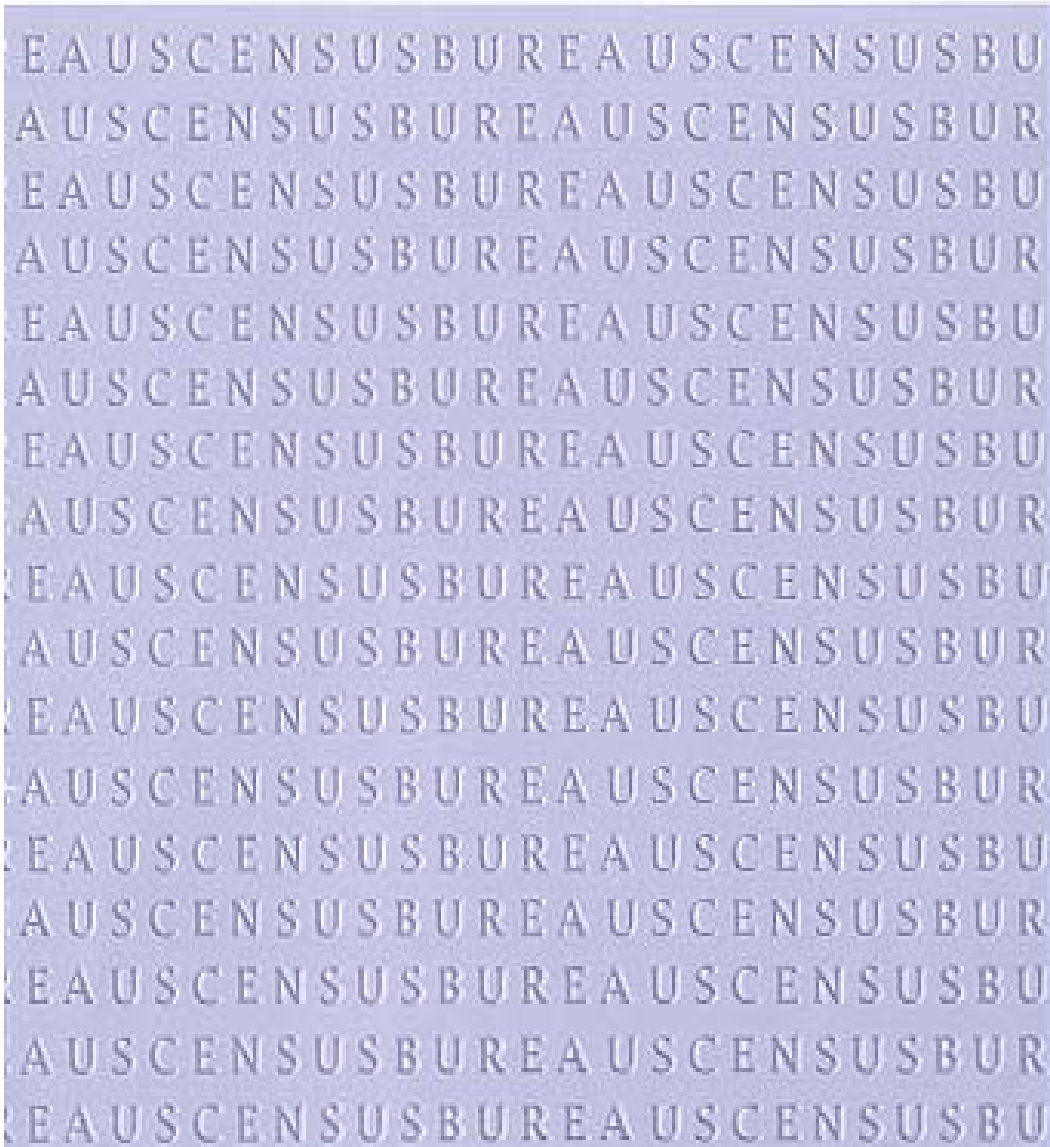


U.S. Census Bureau's
Budget Estimates

As Presented to Congress
February 2010

Fiscal
Year
2011



USCENSUSBUREAU

Helping You Make Informed Decisions



Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau

BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2011
CONGRESSIONAL SUBMISSION

Table of Contents

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
2	Organization chart	CEN-1
3	Executive summary	CEN-3
3A	Annual Performance Plan	CEN-9
	<u>Salaries and Expenses:</u>	
5	Summary of resource requirements (Discretionary)	CEN-21
5	Summary of resource requirements (Mandatory)	CEN-22
7	Summary of financing	CEN-23
8	Adjustments to base	CEN-25
9	Justification of adjustments to base	CEN-26
	Current economic statistics	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-33
	Justification of program and performance:	
12	Business statistics	CEN-35
12	Construction statistics	CEN-39
12	Manufacturing statistics	CEN-41
12	General economic statistics	CEN-45
12	Foreign trade statistics	CEN-49
12	Government statistics	CEN-53
	Current demographic statistics	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-55
	Justification of program and performance:	
12	Household surveys	CEN-57
13	Increase for FY 2011	CEN-60
14	Program change personnel detail	CEN-64
15	Program change detail by object class	CEN-65
12	Population and housing analyses	CEN-67
	Survey development and data services	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-71
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-72
13	Increase for FY 2011	CEN-74
14	Program change personnel detail	CEN-78
15	Program change detail by object class	CEN-79

