach:* Define a Performance Management Plan, which includes Earned Value Management, for all projects in the program to illustrate how a project's performance measures are related to its specific problems, goals, and objectives.
 - *2010 Approach:* Performance Management was not systematically used, resulting in approaches being designed on an ad hoc basis to communicate how each project in the program was progressing. Earned Value Management was used mainly for major contracts.

- **Increased efficiency, reduced costs, higher quality, and reduced data collection timeline and/or lower differential undercount.**
 - *Self-Response Options*
 - *2020 Approach:* Investigation of a wide array of electronic self-response options; also researching and testing of response modes to tailor by demographics and geography.

- *2010 Approach:* Initially investigated the use of an Internet option but dropped plans based on IT security concerns and cost-benefit analysis. Implemented targeted replacement mailings and a bilingual form.
 - *Nonresponse Options*
 - *2020 Approach:* Research and testing automated data collection instruments, use of alternative modes of data collection, testing the use of administrative records in various nonresponse applications, and the use of more efficient strategies for traditional nonresponse follow-up, including reduced number of contacts and alternative contact modes (e.g., email).
 - *2010 Approach:* Initially planned the use of handheld computers for Nonresponse Follow-up but dropped those plans due to major contract management issues. As a contingency, used a traditional paper-based, labor-intensive, and expensive non-response approach (involving up to six contacts).
 - *Headquarters and Field Automation*
 - *2020 Approach:* Research and testing an integrated workload management system and automation of field operations, including a prototype for a bureau-wide listing and enumeration device and a standard operational control system that can be used for other surveys (not just the short-form census).
 - *2010 Approach:* As contingencies to the Field Data Collection Automation contract, the 2010 Census ended up using separate operational control systems, two listing devices, and no automated enumeration devices, resulting in additional expense, higher risk due to the decision to go back to paper coming late in the program, and potentially higher error rates.
 - *IT Infrastructure*
 - *2020 Approach:* Research and testing the feasibility of a common IT infrastructure (i.e., hardware, software, telecommunications, operating system) for decennial and demographic programs.
 - *2010 Approach:* One-of-a-kind systems were developed solely for the 2010 Census that became somewhat obsolete at the end of the census.
 - *Administrative Records*
 - *2020 Approach:* Conduct research to pursue various uses of administrative records to increase the efficiency of the 2020 Census, while maintaining quality. In addition, the Census Bureau will expand research capabilities by creating a Record Linkage Research team. This team will investigate linkage algorithms, data cleaning techniques, parameter setting, data processing techniques for large files, and data quality measures for both input files and matched output.
 - *2010 Approach:* Use of the administrative records database (including tax record data) in highly restricted and limited applications.

Potential Return on Investment

As stated earlier, without substantial innovation and improvements, the Census in 2020 will cost much more than the 2010 Census and may not meet the required goals. As we progress in the Research and Testing phase, move into the Operational Development and Systems Testing phase, and integrate results and information obtained from external experts, we will be able to further refine the life cycle cost estimate. We will narrow the range of estimates as the 2020 Census gets closer.

If the design for the 2020 Census were viewed on a continuum of change, the purpose of the early research and testing agenda would be to determine how far along the continuum the Census Bureau could proceed without introducing unacceptable risk. As mentioned earlier, the focus of the 2020 Census research and testing agenda is to research methods aggressively to increase response rates, reduce paper through automation, and thus reduce field labor and infrastructure. To illustrate, increasing self-response by one percentage point through alternative contact modes tailored for each demographic group and geographic area (e.g. targeting younger neighborhoods with smartphone response options) could save the Census Bureau millions of dollars. (For the 2010 Census, a one percentage-point increase in the mail response rate was estimated to save \$85 million).

Risk Assessment

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

Stakeholders expect a very high level of quality and accuracy from the decennial census while conducting the 2020 Census at an inflation-adjusted cost that is less per housing unit than the 2010 Census. To achieve this goal, research and testing for alternative 2020 census designs must be conducted in order to select a 2020 Census design early in the decade. If the research and testing of the 2020 Census design alternatives is not funded at the requested level, then the Census Bureau may decide on a preliminary design decision(s) that results in substantially lower coverage than the 2010 Census baseline design, resulting in our inability to meet quality goals and/or the implementation of a less cost-efficient design. This would significantly impact the Census Bureau's ability to achieve this high priority goal and the expectations of Congress.

2020 Census Program: Outcomes of a Successfully Redesigned Decennial Census

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

The Census Bureau's objective for the Research and Testing Phase (FY 2012-FY 2014) is to develop a preliminary design(s) based on solid research aimed at achieving the goal of

conducting the 2020 Census at a lower cost than the 2010 Census (per housing unit on an inflation-adjusted basis) while maintaining high quality results.