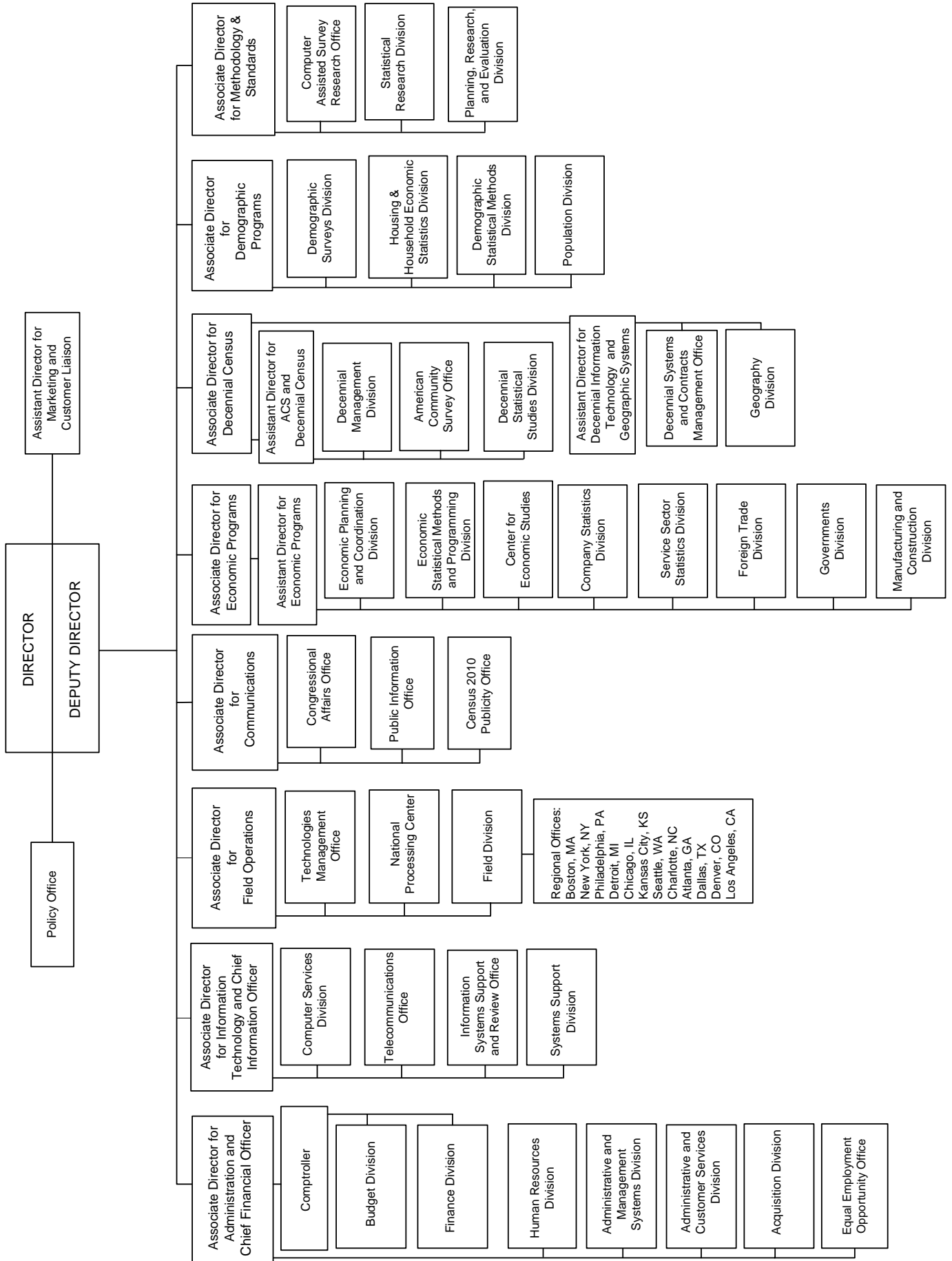
<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
	Survey of program dynamics	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-81
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-82
	State children's health insurance program	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-83
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-84
16	Summary of requirements by object class (Discretionary)	CEN-87
16	Summary of requirements by object class (Mandatory)	CEN-89
17	Detailed requirements by object class (Discretionary)	CEN-91
33	Appropriation language and code citations	CEN-95
	<u>Periodic Censuses and Programs:</u>	
5	Summary of resource requirements	CEN-97
7	Summary of financing	CEN-99
8	Adjustments to base	CEN-101
9	Justification of adjustments to base	CEN-102
	Economic census	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-107
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-108
13	Decrease for FY 2011.....	CEN-113
14	Program change personnel detail	CEN-118
15	Program change detail by object class	CEN-119
	Census of governments	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-121
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-122
13	Decrease for FY 2011.....	CEN-125
14	Program change personnel detail	CEN-130
15	Program change detail by object class	CEN-131
	Intercensal demographic estimates	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-133
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-134
	2010 Decennial census program	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-137
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-138
13	Decrease for FY 2011.....	CEN-143
14	Program change personnel detail	CEN-177
15	Program change detail by object class	CEN-181
	Demographic surveys sample redesign	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-183
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-184

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
	<u>Geographic support</u>	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-187
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-188
13	Increase for FY 2011.....	CEN-191
14	Program change personnel detail	CEN-199
15	Program change detail by object class	CEN-200
	<u>Data processing systems</u>	
10	Program and Performance: direct obligations	CEN-201
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-202
13	Increase for FY 2011.....	CEN-204
15	Program change detail by object class	CEN-211
16	Summary of requirements by object class	CEN-213
17	Detailed requirements by object class	CEN-215
33	Appropriation language and code citations	CEN-219
	<u>Working Capital Fund:</u>	
5	Summary of resource requirements	CEN-223
7	Summary of financing	CEN-225
12	Justification of program and performance	CEN-226
	<u>Bureau Exhibits:</u>	
34	Consulting and Related Services	CEN-227
35	Periodicals, Pamphlets, and Audiovisual Products.....	CEN-228
36	Average Grade and Salary	CEN-229

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

Exhibit 2



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

U.S. Census Bureau Executive Summary

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 budget request reflects the resources needed for the U.S. Census Bureau to support the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3, “to advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

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

Budget and Financial Management

Discretionary Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau requests appropriations for domestic discretionary spending totaling \$1.267 billion.

Mandatory Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau expects to receive \$30 million in mandatory domestic spending in FY 2011 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 \$291.2 million in reimbursable funding from other federal and non-federal organizations to perform work for those entities.

FY 2011 Program Changes

The requested funding reflects the resources needed to implement program enhancements and cyclical changes in operational requirements between FY 2010 and FY 2011 for the 2010 Census, the Economic Census, and the Census of Governments.

- **Economic census – \$113.057 million (670 FTE) a decrease of \$600 thousand (+45 FTE) from the base:** 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 2011 is the second year of the 2012 Economic Census cycle. In FY 2011, activities will focus on determining the content of the census, developing electronic and other data collection methods and processing systems,

procuring hardware and equipment necessary to process returns, releasing the remaining data from the 2007 Economic Census, and beginning initial design of products for the 2012 Economic Census.

- American Community Survey (ACS) – \$247.924 million (2,505 FTE) – an increase of \$44.179 million (+435 FTE) to the base of the 2010 Decennial census program: The Census Bureau is requesting additional funding for the ACS. FY 2011 funds will continue the full implementation of the ACS, including the start of a process to increase the sample from 2.9 million to 3.5 million housing units (2.5 percent of the population) to improve the reliability of the ACS estimates at the tract level. The increase will also allow the Census Bureau to enhance field and telephone center data collection, conduct a 100 percent non-response follow-up operation in Remote Alaska and small American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Homeland areas, and provide additional resources for the full review of 3-year and 5-year data.
- Geographic Support – an increase of \$26.313 million (+64 FTE) to the base: The Census Bureau proposes an initiative to support improved address coverage, continual update of road and other spatial data, and enhanced quality measures of Census Bureau geographic programs. These efforts are expected to provide an up-to-date address list, increase the efficiency of field staff working on ongoing surveys, and will allow the Census Bureau to pursue a targeted address canvassing operation (as opposed to a 100 percent operation) for the 2020 Census.
- Current Population Survey – an increase of \$5 million (+36 FTE) to the base of the Current demographic statistics program: The Census Bureau proposes an increase of \$5 million to support the development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure from the Current Population Survey to complement the current official measure. The initiative will work in conjunction with a complementary initiative being proposed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A more comprehensive supplemental measure of poverty will enhance analysts' and policymakers' perspectives on modeling changes to their programs and improving the evaluation of the effectiveness of programs for the disadvantaged.
- Enhancing the Federal Statistical System's Ability to Use Administrative Records – an increase of \$9 million (40 FTE) to the base of the Survey Development and Data Services program: This program initiative will allow us to enhance the ability of the Federal statistical system to utilize administrative records. We will expand the Census Bureau's administrative records infrastructure to support various cross-cutting administrative records initiatives, including a 2010 Census simulation and a health pilot project involving the National Center for Health Statistics. These pilot projects are designed to address existing barriers to more complete use of administrative data while at the same time contributing substantive topical knowledge in critical fields.
- Improving the Security of the Census Bureau's Information Technology Assets – an increase of \$4 million (0 FTE) to the base of the Data Processing Systems program: This program increase provides much-needed resources for improving Census Bureau security of its vast and ever-growing information technology assets. The Census Bureau has more than 550 million electronic files and 800 terabytes of accessible data. These data are a tremendous asset to the Nation that must be adequately protected. Additional resources must be invested in

strengthening information security capabilities. This investment will permit the Census Bureau to meet increasingly demanding security requirements, respond to increased security workloads, and invest in new security tools that will permit the Census Bureau to proactively protect the security of its data resources.

- Census of governments – \$8.174 million (56 FTE), a decrease of \$251 thousand (-3 FTE) from the base: The Census Bureau also conducts the census of governments every five years. Like the Economic Census, it is integral to the BEA’s estimates of GDP. It is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of more than 90,000 state and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. Fiscal Year 2011 is the second year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments. The implementation of the Government Organization Phase, including initial data collection, begins in FY 2011.
- 2010 Decennial census program (except ACS – see description above) – \$491.271 million (3,229 FTE) a decrease of \$6.028 billion (-82,150 FTE) from the base : As mandated in the U.S. Constitution, the decennial census provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and population groups that federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. In FY 2011, the Census Bureau will compile and deliver state-level population totals for apportionment of House seats by the legal deadline of December 31, 2010. Based on plans developed by each state, it will process, tabulate, and disseminate census data below the state-level for use in redistricting efforts by the legal deadline of March 31, 2011, as well as begin to provide data used for the distribution of federal funds and other purposes. The Census Bureau also will complete field work for the Coverage Measurement programs and conduct extensive evaluations and documentation of the 2010 Census operations and system performance. Finally, it will respond to concerns from state, local and tribal governments regarding the accuracy of the census counts. In addition to the request for new budget authority, \$32 million will be carried over from FY 2010.

In addition to the decennial activities described above, the Census Bureau will continue field data collection for the Community Address Updating System, used to update our master address file over time for more rural areas where other sources, such as the U.S. Postal Service, are not sufficient.

Other Program Highlights

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

Economic Programs Highlights/Overview

- Current economic statistics – \$184.694 million (1,276 FTE):
More than 100 annual, quarterly, and monthly surveys provide key national economic statistics on a current basis, including business, construction, manufacturing, federal expenditures, and general economic statistics. The Census Bureau's trade statistics collection program provides the closely watched monthly trade numbers. Federal agencies, like the Federal Reserve Board and the BEA and other stakeholders, are major users of these data. These data also are used to develop the GDP, production indices, and economic projections. These data allow users to gauge competition, calculate market share, prepare operating ratios, and analyze changes in the Nation's economic structure.

Demographic Programs Highlights/Overview

- Current demographic statistics (amount includes program change described above) – \$82.587 million (762 FTE):
The current demographic statistics programs collect demographic information on diverse topics such as income and poverty, health insurance coverage, housing, voting, families, and childcare.
- Intercensal demographic estimates – \$10.552 million (62 FTE):
The intercensal demographic estimates program provides decision-makers with annual population estimates for states, counties, cities, and towns in the years between decennial censuses. Annually, hundreds of billions in federal funds are distributed based on these estimates. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2011.
- Demographic surveys sample redesign – \$11.713 million (70 FTE):
The demographic surveys sample redesign activity updates the samples for the major recurring household surveys to reflect America's mobile population and complex socioeconomic environment. Fiscal Year 2011 funding is requested to continue efforts to focus on shifting the demographic surveys sample redesign towards using a continually updated Master Address File and American Community Survey data to select household survey samples, rather than relying on the once-a-decade availability of decennial census data.

Mandatory Demographic Programs:

The following mandatory funding for demographic programs is anticipated in FY 2011:

- Survey of program dynamics – \$10.0 million (61 FTE):
This program provides socioeconomic data and information, which can be used by federal and state public policymakers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 that established the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program.

- State children's health insurance program – \$20.0 million (236 FTE):
This program provides statistically reliable annual data for each state on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. These data are used to allocate funds to states.

Other Census Bureau Programs - Highlights/Overview

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

- Survey development and data services (amount includes program change described above) – \$13.083 million (68 FTE):
The survey development and data services program provides basic statistical volumes, including the well-known Statistical Abstract, and guides to sources of statistics. This program also funds research into survey design and estimation, time series analysis, error reduction, privacy protection, and special experimental and evaluation studies. These activities continually improve the Census Bureau's survey and census activities and provide statistical information to the public.
- Geographic support (amount includes program change described above) – \$68.598 million (264 FTE):
The Census Bureau has developed the computer-based Geographic Support System, which integrates large volumes of information from many external sources to establish and maintain accurate geographic boundaries, address ranges, and other map information. These data are stored in an address list and associated geographic databases. This information must be updated on a regular basis to meet the needs of the economic census, the current demographic statistics programs, and the intercensal demographic estimates program.
- Data processing systems (amount includes program change described above) – \$35.326 million: (0 FTE):
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.

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 2010 President's Budget and the
FY 2011 Estimate
(Budget Authority in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Estimate		Difference	
	FTE ¹	Amount	FTE1	Amount	FTE ¹	Amount
Salaries & Expenses	2,024	\$259,024	2,106	\$280,364	82	\$21,340
Periodic Censuses & Programs	106,501	6,965,707	6,856	986,615	(99,645)	(5,979,092)
Total Discretionary Budget Authority	108,525	7,224,731	8,962	1,266,979	(99,563)	(5,957,752)
Mandatory Appropriations	297	30,000	297	30,000	0	0
Total Budget Authority	108,822	7,254,731	9,259	1,296,979	(99,563)	(5,957,752)
Working Capital Fund ²	2,383	256,521	3,058	291,209	675	34,688
Total Available	111,205	7,511,252	12,317	1,588,188	(98,888)	(5,923,064)

¹FTE in this exhibit reflect total program resources.

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

FY 2011 Annual Performance Plan

Section 1 Mission Statement

The Census Bureau serves as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. We honor privacy, protect confidentiality, share our expertise globally, and conduct our work openly. We are guided on this mission by our strong and capable workforce, our readiness to innovate, and our abiding commitment to our customers.

Section 2 Corresponding DOC Strategic Goals

Performance Outcomes and Department Goals Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3 Impact of Recovery Act

No Recovery Act funds will be available for obligation in FY 2011.

Section 4 Priorities and Management Challenges

The FY 2011 request reflects the following Census Bureau priorities/objectives:

- To meet constitutional and legislative mandates by implementing a reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program designed to take advantage of opportunities for innovations made possible through the expanded use of technology, major changes in the business process for data collection, and the use of focused coverage improvement procedures.
- To 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 both government and non-government 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 the face of budget constraints.

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.

High Priority Performance Goals: As part of developing the FY 2011 Budget and Annual Performance Plan, the Census Bureau has identified the following high priority performance goal, in support of Administration and Departmental priorities, that will be a particular focus for the remainder of FY 2010 and for FY 2011:

- 2010 Decennial Census: Effectively execute the 2010 Census, and provide the States with accurate timely redistricting data.
 - Timely completion of milestones to conduct the Census and provide redistricting data as mandated by law
 - Achieve an accuracy level of an overall net coverage error at the national level of less than one-half of one percent

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Outcome 1: Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.

Measure 1A (Through FY 2010). Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, and facilitate the geographic partnerships between Federal, state, local, and tribal governments.

Measure Description	Correctly locating every street in the Master Address File and geographic database (MAF/TIGER) is integral to providing geographic products and services that meet the accuracy expectations of the 2010 Census field data collection staff, the Census Bureau's data product customers, and the needs of the U.S. Geological Survey/The National Map. Many local and tribal governments that participated in the Census 2000 geographic partnership programs and many potential customers for MAF/TIGER geographic products have indicated that they would not consider future geographic partnerships or use without substantial improvements in location accuracy.						
Target and Performance Table							
	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Target	FY2011 Target	
Original Funds	700 counties were completed	737 counties were completed	320 counties were completed	Completed updates to Eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Island Areas	Increase TIGER update submissions electronically by 10%	N/A	
Impact of Recovery Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adjusted Targets reflecting Original and Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same As Original	Same As Original		N/A
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.						
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.						
Relevant Program Changes							
	Title	Exhibit 13 Page Number					
2010 Decennial Census Program	Cyclical program change associated with reengineering the 2010 Decennial Census Program.	CEN-143					
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
-	MAF/TIGER activity schedule	As scheduled	Census Bureau MAF/TIGER database.	Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates.	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Outcome 1: Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy and governments.