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

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

Base Resources Assessment

Base Resource Amount: \$89,838,000	Base FTE: 476
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Line Item: 2020 Census

The Census Bureau has initiated an aggressive and innovative research agenda for the 2020 Census program, supporting fundamental changes to program, business, operational, and technical processes to meet its vision and strategic goals, respectively:

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

Goals:

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

Without substantial and bold innovation, the costs of conducting the 2020 Census may become prohibitive. The Census Bureau must make fundamental changes to the design, implementation, and management of the decennial census if it is to meet its goals for the 2020 Census. External stakeholders and experts have provided numerous reports and recommendations over the past decade asking for stronger program management and systems engineering approaches, as well as urging us to consider more automation and considering new listing and enumeration methods. Further, we have volumes of internal research and evaluations over the decades, which also support rethinking the decennial census. The objective of the initiative is to provide sufficient information to make preliminary census decisions by the end of FY 2014. Consequently, we have accelerated into the FY 2012-FY 2014 time period research and testing necessary to develop a preliminary design for key components – rather than stretching much of it out over the FY 2012-FY 2018 period. This decision was taken in reaction to lessons learned from previous, more decentralized, decennial research and testing approaches, which resulted in the key design decisions not being made until late in the decade.

Without substantive changes to methods and developmental approaches, in addition to cost increases, the census may not meet the required quality goals. The cost of the 2010 Census represents a 38 percent increase in the cost per housing unit over Census 2000 costs, which in turn was a 76 percent increase over 1990 Census costs. Figure 1 shows the increasing cost per housing unit from 1970 through 2010 (as currently estimated), and where the costs are headed for 2020 without significant changes.

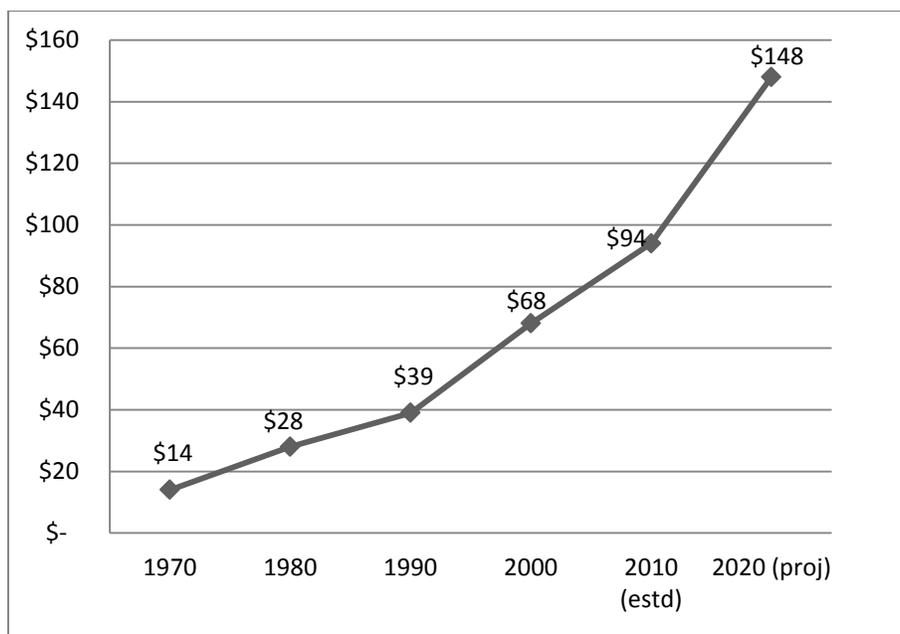


Figure 1: Cost per Housing Unit by Census Year, 1970 - 2020 (2010 dollars)

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

The Census Bureau analyzed costs over the 2010 Census life cycle to determine when the greatest costs occurred. Most of the costs over the 12-year life cycle occurred in FY 2009 and FY 2010. A major cost in 2009 was the field costs associated with address canvassing (address list updating and map improvements). Most of the costs contributing to the peak in FY 2010 were for data collection. This included the costs of follow-up, including costs to hire field office staff and enumerators, and supporting infrastructure. These costs resulted, in part, from labor-intensive field operations for non-response follow-up and paper-based data collection. Also significant was the cost of initial response, including several field operations and an IT infrastructure to support all operations, both supported in large part by major contracts and Headquarters staff.

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

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

Key 2020 Census Stakeholder Groups

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

Line Item: American Community Survey

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

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

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

Schedule & Milestones:

Program Area	FY 13	FY 14
Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Strategic Plan • Update Business Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Strategic Plan • Update Business Plan
Program Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the Program Management Plan (PMP) • Baseline additional supporting plans for the PMP • Update schedule and budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the PMP • Baseline additional supporting plans for the PMP • Update schedule and budget
Systems Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the Systems Engineering Management Plan (SEMP) • Develop logical and physical architecture • Identify candidate set of design alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the SEMP • Select the preliminary IT design
Research and Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement study plans for research and test projects • Continue analyses • Complete qualitative tests • Refine methods for research and testing projects • Produce preliminary reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete analyses for research and test projects • Select methods • Produce final reports
Field Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct tests and experiments • Prepare field test plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce results • Conduct tests and experiments and produce results