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

Measure Description		Due to the cyclical nature of these programs, it is important to track annual key activities that support the programs. The internal activities that are tracked are those considered to be the most important in meeting the long-term goals of the cyclical census programs.					
Target and Performance Table							
	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Target	FY2011 Target	
Original Funds	At least 90% of key preparatory activities were completed on schedule	At least 90% of key preparatory activities were completed on schedule	Some planned Dress Rehearsal activities were cancelled.	At least 90% of key preparatory activities were completed on schedule	At least 90% of key activities completed on schedule	At least 90% of key activities completed on schedule	
Impact of Recovery Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adjusted Targets reflecting Original and Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same As Original	Same As Original		N/A
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.						
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	While Recovery Act funds affect this measure, the effect of those funds is on particular activities within the 2010 Census in FY 2009 and FY 2010. Thus, the effects are at a lower level than would be apparent with GPRA measures. Most of the Recovery Act funds support early census operations that were already planned and reflected in the internal measures supporting this GPRA measure. However, \$250 million supports enhancements to the Census Partnership Program, the Advertising Contract, and the Coverage Measurement operation.						
Relevant Program Changes	Program Changes	Title of Program Change					Exhibit 13 Page Number
1) Economic Census	1) Cyclical program change for the second year of the 2012 Economic Census Cycle.						1)CEN-113
2) Census of Governments	2) Cyclical program change for the second year of the 2012 Census of Governments cycle.						2)CEN-125
3) 2010 Decennial Census Program	3) Cyclical program change associated with reengineering the 2010 Decennial Census Program.						3)CEN-143
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	
	Activity schedules kept by each of the cyclical census programs.	Ongoing, based on activity schedules.	The Census Bureau program offices maintain activity schedules and performance data.	The Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates. Performance data are reviewed quarterly.	None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Outcome 1: Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.

Measure 1C. Meet or exceed the overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the e-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI). (Before FY 2008, the measure was worded "Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index"). (Same as Measure 2C)

<p>The ACSI is a survey conducted since 1994 by the University of Michigan in cooperation with other groups. It tracks trends in customer satisfaction and provides benchmarks that can be compared across industries and between the public and private sectors. Fiscal year 2008 was the benchmarking year for the Census Bureau's participation in this e-Government ACSI. Based on responses to the former annual ACSI and the Census Bureau's Corporate Annual Survey of Web Site Visitors, the Census Bureau strives to meet or exceed the average federal government customer satisfaction levels and will identify and make iterative adjustments to processes or custom questions asked to focus on improving overall quality and satisfaction. Federal scores for FY 2010 and FY 2011 cannot be determined until the survey results are released.</p>									
Target and Performance Table									
	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Target	FY2011 Target			
Measure Description									
Original Funds	72% score on ACSI (met target)	74% score on ACSI (met target)	66% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 73.9%)	68% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 75.2%)	Meet or exceed overall federal score	Meet or exceed overall federal score			
Impact of Recovery Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Adjusted Targets reflecting Original and Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same As Original	Same As Original			
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.								
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.								
Relevant Program Changes	None								
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken	Exhibit 13 Page Number		
	Census Bureau data users at State Data Centers, Business Information Data Centers, Census Information Centers, and Regional Federal Depository Libraries.	Annually	Primary storage system is a mainframe computer at the Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan.	Data are collected electronically and cross tabulated. Interviewers are monitored with supervisors randomly listening in on interviews.	Sample size determines the limits of statements that can be made based on the data. All Census Bureau-related ACSI reports are careful to report confidence intervals.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	N/A		

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Outcome 2: Provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.

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

Target and Performance Table						
Measure Description	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Target	FY2011 Target
<p>Maintaining a high level of response for both demographic and economic surveys ensures that information from Census Bureau surveys and censuses is always reliable and widely accepted by customers over the long term. Reliability of Census Bureau statistics is essential for the Census Bureau to fulfill DOC general goal/objective 1.3, to advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, the American public, and others. Statistically reliable data ensures that the information, which forms the basis for estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the nation's economic indicators, trade and industry estimates, and the allocation of federal program funds, is done accurately. 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>	90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their predetermined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.
Original Funds						
Impact of Recovery Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adjusted Targets Reflecting Original and Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same As Original	Same As Original	N/A
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.					
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.					
Relevant Program Changes	Title					
2010 Decennial Census	American Community Survey initiative					
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken
-	Census Bureau surveys are the initial collection source. Internal control files and systems are the source of the response rate data.	Response rates are tied to data collection. Frequency varies by survey.	All data are stored in Census Bureau databases and are published in public press releases.	Quality assurance analyses, Automated Data Processing (ADP) routines, and peer reviews.	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.
	Title					Exhibit 13 Page Number
						CEN-143

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary
Outcome 2: Provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.
Measure 2B. Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.

Measure Description		Ensuring that data products are released on schedule is essential for the Census Bureau to fulfill DOC general goal/objective 1.3, to advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the American public. The Census Bureau acknowledges an important distinction between release of the Economic Indicators and the other surveys' and censuses' data products. OMB Statistical Directive Number 3 requires that the data for the principle economic indicators be released within prescribed time periods. The impact of not meeting release dates for the economic indicators is much more serious, so two separate targets are noted.						
Target and Performance Table		FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Target	FY2011 Target	
Original Funds	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys were released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys were released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys were released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators were released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys were released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys released on schedule	1)100% of economic indicators released on schedule. 2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys released on schedule	
Impact of Recovery Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Adjusted Targets reflecting Original and Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same As Original	Same As Original	N/A	
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.							
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.							
Relevant Program Changes	Program Changes							
1)Current Demographic Statistics 2)2010 Decennial Census	1)Current Population Survey Initiative 2)American Community Survey Initiative							
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken		
	Actual data releases by Census Bureau programs.	The frequency of data releases varies. Release dates are often published in advance.	Data release information is stored in Census Bureau systems and public data releases.	Performance data are verified by comparing actual release dates with scheduled release dates. Methodological standards for surveys are publicly reported.	Data that are released must adhere to Title 13 requirements to protect respondents' confidentiality.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.	1)CEN-60 2)CEN-143	

Section 5 Targets and Performance Summary

Outcome 2: Provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.

Measure 2C. (Same as measure 1C. counted once.) Meet or exceed the overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the e-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI).

<p>The ACSI is a survey conducted since 1994 by the University of Michigan in cooperation with other groups. It tracks trends in customer satisfaction and provides benchmarks that can be compared across industries and between the public and private sectors. Fiscal Year 2008 was the benchmarking year for the Census Bureau's participation in this e-Government ACSI. Based on responses to the former annual ACSI and the Census Bureau's Corporate Annual Survey of Web Site Visitors, the Census Bureau strives to meet or exceed the average federal government customer satisfaction levels and will identify and make iterative adjustments to processes or custom questions asked to focus on improving overall quality and satisfaction. Federal scores for FY 2010 and FY 2011 cannot be determined until the survey results are released.</p>									
Target and Performance Table									
Measure Description	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Target	FY2011 Target			
Original Funds	72% score on ACSI (met target)	74% score on ACSI (met target)	66% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 73.9%)	68% (did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 75.2%)	Meet or exceed overall federal score	Meet or exceed overall federal score			
Impact of Recovery Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Adjusted Targets reflecting Original and Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same As Original	Same As Original	Same As Original			
Comments on Changes to Targets	N/A.								
Impact of Recovery Act Funds	No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.								
Relevant Program Changes	Title								
None	N/A								
Validation & Verification Information	Data Source	Reporting Frequency	Data Storage	Internal Control Procedures	Data Limitations	Actions to be Taken			
	Census Bureau data users at State Data Centers, Business Information Data Centers, Census Information Centers, and Regional Federal Depository Libraries.	Annually	Primary storage system is a mainframe computer at the Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan.	Data are collected electronically and cross tabulated. Interviewers are continuously monitored with supervisors randomly listening in on interviews.	Sample size determines the limits of statements that can be made based on the data. All Census Bureau-related ACSI reports are careful to report confidence intervals.	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.			

Section 6 2011 Program Changes (obligations in thousands)

Program Changes	Program Name	Accompanying APP Page No.	GPRA Performance Measure Name and Number	Base FTEs	Base Amount	Increase/Decrease FTEs	Increase/Decrease Amount	Exhibit 13 Page No.
	Current Demographic Statistics	CEN-16	2b	726	\$77,587	33	\$5,000	CEN-60
	Economic Census	CEN-13	1b	625	113,657	45	(600)	CEN-113
	Census of Governments	CEN-13	1b	59	8,425	(3)	(251)	CEN-125
	2010 Decennial Census Program	CEN-12 CEN-13 CEN-15 CEN-16	1a 1b 2a 2b	87,449	6,754,681	(81,715)	(5,983,486)	CEN-143
	Survey Development and Data Services	N/A	N/A	28	4,083	40	9,000	CEN-74
	Geographic Support	N/A	N/A	200	42,285	64	26,313	CEN-191
	Data Processing Systems	N/A	N/A	0	31,326	0	4,000	CEN-204

Section 7 Resource Requirements
(obligations in millions)

Outcome 1: Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy and governments.

Program or Line Item Name	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Enacted	FY2011 Base	Increase/Decrease	FY2011 Request
Original Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.1	8.1
Periodic Censuses and Programs	\$373.5	\$468.7	\$917.9	\$2,751.7	\$6,721.5	\$6,738.5	(\$5,998.5)	\$740.0
Reimbursable Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Recovery Act Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.4	899.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Funding	373.5	468.7	917.9	2,852.1	7,621.1	6,738.5	(5,990.4)	748.1

Outcome 2: Provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy and governments.

Program or Line Item Name	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Enacted	FY2011 Base	Increase/Decrease	FY2011 Request
Original Funds	215.3	216.4	229.2	263.8	291.8	296.4	5.9	302.3
Periodic Censuses and Programs	236.6	237.6	231.3	235.2	233.7	234.1	44.5	278.6
Reimbursable Obligations	253.5	251.8	242.7	238.5	256.5	291.2	0.0	291.2
Recovery Act Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Funding	705.4	705.8	703.2	737.5	782.0	821.7	50.4	872.1

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Grand Totals

	FY2006 Actual	FY2007 Actual	FY2008 Actual	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Enacted	FY2011 Base	Increase/Decrease	FY2011 Request
Total Funding	\$1,078.9	\$1,174.5	\$1,621.0	\$3,589.4	\$8,403.1	\$7,560.2	(\$5,940.0)	\$1,620.2
Total Direct	825.4	922.7	1,378.3	3,351.1	8,146.6	7,269.0	(5,940.0)	1,329
Total Reimbursable	253.5	251.8	242.7	238.5	256.5	291.2	0.0	291.2
Total IT Funding	411.3	601.9	869.5	1184.2	1401.7	1401.7	(768.5)	603.2
Total FTE	8,778	8,418	9,051	26,660	111,205	93,850	(81,533)	12,317

Totals may not add due to rounding.

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

Page No.	2010 Enacted	less: Obligations from prior years	less: Unobligated balance, start of year	plus: 2011 Adjustments to base	2011 Base Request		2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
					Positions	Budget Authority		
CEN-25	1,536				0	7,340	6	7,340
	1,536				1,536	266,364	2,030	266,364
	97				97	14,000	76	14,000
	1,633				1,633	280,364	2,106	280,364

Comparison by activity/subactivity	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Current Surveys and Statistics									
CEN-33 Current economic statistics	705	\$159,885	1,181	\$179,217	1,181	\$184,694	1,181	\$184,694	0
	1,027	159,710	1,270	179,217	1,276	184,694	1,276	184,694	0
CEN-55 Current demographic statistics	217	69,874	324	75,821	324	77,587	370	82,587	46
	629	69,568	726	75,821	726	77,587	762	82,587	36
CEN-71 Survey development and data services	17	3,829	31	3,986	31	4,083	82	13,083	51
	25	3,726	28	3,986	28	4,083	68	13,083	40
TOTALS	939	233,588	1,536	259,024	1,536	266,364	1,633	280,364	97
	1,681	233,004	2,024	259,024	2,030	266,364	2,106	280,364	76
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		0		0		0		0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		0		0		0		0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring		584		0		0		0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		0		0		0		0	0
Refund		0		0		0		0	0
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts		0		0		0		0	0
Transfer to other accounts		0		0		0		0	0
Subtotal, Appropriation	939	233,588	1,536	259,024	1,536	266,364	1,633	280,364	97
Pos.									

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

Page No.	2010 Enacted		2011 Enacted		2011 Enacted		2011 Enacted	
	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Obligations	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Obligations
	121	\$30,000	297	\$32,761				
	0	0	0	(2,761)				
2011 Base Request	121	30,000	297	30,000				
Plus (or less): 2011 Program Changes	0	0	0	0				
2011 Enacted	121	30,000	297	30,000				

Comparison by activity/subactivity

	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
CEN-81 Survey of program dynamics	38	\$10,000	58	\$10,000	58	\$10,000	58	\$10,000	0
	55	9,963	61	10,000	61	10,000	61	10,000	0
CEN-83 State children's health insurance program	53	20,000	63	20,000	63	20,000	63	20,000	0
	215	20,659	236	22,761	236	20,000	236	20,000	0
TOTALS	91	30,000	121	30,000	121	30,000	121	30,000	0
	270	30,622	297	32,761	297	30,000	297	30,000	0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(1)		0		0		0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,419)		(2,761)		0		0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring		37		0		0		0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,761		0		0		0	0
Refund		0		0		0		0	0
Financing from transfers:									
Transfers from other accounts		0		0		0		0	0
Transfers to other accounts		0		0		0		0	0
Subtotal, Appropriation	91	30,000	121	30,000	121	30,000	121	30,000	0

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

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$263,626	\$291,785	\$296,364	\$310,364	\$14,000
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	(1)	-	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, start of year	(3,419)	(2,761)	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	621	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	2,761	0	0	0	0
Refund	0	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	233,588	259,024	266,364	280,364	14,000
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	233,588	259,024	266,364	280,364	14,000

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

	FTE	Amount
Transfers:		
Adjustments:		
Financing:		
Other Changes:		
2010 Pay raise	0	\$ 777
2011 Pay raise	0	1,693
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	0	147
Full-year cost in 2011 of positions financed for part of year in 2010	6	682
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(469)
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	1,329
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)	0	(120)
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA)	0	453
Health insurance	0	714
Employees' compensation fund	0	86
Travel:		
Per Diem	0	59
Mileage	0	(248)
Rental payments to GSA	0	157
Postage	0	84
Printing and reproduction	0	8
Other services:		
NARA storage costs	0	22
Working Capital Fund	0	1,914
Commerce Business System (CBS)	0	116
General pricing level adjustments:		
Transportation of things	0	11
Rental payments to others	0	0
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	12
Other Services		
Supplies and materials	0	362
Equipment	0	37
Subtotal, other changes	6	7,848
Subtotal, adjustments to base	6	7,848
Less adjustments to base absorbed	0	(508)
Total, adjustments to base	6	7,340

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

	FTE	Amount
<u>Adjustments:</u>		
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Payraise</u>	0	\$ 2,617
Full-year cost of FY 2010 pay raise and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2010.....		2.0%
Total cost in FY 2011 of the FY 2010 pay raise.....		3,108,000
Less amount funded in FY 2010.....		(2,331,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2010 pay raise.....		777,000
 FY 2011 pay raise and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2011.....		1.4%
Total cost in FY 2011 of the FY 2011 pay raise		1,693,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....		147,000
Total, adjustment for FY 2011 pay raise.....		1,840,000

FTE Amount
 6 \$682

Full-year cost in 2011 of positions financed for part-year in 2010.....