Deliverables:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New methods are tested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods are further tested and other new methods are tested
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prototypes for testing are matured and tested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prototypes leading to 2020 production requirements are selected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidate methods are refined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods to test operational functionality are selected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and testing results are fully integrated and documented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and testing results are fully integrated and documented
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidate set of architectural design alternatives are determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary architectural design is selected
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program management capabilities are mature enough to move to the Operational Development and Systems Testing phase
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems development and testing approach is decided

Performance Goals and Measurement Data:

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

Performance Goal:	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
With Change	<p>1) Candidate approaches were identified for measuring (e.g., MAF Error Model), and improving MAF quality (e.g., LUCA).</p> <p>2) Candidate approaches were identified for automating (e.g., Automating Field Infrastructure), tailoring, (e.g., Optimizing Self-Response) and increasing the efficiencies of response (e.g., Reducing and Improving Household follow-up Operations).</p> <p>3) Infrastructure approaches were identified for integrating (e.g., Integrated IT infrastructure), expanding (e.g., Alternative Administrative Records Database), and optimizing (Web-based HQ Workload Management) field and IT infrastructure.</p>	<p>1) Candidate MAF quality measurement and improvement approaches are tested, validated, and refined.</p> <p>2) Candidate approaches for automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies of response are tested, validated, and refined.</p> <p>3) Candidate approaches for integrating, expanding, and optimizing field and IT infrastructure are tested, validated, and refined.</p>	<p>1) Approaches are selected for measuring and improving MAF quality.</p> <p>2) Approaches are selected for automating, tailoring, and increasing the efficiencies of response.</p> <p>3) Approaches are selected for integrating, expanding, and optimizing field and IT infrastructure.</p>
Without Change	Without the requested increase, we would not be able to continue a 2020 Census early planning effort in FY 2014.	Without the requested increase, we will not be able to continue a 2020 Census early planning effort in FY 2014.	Without the requested increase, we will not be able to continue a 2020 Census early planning effort in FY 2014.
Description: Make preliminary design decisions based on high-quality information derived from individual product performance measures and key decision points.			

** The performance metrics table includes only activities for the Research and Testing Phase of the 2020 Census life cycle*

Information Technology Reductions and Reinvestments

The 2020 Decennial Census programs contain a reallocation of funds among object classes to reflect a realignment of information technology funding. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

2. Administrative Savings (-\$4,748,000, -6 FTE):

The 2020 Decennial Census programs contain a reduction of \$4,748,000 and 6 FTE to reflect this programs share of administrative savings. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to aggressively reduce travel expenses, and the FY 2014 request reflects a savings of \$655,000 within this program that will be redirected to other priorities. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs
Sub-program: 2020 Decennial census program
Program Change: 2020 Census

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Geographer	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	\$133,264	\$266,528
Decennial Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	133,264	266,528
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-14	7	133,264	932,848
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	2	133,264	266,528
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-14	14	133,264	1,865,696
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-14	5	133,264	666,320
Social Science Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	1	106,839	106,839
Decennial Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	2	106,839	213,678
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-13	7	112,774	789,418
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	2	112,774	225,548
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	13	112,774	1,466,062
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-13	14	112,774	1,578,836
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-12	3	94,837	284,511
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	5	94,837	474,185
Survey Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-12	6	94,837	569,022
Survey Statistician	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-12	12	84,863	1,018,356
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-12	11	94,837	1,043,207
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-11	1	74,958	74,958
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-09	2	68,326	136,652
IT Specialist	Suitland, MD	GS-09	1	65,393	65,393
Program Analyst	Suitland, MD	GS-07	8	42,209	337,672
Secretary (OA)	Suitland, MD	GS-05	3	40,887	122,661
Program Analyst	Various	GS-05	56	34,075	1,908,200
Subtotal			179		14,679,646
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			215		16,799,727
Subtotal			394		31,479,373
Less Lapse	4.4%		-17		-1,385,092
Total Full-time permanent:			377		30,094,281
2013 Pay Adjustment	0.5%				150,471
2014 Pay Adjustment	1.0%				302,448
TOTAL			377		30,547,200
Personnel Data			Number		
Full-time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			377		
Other than full-time permanent			11		
Total			388		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			394		
Other than full-time permanent			2		
Total			396		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs
Sub-program: 2020 Decennial census program
Program Change: 2020 Census

Object Class		2014 Increase
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$30,547
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	515
11.5	Other personnel compensation	487
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	<u>31,549</u>
12	Civilian personnel benefits	15,863
13	Benefits for former personnel	72
21	Travel and transportation of persons	547
22	Transportation of things	-4
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	4,140
23.2	Rental payments to others	445
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	4,547
24	Printing and reproduction	469
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	8,854
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	61,359
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	5,526
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	2,869
25.5	Research and development contracts	4,627
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,432
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-314
26	Supplies and materials	-41
31	Equipment	14,051
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	<u>158,991</u>

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Demographic statistics programs
Sub-program: 2020 Decennial census program
Program Change: Administrative savings*

Object Class		Pos	FTE	2014 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	-6	-6	-\$416
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	-5
11.5	Other personnel compensation			-11
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-6	-6	-432
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-139
13	Benefits for former personnel			-7
21	Travel and transportation of persons			-672
22	Transportation of things			0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			0
23.2	Rental payments to others			0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			-165
24	Printing and reproduction			0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			-44
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources			480
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			-138
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			-66
25.5	Research and development contracts			0
25.6	Medical care			0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment			-1,988
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			-1
26	Supplies and materials			-118
31	Equipment			-1,458
32	Lands and structures			0
33	Investments and loans			0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions			0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities			0
43	Interest and dividends			0
44	Refunds			0
99	Total obligations			-4,748

*Included in this total are administrative savings for the following line items:

2020 Decennial census	-2	-2	-4,057
American community survey	-4	-4	-691

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

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

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Demographic surveys sample redesign									
Pos./BA	57	\$9,833	70	\$9,833	64	\$9,865	63	\$9,602	(1) (\$263)
FTE/Obl.	58	11,098	63	10,914	57	9,865	56	9,602	(1) (263)
Total	57	9,833	70	9,833	64	9,865	63	9,602	(1) (263)
FTE/Obl.	58	11,098	63	10,914	57	9,865	56	9,602	(1) (263)
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(3)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2,433)		(1,081)					
Unobligated balance, expiring		90							
Unobligated balance, end of year		1,081							
Refund									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	57	9,833	70	9,833	64	9,865	63	9,602	(1) (263)
Pos.									

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs**BUDGET PROGRAM: Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign**

For FY 2014, the Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$263,000 and 1 FTE from the FY 2014 base for a total of \$9,602,000 and 56 FTE for Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign Overview**

The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign (DSSR) program budget is organized into one sub-program with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account. This sub-program contains one line item with the same name (\$9.6 million and 56 FTE).

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests an increase of \$32,000 to fund adjustments to the Demographic Survey Sample Redesign program. This increase will fund a portion of the estimated 2014 Federal pay raise of 1.0 percent.

SUB-PROGRAM: Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign

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

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

- Current Population Survey, sponsored jointly by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Consumer Expenditure Survey – Quarterly and Diary, sponsored by the BLS
- Survey of Income and Program Participation, sponsored by the Census Bureau
- National Crime Victimization Survey, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics
- American Housing Survey, sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- State Children's Health Insurance Program Survey, jointly sponsored by the Census Bureau

- and the BLS
- National Health Interview Survey, sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

One of the program's goals is to determine if the surveys could use the existing MAF as their sampling frame in place of the complicated and costly four-frame system of previous redesigns. To assess and evaluate this use of the MAF, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program sponsored the Frame Assessment for Current Household Surveys (FACHS) research and evaluation program. The key to the value of the FACHS program was a \$2 million field test in which a statistically valid sample of census blocks was listed. This test yielded a "gold standard" address list that enabled highly accurate and detailed measurement of MAF coverage. The field test was the largest known nationally representative listing operation conducted in non-census years, and proved highly valuable not only for the FACHS evaluations but also for decennial and ACS programs.

The FACHS evaluations examined many different aspects of a MAF-based sampling frame, including address coverage overall and for many sub-universes, such as new construction and rural areas. The FACHS also assessed the impact of MAF coverage issues on key survey estimates, such as the unemployment rate and consumer expenditures. The results of the FACHS evaluations

have helped to identify areas of concern by the sponsors and to guide research into potential solutions to those concerns. The research and development of solutions to sampling frame coverage issues is a key part of the foundation of the surveys in the 2010 Redesign.

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

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

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

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

PROGRAM CHANGES:

Information Technology Reductions and Reinvestments

The Demographic Survey Sample Redesign program contains a reallocation of funds among object classes to reflect a realignment of information technology funding. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

1. Administrative Savings (-\$263,000, -1 FTE):

The Demographic Survey Sample Redesign program contains a reduction of \$263,000 and 1 FTE to reflect this programs share of administrative savings. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to aggressively reduce travel expenses, and the FY 2014 request reflects a savings of \$25,000 within this program that will be redirected to other priorities. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Demographic survey sample redesign
Sub-program: Demographic survey sample redesign
Program Change: Administrative savings

Object Class		Pos	FTE	2014 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	-1	-1	-\$89
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	-1
11.5	Other personnel compensation			-4
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-1	-1	-94
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-29
13	Benefits for former personnel			0
21	Travel and transportation of persons			-30
22	Transportation of things			-1
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			0
23.2	Rental payments to others			0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			-13
24	Printing and reproduction			0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			-2
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources			-49
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			-22
25.5	Research and development contracts			0
25.6	Medical care			0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment			-15
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			-1
26	Supplies and materials			-1
31	Equipment			-6
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			-263