An increase of \$681,556 is required to fund the full-year costs in 2011 of positions financed for part-year in 2010.
 The computation is as follows:

Annual salary of new positions in FY 2010.....	33	2,501,893
Plus: FY 2010 pay raise of 2.0%		50,038
Less Lapse.....	(2)	(127,597)
Full-year cost of personnel compensation.....	31	2,424,334
Less personnel compensation in FY 2010.....	(25)	(1,913,948)
Subtotal, personnel compensation.....	6	510,386
Adjustment for FY 2011 pay raise for 3/4 of year.....		5,359
Amount required for personnel compensation.....		515,745
Benefits.....		165,811
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	6	681,556

	FTE	Amount
--	-----	--------

Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS).....	0	(\$469)
---	---	---------

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 15.3% in FY 2010 to 10.1% in FY 2011.
 The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2011.
 This will result in a decrease of: (\$468,759)

Regular employees:		
2011	\$128,780,000 x 10.1% x 7.0%.....	910,475
2010	\$128,780,000 x 15.3% x 7.0%.....	1,379,234
	Total, adjustment-to-base.....	(468,759)

Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS).....	0	1,329
--	---	-------

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase from 84.7% in FY 2010 to 89.9% in FY 2011.
 The agency contribution rate will increase from 11.2% in FY 2010 to 11.7% in FY 2011.
 This will result in an increase of: \$1,328,881

Regular employees:		
2011	\$128,780,000 x 89.9% x 11.7%.....	13,545,467
2010	\$128,780,000 x 84.7% x 11.2%.....	12,216,586
	Total, adjustment-to-base.....	1,328,881

Other Changes:

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)..... 0 (\$120)

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 3.4% in FY 2010 to 3.1% in FY 2011. FERS participation rates will increase from 84.7% to 89.9% in FY 2011. This will result in an increase of: (\$119,636)

Regular employees:	
2011 \$128,780,000 x 89.9% x 3.1%.....	3,588,970
2010 \$128,780,000 x 84.7% x 3.4%.....	3,708,606
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	(119,636)

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)..... 0 453

As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS increases, the cost of OASDI contributions will increase. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 98.6% in FY 2011 from 98.4% in FY 2010. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2011.

This will result in an increase of: \$453,068

Regular employees:	
2011 \$128,780,000 x 89.9% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....	7,077,448
2010 \$128,780,000 x 84.7% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	6,654,549
Subtotal.....	422,899

Other salaries:	
2011 \$9,187,000 x 89.9% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....	504,896
2010 \$9,187,000 x 84.7% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	474,727
Subtotal.....	30,169
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	453,068

	FTE	Amount
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Health Insurance</u>	0	\$714
Effective January 2011, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 7.0%. Applied against the FY 2010 estimate of \$10,194,000 the increase will be \$713,580.		
<u>Employees Compensation Fund</u>	0	86
The Employees' Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June 30, 2009 is \$85,932 higher than the bill for the year ending June 30, 2008.		
<u>Per Diem</u>	0	59
Effective October 1, 2009, the General Services Administration changed per diem rates. This results in an increase of 6.3%. This percentage was applied to the 2010 estimate of \$934,000 to arrive at an increase of \$58,842.		
<u>Mileage</u>	0	(248)
Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on January 1, 2009 decreased the rate of the use of privately owned automobiles from 58.5 cents to 55 cents. This represents a 6% decrease. This percentage was applied to the FY 2010 mileage estimate of \$4,139,000 for a decrease of \$248,340.		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	0	157
GSA rates are projected to increase 1.4% over the FY 2010 estimate of \$11,207,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$156,898.		
<u>Postage Rate Increase</u>	0	84
The Governors of the Postal Service implemented a rate increase on May 11, 2009. First-class mail increased from 42 cents to 44 cents. The percentage increase of 4.8% was applied to the FY 2010 postage estimate of \$1,740,000 for an increase of \$83,520.		
<u>GPO Printing</u>	0	8
GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 0.8%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2010 estimate of \$1,040,000 to arrive at an increase of \$8,320.		

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>National Archives and Records Administration</u>	0	\$22
Storage and maintenance costs at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) were increased by \$22,000.		
<u>Working Capital Fund</u>	0	1,914
An additional \$1,914,000 is required to fund cost increase in the Department of Commerce's Working Capital Fund.		
<u>Commerce Business System</u>	0	116
The cost of Census Bureau participation in the Department-wide Commerce Business System (CBS) was increased by \$116,000.		
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u>	0	444
This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 0.8% for FY 2011 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.....		11,328
Rental payments to others.....		-
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....		12,000
Other Services.....		362,048
Supplies and materials.....		21,520
Equipment.....		36,656
Subtotal, other changes.....	6	7,848
Subtotal, adjustments to base.....	6	7,848
Less: adjustments to base absorbed.....	0	<u>(508)</u>
Total, adjustments to base.....	6	7,340

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Business statistics	186	\$37,277	319	\$40,339	319	\$41,483	319	\$41,483	0
	FTE/Obl.		316	40,339	316	41,483	316	41,483	0
Construction statistics	52	13,602	85	13,730	85	14,097	85	14,097	0
	FTE/Obl.		122	13,730	122	14,097	122	14,097	0
Manufacturing statistics	109	19,801	180	27,727	180	28,534	180	28,534	0
	FTE/Obl.		221	27,727	221	28,534	221	28,534	0
General economic statistics	173	48,484	308	53,904	308	55,880	308	55,880	0
	FTE/Obl.		309	53,904	315	55,880	315	55,880	0
Foreign trade statistics	142	31,826	215	31,899	215	32,781	215	32,781	0
	FTE/Obl.		223	31,899	223	32,781	223	32,781	0
Government statistics	43	8,895	74	11,618	74	11,919	74	11,919	0
	FTE/Obl.		79	11,618	79	11,919	79	11,919	0
Total	705	159,885	1,181	179,217	1,181	184,694	1,181	184,694	0
	FTE/Obl.		1,027	159,710	1,276	184,694	1,276	184,694	0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries									
Unobligated balance, start of year									
Unobligated balance, expiring		175							
Unobligated balance, end of year									
Refund									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	705	159,885	1,181	179,217	1,181	184,694	1,181	184,694	0
	Pos.								

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

Exhibit 12

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

Goal Statement

The goal of the current economic statistics program is to provide public and private data users with relevant, accurate, and timely national statistical profiles for every sector of the U.S. economy. It supports the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

Line Item: Business statistics

Overview

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

Base Program

Current retail trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of retail and 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 3.9 million establishments.

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

The annual retail trade program provides key measures of retail and accommodations and food services activity for intercensal years and is the basis for benchmarking monthly estimates of sales and inventories and provides measurements of purchases and e-commerce sales.