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

Activity: Geographic support
Subactivity: Geographic support

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Geographic support										
	Pos./BA	\$67,735	352	\$66,035	405	\$66,207	329	\$55,613	(76)	(\$10,594)
	FTE/Obl.	62,742	335	72,827	402	66,207	330	55,613	(72)	(10,594)
Total										
	Pos./BA	67,735	352	66,035	405	66,207	329	55,613	(76)	(10,594)
	FTE/Obl.	62,742	335	72,827	402	66,207	330	55,613	(72)	(10,594)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(706)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(768)		(6,792)						
Unobligated balance, expiring		(324)								
Unobligated balance, end of year		6,792								
Refund		(1)								
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation										
	Pos.	321	67,735	352	66,035	66,207	329	55,613	(76)	(10,594)

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs**BUDGET PROGRAM: Geographic Support**

For FY 2014, the Census Bureau requests a decrease of \$10,594,000 and 72 FTE from the FY 2014 base for a total of \$55,613,000 and 330 FTE for Geographic Support.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**Geographic Support Overview**

The Geographic Support budget is organized into one budget program with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account. This budget program contains one sub-program with the same name (\$55.6 million and 330 FTE).

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The Census Bureau requests an increase of \$172,000 to fund adjustments to the Geographic Support program. This increase will fund a portion of the estimated 2014 Federal pay raise of 1.0 percent.

SUB-PROGRAM: Geographic Support

The objective of the Geographic Support sub-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.

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

Further, the GSS supports improved address coverage, continual updating of positionally accurate road and other related spatial data, and enhanced quality measures of ongoing geographic programs. By focusing on activities that improve the MAF (addresses) while maintaining and enhancing the spatial infrastructure that makes census and survey work possible, this effort represents the next phase of geographic support after the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program of the last decade.

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

The GSS is also critical in enabling the Census Bureau to carry out the activities described in Section 8 of OMB Circular A-16 (Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities). This mandates that

agencies provide technology and services necessary to support and maintain the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. The OMB has designated the Census Bureau as the Federal agency with the lead responsibility for cultural and demographic statistics and governmental unit boundaries. This effort allows the Census Bureau to address the challenges associated with boundaries, names, and numeric codes of geographic entities used to report Census Bureau statistical data.

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

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

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

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

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

The GSS supports the Geospatial One-Stop, also known as Geodata.gov, a web-based portal that serves as a public gateway for improving access to geospatial information and data under the Geospatial One-Stop E-Government initiative. The Geodata.gov portal is designed to facilitate communication and sharing of geographic data and resources to enhance government efficiency and improve citizen services. Geospatial One-Stop is one of 24 E-Government initiatives sponsored by OMB. Geospatial One-Stop makes it easier, faster, and less expensive for all levels of government and the public to find and access geospatial information. The Geographic Support program establishes and distributes the geographic component for the multi-agency Geospatial One-Stop project and the government’s Data.gov website.

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

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

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

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

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

Finally, the program supports quality assurance operations for geographic support products. To assure high quality census and household survey results, the Census Bureau employs statistically sound techniques to evaluate the quality of the processes used to build, update, and enhance the MTDB. 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.

The Community Address Updating System (CAUS) provides limited updates to the MTDB in areas specifically targeted where existing GSS processes are insufficient. Funding will support research of targeting methodology for updates along with field work to maintain the MTDB for non-urban communities in the U.S. These are areas where updates from the U.S. Postal Service Delivery Sequence File (DSF) do not provide sufficient coverage and thus benefit from the use of trained field representatives to add, update, or delete non-city style addresses in the MTDB. The goal is for each housing unit in the Nation to be accurately represented by one and only one record on the MTDB.

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

PROGRAM CHANGES:

1. Geographic Support (-\$10,594,000, -72 FTE)

The Census Bureau requests a decrease that limits two major geographic partnership programs: the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) and the evaluation of partner-supplied files as part of the Geographic Support System. This FY 2014 budget request is the result of a review of both ongoing and cyclical programs necessary to achieve the Department of Commerce and Census Bureau goals. Difficult choices were made in balancing program needs and fiscal constraints in order to fund higher priority programs within the Census Bureau and Department of Commerce.

Cancellation of the FY 2014 annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) means that approximately 1,800 governments will not have their boundary changes updated and correctly represented within the MAF/TIGER database. For this number of governments, approximately 40,000 boundary changes will not be included. Accurate boundaries are critical for the correct allocation of statistical data collected in censuses and surveys, including the annual American Community Survey and the Population Estimates Program. Elimination of the FY 2014 BAS also affects one of the Census Bureau's performance measures and is part of the Bureau's IT portfolio. To meet our responsibilities under Executive Order 12906 and OMB Circular A-16, the Census Bureau will need to accommodate two years of legal boundary changes in FY 2015.

Securing partner-supplied files is a cost effective method to continuously update the address list throughout the decade. Reducing efforts to obtain and review local government files that contain address and geographic data changes will increase the risk of delaying the evaluation and subsequent recommendation on the viability of targeted address canvassing originally scheduled for the beginning of FY 2015. This will negatively impact 2020 Census funding and planning decisions that are dependent on this recommendation.

The realigned FY 2014 plan will focus on managing the core geographic infrastructure of the nation, performing essential MAF/TIGER System activities and operations, including the semi-annual MAF updates using the Delivery Sequence File from the USPS and from very sparse field updates as part of the CAUS program. The Census Bureau will continue to maintain the data and functionality of the MAF/TIGER System to support address and geographic data needs for the 2012 Economic Census, the American Community Survey, and other current surveys.

Information Technology Reductions and Reinvestments

The Geographic Support program contains a reallocation of funds among object classes to reflect a realignment of information technology funding. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

2. Administrative Savings (-\$594,000, -1 FTE):

The Geographic Support program contains a reduction of \$594,000 and 1 FTE to reflect this programs share of administrative savings. In addition, the Census Bureau continues to aggressively reduce travel expenses, and the FY 2014 request reflects a savings of \$90,000 within this program that will be redirected to other priorities. See the Executive Summary for discussion.

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Budget Program **Geographic support**
Sub-program: **Geographic support**
Program Change: **Geographical statistical support**

Title:	Location	Grade	Number of Positions	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathematical Statistician	Suitland, MD	GS-13	-1	\$89,033	-\$89,033
Geographer	New York, NY	GS-12	-5	95,687	-478,435
Geographer	Philadelphia, PA	GS-12	-2	92,982	-185,964
Geographer	Chicago, IL	GS-12	-3	92,996	-278,988
Geographer	Atlanta, GA	GS-12	-6	86,280	-517,680
Geographer	Denver, CO	GS-12	-4	93,539	-374,156
Geographer	Los Angeles, C	GS-12	-5	94,527	-472,635
Statistical Assistant	Jeffersonville, IN	GS-6	-31	45,376	-1,406,656
Secretary (OA)	Suitland, MD	GS-5	-1	34,075	-34,075
Subtotal			<u>-58</u>		<u>-3,837,622</u>
Distributed share of staff for centralized services			<u>-17</u>		<u>-1,414,127</u>
Subtotal			<u><u>-75</u></u>		<u><u>-5,251,749</u></u>
Less Lapse	7.1%		<u>5</u>		<u>372,874</u>
Total Full-time permanent:			<u>-70</u>		<u>-4,878,875</u>
2013 Pay Adjustment	0.5%				-24,394
2014 Pay Adjustment	0.0%				<u>0</u>
TOTAL			<u>-70</u>		<u>-4,903,269</u>
Personnel Data			<u>Number</u>		
Full-Time Equivalent Employment					
Full-time permanent			-70		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>-1</u>		
Total			<u>-71</u>		
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent			-75		
Other than full-time permanent			<u>-1</u>		
Total			<u>-76</u>		

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program **Geographic support**
Sub-program: **Geographic support**
Program Change: **Geographical statistical support**

Object Class		2014 Decrease
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	-\$4,903
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	-96
11.5	Other personnel compensation	-64
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	<u>-5,063</u>
12	Civilian personnel benefits	-1,618
13	Benefits for former personnel	-28
21	Travel and transportation of persons	-503
22	Transportation of things	-30
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	-421
23.2	Rental payments to others	-7
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	-131
24	Printing and reproduction	-7
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	-1,117
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	-255
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts	-335
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	-191
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	-164
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	-6
26	Supplies and materials	-46
31	Equipment	-78
32	Lands and structures	0
33	Investments and loans	0
41	Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43	Interest and dividends	0
44	Refunds	0
99	Total obligations	<u>-10,000</u>

PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollars in thousands)

Budget Program: Geographic support
Sub-program: Geographic support
Program Change: Administrative savings

				2014
Object Class		Pos	FTE	Decrease
11	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	-1	-1	-\$41
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	-1
11.5	Other personnel compensation			-1
11.8	Special personnel services payments			0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	-1	-1	-43
12	Civilian personnel benefits			-14
13	Benefits for former personnel			-1
21	Travel and transportation of persons			-92
22	Transportation of things			0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA			0
23.2	Rental payments to others			0
23.3	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges			-20
24	Printing and reproduction			0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services			-3
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources			78
25.3	Purchases of goods & services from Gov't accounts			-22
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities			-3
25.5	Research and development contracts			0
25.6	Medical care			0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment			-264
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons			0
26	Supplies and materials			-15
31	Equipment			-195
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			-594

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

Activity: Data processing systems
 Subactivity: Data processing systems

Line Item	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Data processing systems									
	Pos./BA	0 \$32,432	0	\$32,432	0	\$37,139	0	\$37,139	0 \$0
	FTE/Obl.	0 33,531	0	32,473	0	37,139	0	37,139	0 0
Total	Pos./BA	0 32,432	0	32,432	0	37,139	0	37,139	0 0
	FTE/Obl.	0 33,531	0	32,473	0	37,139	0	37,139	0 0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries				(25)					
Unobligated balance, start of year				(1,327)					
Unobligated balance, expiring				212					
Unobligated balance, end of year				41					
Refund									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Rescission									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	Pos.	32,432		32,432		37,139		37,139	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Periodic Censuses and Programs

BUDGET PROGRAM: Data Processing Systems

For FY 2014, the Census Bureau requests an increase of \$0 and 0 FTE from the FY 2014 base for a total of \$37,139,000 and 0 FTE for Data Processing Systems.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:

Data Processing Systems Overview

The Data Processing Systems budget is organized into one sub-program with the same name under the Periodic Censuses and Programs account. That sub-program consists of one line item with the same name (\$37.1 million and 0 FTE).

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

The FY 2014 Budget Request includes \$4.7M in funding for an adjustment-to-base for the Departments Working Capital Fund.

SUB-PROGRAM: Data Processing Systems

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

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

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

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

PROGRAM CHANGES:

No program change is requested for FY 2014.

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

Object Class	2012 Actual	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Base	2014 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$237,898	\$245,191	\$252,397	\$242,265	(\$10,132)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	56,672	56,606	62,810	58,015	(4,795)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	8,623	3,776	4,008	3,856	(152)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	303,193	305,573	319,215	304,136	(15,079)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	88,267	91,130	94,048	95,586	1,538
13 Benefits for former personnel	2,926	2,553	2,143	1,699	(444)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	20,904	20,261	21,735	19,353	(2,382)
22 Transportation of things	1,204	1,013	1,175	1,042	(133)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	31,401	26,168	26,465	27,242	777
23.2 Rental payments to others	3,195	1,345	1,388	1,381	(7)
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	24,549	23,548	23,117	21,638	(1,479)
24 Printing and reproduction	7,743	4,132	4,186	4,611	425
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	63,177	64,509	39,212	33,713	(5,499)
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	17,576	16,302	12,400	65,603	53,203
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	28,823	26,881	32,018	40,074	8,056
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	9,922	9,355	11,090	11,566	476
25.5 Research & development contracts	655	3,154	5,234	10,122	4,888
25.6 Medical Care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	74,885	51,971	49,123	68,963	19,840
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	944	1,147	1,043	618	(425)
26 Supplies and materials	11,392	4,437	3,931	3,633	(298)
31 Equipment	6,744	14,302	13,816	15,456	1,640
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	129	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency fund	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	697,629	667,781	661,339	726,436	65,097
Prior year recoveries	(4,366)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(18,030)	(12,558)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	2,955	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	12,558	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Refund	(1,746)	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	689,000	655,223	661,339	726,436	65,097
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from Other Accounts	(55,000)	(17,000)	0	0	0
Transfers to Other Accounts	1,000	1,000	0	0	0
TOTAL, Appropriation	635,000	639,223	661,339	726,436	65,097

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

	2012 Actual	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Base	2014 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>					
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	2,922	2,991	3,111	2,975	(136)
Other than full-time permanent	1,655	1,668	2,002	1,866	(136)
Total	4,577	4,659	5,113	4,841	(272)
<u>Authorized Positions:</u>					
Full-time permanent	3,108	3,301	3,325	3,193	(132)
Other than full-time permanent	2,541	2,857	2,876	2,602	(274)
Total	5,649	6,158	6,201	5,795	(406)

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, \$726,436,000, to remain available until September 30, 2015, provided that from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

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

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

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

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

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

15 U.S.C. §1516 provides that "The Secretary of Commerce shall have control of the work of gathering and distributing statistical information naturally relating to the subjects

confided to his department...He shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the government for statistical data and results obtained by them; and he may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

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

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

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

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

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

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

2013 CR (Annualized)	3,412	Direct Obligations
less: Obligated from prior years	0	\$792,686
less: Unobligated balance, start of year	0	0
plus: 2014 Adjustments to base	(546)	(50,165)
less: Prior year recoveries	0	0
2014 Base Request	2,866	742,521
Administrative Savings (Actual Reduction) plus (or less): 2014 Program Changes	0	0
	0	0
2014 Estimate	2,866	742,521

Comparison by activity/subactivity	2012 Actual		2013 CR (Annualized)		2014 Base		2014 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	Personnel Amount
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount		
Current surveys and statistics										
Current economic statistics	292	\$189,669	309	\$190,913	315	\$179,875	315	\$179,875	0	\$0
Current demographic statistics	2,545	353,094	2,985	365,409	2,408	301,878	2,408	301,878	0	0
Decennial census	0	253,566	0	223,669	0	247,002	0	247,002	0	0
Other	146	17,842	118	12,695	143	13,766	143	13,766	0	0
TOTALS	2,983	814,171	3,412	792,686	2,866	742,521	2,866	742,521	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(19,551)		(10,000)		(10,000)		(10,000)	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(294,792)		(260,486)		(243,287)		(243,287)	0	0
Unobligated balance, transfer		55,000		17,000		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring		0		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, rescission		0		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		260,486		243,287		231,287		231,287	0	0
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts		0		0		0		0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts		0		0		0		0	0	0
Total	2,983	815,314	3,412	782,487	2,866	720,521	2,866	720,521	0	0

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

	2012 Actual	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Base	2014 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	\$312,555	\$334,042	\$268,693	\$268,693	\$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	(328,975)	(329,385)	(247,382)	(247,382)	0
Non-Federal sources	(5,801)	(4,657)	(9,311)	(9,311)	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Recoveries	(5,076)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(215,990)	(243,287)	(243,287)	(243,287)	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	243,287	243,287	231,287	231,287	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

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

	2012 Actual	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Base	2014 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Total Obligation	\$501,616	\$458,644	\$473,828	\$473,828	\$0
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Other	(480,538)	(448,445)	(463,828)	(463,828)	0
Recoveries	(14,475)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(78,802)	(17,199)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance transferred	55,000	17,000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, rescission					
Unobligated balance, end of year	17,199	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: Working Capital Fund**BUDGET PROGRAM: Working Capital Fund**

The FY 2014 request is for \$742.5 million, a decrease of \$50.2 million from FY 2013. The request includes \$268.7 million in obligations from funding provided by other Federal agencies and other customers for reimbursable work that the Census Bureau performs on their behalf. The request includes 2,866 FTE in support of this reimbursable work for outside customers.

BASE JUSTIFICATION:**Working Capital Fund Overview**

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

SIGNIFICANT ADJUSTMENTS-TO-BASE:

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

SUB-PROGRAM: Working Capital Fund

The Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund that supports a large reimbursable survey line of business performed for other Federal agencies. The Census Bureau is able to capitalize on its nationwide field infrastructure to conduct this work more efficiently and effectively than other agencies are able to do on their own. These reimbursable surveys include some of the most important surveys conducted by the Federal Government including the Current Population Survey, the Consumer Expenditure Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, the National Crime Victimization Survey, the National Schools and Staffing Survey, to name a few. A table breaking out FY 2014 estimated reimbursable obligations is shown below.

Census leadership is taking a direct role in providing a formal structure to better serve the needs of our customers. We are aggressively implementing policies to achieve greater transparency and better communicate how the WCF serves our corporate needs, as recommended by both the Congress and GAO. The Census Bureau has developed a formal governance structure and put in place performance measures to quantify our progress.

The WCF supports centralized enterprise-wide services, such as Information and Cyber Security, to both appropriated and reimbursable programs. We must constantly assess the security of all information systems that support the Census Bureau. This is essential to our core mission because our work depends on protecting respondent data. Other services include human capital support, financial and budget support, and much of the processing infrastructure that supports surveys, censuses, and programs. Positioning the Census Bureau to respond effectively to a more challenging future is an organizational priority, and key components of change initiatives include WCF funding. For example, we are investing in survey analytic capabilities to improve the quality of data we collect and enable informed decisions to reduce costs during the data collection

process. The Census Bureau's programs and projects, whether funded by appropriated funds or other funds, pay their own share of the centralized services received through the Working Capital Fund; there is full recovery of the cost of providing the service, paid by those who actually use or benefit from the service.

The entire budgeted unobligated balance at the end of FY 2013 and FY 2014 is from funding provided by outside reimbursable customers to conduct the work that they requested.

**FY 2014 Estimated Reimbursable Obligations
(Dollar amounts in millions)**

Survey Title	Amount
Current Population Survey	\$ 53.9
Consumer Expenditure Survey	33.2
National Crime Victimization Survey	25.3
National Health Interview Survey	24.7
Medical Expenditures Panel Survey	9.8
American Housing Survey	9.8
National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey	5.1
National Center for Education Statistics Poverty Statistics	5.0
American Time Use Survey	4.4
Telephone Point of Purchase Survey	3.9
Housing Sales Survey	3.0
Other Reimbursable Work	90.6
Total Reimbursable Obligations	\$ 268.7

*Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

	2012 Actual	2013 CR (Annualized)	2014 Estimate
Management and professional support svcs.	\$35,101	\$36,582	\$40,403
Studies, analysis and evaluations	31,244	26,693	10,846
Engineering and technical services	12,220	21,375	2,065
TOTAL	\$78,565	\$84,650	\$53,314

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

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

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

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (Annualized)	FY 2014 Estimate
Periodicals	\$6,982	\$4,538	\$4,049
Pamphlets	\$3,324	\$2,161	\$1,928
Audiovisuals	\$1,146	\$641	\$1,094
TOTAL	\$11,452	\$7,340	\$7,071

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

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

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

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR (Annualized)	FY 2014 Estimate
Direct:			
Average ES Salary	\$164,560	\$164,560	\$166,206
Average GS/GM Grade	11	11	11
Average GS/GM Salary	\$82,618	\$82,618	\$83,444

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