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

Current wholesale trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of wholesale sales, inventories, inventory/sales ratios, purchases, and e-commerce sales. The current wholesale trade estimates cover almost 430,000 establishments.

The monthly wholesale trade report, a principal economic indicator, covers merchant wholesalers (except manufacturers' sales branches and offices), which account for 63 percent of all wholesale sales and 82 percent of all wholesale inventories. The merchant wholesalers included in this report are wholesalers that sell goods on their own account, such as industrial distributors, jobbers, exporters, and importers. Each month, the Census Bureau publishes totals for sales, end-of-month inventories, and inventory/sales ratios registered by businesses engaged in wholesaling merchandise.

Unit Cost Estimate

Current retail trade

$\$15,656,000 / 1,494,000$ unit variables collected =
 $\$10.48$ unit cost/variable

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

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

Unit Cost Estimate

Current wholesale trade

\$6,733,000 / 270,400 unit
variables collected =
\$24.90 unit cost/variable

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

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

Unit Cost Estimate

Current service trade reports

\$19,094,000 / 2,708,050 unit
variables collected =
\$7.05 unit cost/variable

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

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

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

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

Current service trade reports This program provides quarterly and annual information on service industries in the United States. The Quarterly Services Survey (QSS), the first new principal economic indicator to be introduced in over 40 years, produces dollar-volume estimates of revenue and other important measures of service industry activity. This quarterly indicator provides information for nine closely watched service sectors, comprising 30 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 many of the fastest growing sectors of the economy. In addition, revenue estimates are produced for selected products and industries. Moreover, estimates of export revenue are produced for many selected industries in business, information, rental and leasing, arts and entertainment, and other services. For FY 2010, the

SAS coverage increased by over 80 percent, from 30 percent of GDP to 55 percent while also providing new information on operating expenses including much-needed data on employer pension and health care contributions. This expansion, coupled with the FY 2009 expansion of QSS, significantly closes the sector coverage gap for our current services' surveys.

Services dominate the U.S. economy and the current service trade data produced by the Census Bureau serve as key inputs to the measurement of economic performance. The BEA uses services data in developing the national income and product accounts and in compiling

benchmark and annual input-output tables. The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses these Census Bureau source data as input to its productivity and price measurements. The Department of Transportation uses transportation data from these surveys for general planning, policy development, program management, and evaluation. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services use the health data in developing the annual estimates of National Health Expenditures. Academia and private industry use the SAS data for research and as a tool for market analysis.

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

Line Item: Construction statistics

Overview

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

Base Program

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

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

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

In addition to providing the source data for Housing Starts, new home sales, and the Construction Put in Place Survey, all principal economic indicators, this program provides data for the development of price indices of new one-family houses sold and under construction. The data are closely followed by the home-building industry.

Housing starts data are used as direct input to the construction put in place single-family estimation and are used to generate the construction put in place multi-family survey sample.

Construction put in place data This program provides estimates of the total dollar value of all construction work done in the nation each month, a principal economic indicator.

"Construction" includes new buildings and structures as well as additions and alterations to existing buildings and structures. Residential improvements to owner-occupied housing units are derived from the Consumer Expenditures Survey.

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

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u> Construction put in place data</p> <p>\$5,506,000 / 3,168,000 unit variables collected = \$1.74 unit cost/variable</p> <p>Variables collected = sum of the number of questions asked times annual respondents.</p> <p>Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for each question asked.</p>

Line Item: Manufacturing statistics

Overview

The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector and the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The data provide key national performance indicators for the sector of the economy that provides 12 percent of the nation's employment. The manufacturing sector also supplies the export markets, which have become increasingly important to the overall health of our nation's economy. These programs, which supplement data collected in the economic census, provide the monthly, quarterly, and annual data that are vital to policymakers in both the public and private sectors for analysis of the business cycle and domestic production. They provide key information on major labor, capital, and manufacturing material inputs and outputs, as well as capital investment by U.S. businesses, and data on industrial research and development, manufacturing capacity utilization, pollution abatement costs and expenditures, and energy use.

Base Program

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

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

Annual survey of manufactures

This program collects information from approximately 53,000 manufacturing establishments and measures manufacturing activity that includes employment, payroll, fringe benefits, cost of materials, capital expenditures, fuels consumed, shipments, and inventories by stage of fabrication. The Census Bureau also publishes information on e-commerce sales and the basic data at the national level for 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.

Unit Cost Estimate

Annual survey of manufactures

\$9,233,000 / 2,597,000 unit
variables collected =
\$3.56 unit cost/variable

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

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

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

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

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

The Annual Capital Expenditures Survey and the Information and Communication Technology Survey collect data, using a probability sample representative of all private

Unit Cost Estimate

Manufacturers' shipments,
inventories, and orders (M3)

\$5,684,000 / 361,200 unit
variables collected =
\$15.74 unit cost/variable

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

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

nonfarm businesses on sales, capital expenditures for new and used structures and equipment, and capitalized and expensed spending on information and communication technology equipment and software. Annual program data are supplemented on a 5-year cycle, with added detail on investment by types of structures and equipment. A new sample of approximately 61,000 businesses with and without employees is selected annually for the Annual Capital Expenditures Survey to reduce reporting burden on companies with less than 500 employees (including self-employed). Only those businesses with employees, approximately 46,000, are sent an Information and Communication Technology Survey.

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

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

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Line Item: General economic statistics

Overview

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

Base Program

Business register The Business Register (BR) identifies the business populations covered by economic censuses and surveys; maintains information about company affiliation and organizational structure; provides consistent industrial, geographic, and size classifications, as needed, to construct efficient, representative samples and enumeration lists; serves as a consolidated source for name, address, and other contact information needed for cost-effective data collection methods; and supports census and survey processing operations. The BR comprises more than 28 million active establishments. It includes 1.6 million establishments belonging to over 160,000 multi-establishment firms, 6.3 million single-establishment firms with paid employees, and over 20 million single-establishment firms without paid employees.

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

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u> Business register</p> <p>\$23,883,000 / 76,300,000 company records = \$0.31 unit cost/number of records</p> <p>Variable= sum of company records.</p> <p>Unit Cost = the cost to maintain data for each company record.</p>
--

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Industry and Commodity Classification program also works on the continued development of a new North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). The program provides staff for development subcommittees, documents results of cooperative North American product development decisions and maintains a repository of United States products. This program

coordinated the initial implementation of NAPCS products for the service industries with the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the preparation of the Economic Censuses in 2002 and 2007. NAPCS work is extending into wholesale trade, retail trade, and manufacturing with implementation of the current work scheduled for the 2012 Economic Census.

Economic studies This program researches important economic issues; evaluates economic, decennial, and demographic data programs; and develops new and improved economic measures. The Center for Economic Studies does not conduct surveys but rather creates, maintains, and provides micro data from the Census Bureau's data collection programs to approved researchers. The research results have generated substantial new insights into the quality of census and survey data, identified gaps in existing programs, and suggested areas where new programs are needed. Specifically, the program has produced research with direct relevance to numerous existing Census Bureau programs (including the Annual Survey of Manufactures, Annual Capital Expenditures Survey, Research & Development Survey, Pollution Abatement Cost Expenditure Survey, and the Survey of Business Owners), identified new economic measures (including high-tech trade, 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 Census Bureau's Center for Economic Studies is undertaking work to improve the utility of Federal data for studying business behavior. One undertaking is a research program to compare the businesses lists of the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to identify areas where closer collaboration might improve the lists of both agencies, thereby increasing the accuracy of business statistics from both agencies. Another project is to extend the Longitudinal Business Database by linking the existing files with additional data on small businesses, which are often the progenitors of larger, publicly traded, companies. The Center for Economic Studies will also be taking a closer look at trade data and the firms that export and import.

The Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program was moved to the Center for Economic Studies in 2008. This move recognizes the synergies between the innovative research programs at the Center and in LEHD. In FY 2010, a number of significant enhancements were introduced to the program with the Local Employment Dynamics initiative. These include introducing race and ethnicity, education, and federal workers to the Quarterly Workforce Indicators and OnTheMap.

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 9,000 companies, the program provides industry and asset size data for small, medium, and large manufacturing corporations, and provides data for corporations with more than \$50 million in assets in the wholesale, retail, and mining sectors. The data are used by BEA in constructing the national income accounts, and by the Federal Reserve Board in the flow of funds accounts. The data are also used in the public and private sectors to analyze corporate profits and financial

conditions by industry and asset size.

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

Unit Cost Estimate

Quarterly financial report

$\$6,211,000 / 1,860,800$ unit variables collected = \$3.34 unit cost / variable

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

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

Line Item: Foreign trade statistics

Overview

The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise 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.

Base Program

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

Unit Cost Estimate

Foreign trade statistics

\$32,781,000 / 8,394,017,524 unit
variables collected = \$0.01 unit
cost/variable

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

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

The merchandise imports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance-of-payments basis and combined with imports of services statistics provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and published in a joint press release. Information is released monthly, covering major commodities and groupings for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), End-Use Classification, and coverage by geographic areas. The program also produces a series of tabulations and automated media 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, and U.S. port of unloading. 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.

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

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

Export statistics This program compiles monthly export statistics from electronic export information collected by the Census Bureau and U.S. Customs and Border Protection through the Automated Export System, which provides mainframe, downloadable PC-based software, and Internet filing options for exporters, freight forwarders, and carriers. The export statistics program also includes data on U.S. exports provided by Statistics Canada under a program of import data exchange between U.S. and Canadian agencies. Export statistics are compiled for all shipments individually valued over \$2,500 for all countries. However, the Census Bureau estimates data for shipments valued under \$2,500 for individual countries. The monthly and cumulative 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.

The merchandise (goods) exports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance-of-payments basis, combined with exports of services statistics provided by the BEA, and published in a joint press release. Similar to the import program, the information is released monthly and shows data covering major commodities and groupings for the SITC, NAICS and End-Use Classification,

and coverage by geographic areas. Data items include movement of exports by vessel and air, with information on value, quantity and shipping weight, U.S. port of export, state of origin of export, commodity, and country of destination.

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

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

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

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

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

Line Item: Government statistics

Overview

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.

Base Program

Survey of government finance operations This survey provides statistics on the different aspects of state and local government financial activity. There are three parts to the survey: an annual survey on the entire range of governmental revenue, expenditure, indebtedness and assets information; a quarterly survey on state and local government tax revenues; and a quarterly survey on the finances of selected public employee retirement systems.

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

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

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u> Survey of government finance \$9,528,000 / 2,933,000 unit variables collected = \$3.25 unit cost/variable</p> <p>Variables collected = sum of the number of questions asked for two annual government finance surveys.</p> <p>Unit Cost = the cost to collect data for each question asked.</p>

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

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

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

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
 Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

Line Item	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount		Personnel
Household surveys									
Pos./BA	160	\$57,713	244	\$63,305	244	\$64,714	290	\$69,714	46
FTE/Obl.	544	\$57,401	641	63,305	641	\$64,714	677	\$69,714	36
Population and housing analyses									
Pos./BA	57	12,161	80	12,516	80	12,873	80	12,873	0
FTE/Obl.	85	12,167	85	12,516	85	12,873	85	12,873	0
Total									
Pos./BA	217	69,874	324	75,821	324	77,587	370	82,587	46
FTE/Obl.	629	69,568	726	75,821	726	77,587	762	82,587	36
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries									
Unobligated balance, start of year									
Unobligated balance, expiring		306							
Unobligated balance, end of year									
Refund									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation									
Pos.	217	69,874	324	75,821	324	77,587	370	82,587	46

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

Exhibit 12

Activity: Current surveys and statistics

Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

Goal Statement

The Census Bureau's current demographic statistics program provides elected officials and government managers with the reliable social and economic data needed to make effective policy and program decisions. The components of this program have generated a lengthy time series of monthly, quarterly, and annual measures that provide historical perspective to many current issues. These programs include household surveys and population and housing analyses. The current demographic statistics program supports the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to "advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public."

Overview

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

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

Line Item: Household surveys

Base Program

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

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

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

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

Current Population Survey (CPS) The CPS is a monthly survey of about 57,000 households that has been conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for more than 50 years, with the BLS providing about 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 noninstitutional population and the monthly unemployment rate - a leading economic indicator - for the BLS, the Census Bureau's funding

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u> Current Population Survey \$4,118,000/58,000 units = \$71.00 per unit Units= Households surveyed each month in CPS</p>
--

supports the collection and processing as well as the oversampling of Hispanic households for the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) each year. In addition, Census Bureau funding supports the collection and processing of the CPS Fertility supplement, conducted every other June; the CPS School Enrollment supplement, conducted every October; and the Voting and Registration supplement, conducted every other November. Census Bureau funding for these CPS supplements produce annual data on work experience, income, poverty, migration, and school enrollment, and biennial data on voting. The CPS program also receives separate funding from the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) to supplement the sample to obtain annual estimates of health insurance coverage of children. This additional sample increases the basic monthly CPS sample by about 20% and the sample for the March ASEC by about 25%. The CPS sample provides direct estimates for the nation as a whole and serves as part of a model-based for individual states and other geographic areas. In addition to the Census Bureau, the BLS, and the SCHIP funding, other agencies sponsor supplements to the CPS in

other months as well, and have covered such topics as Child Support and Alimony, Tobacco Use, Volunteers, and Food Security. Sample cases that are found to be vacant in the CPS are also eligible for the Housing Vacancy Survey, which produces the quarterly housing vacancy rates, another leading economic indicator. The CPS is a longstanding, cooperative, statistical program that benefits many other government agencies and other organizations.

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

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

Survey of Income and Program Participation

(SIPP) The SIPP is the major source of information on the economic well-being of Americans over time. The SIPP allows policy makers and program managers to look at situations of specific families and households over three to four years providing perspective on demographic and economic changes. The SIPP collects sources and amounts of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic

characteristics in order to measure the effectiveness of existing federal, state, and local programs. The data are also used to estimate future costs and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps, and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income in the country. The SIPP content is built around a “core” of labor force, program participation, and income questions designed to measure the economic situation of households in the United States. The survey was designed also to provide a broader context for analysis by adding questions on a variety of topics not covered in the core section such as child care, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u> SIPP: \$27,027,000/128,700 units = \$210 per unit Units= Number of households surveyed annually</p>

Interviewing for the FY 2004 Panel ended in January 2008. In September of 2008 the Census Bureau began data collection for the 2008 Panel of 45,000 targeted households; this will be a

continuing survey through 2012. Also, during this fiscal year, there will be evaluation of estimates from the fielding of a prototype of the new SIPP automated instrument. The data collection from this prototype occurred during FY 2010. This evaluation of the results of the collection through the prototype instrument will determine the success of this new instrument in collection of SIPP data, the completeness of the content of the instrument, and the effectiveness of field preparation for the use of the new Event History Calendar (EHC) within the instrument. In addition, the reengineered data processing system, designed to process output from the new instrument, will continue to be developed, and SIPP data quality will continue to be evaluated by comparisons to administrative records data.

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
Increase for FY 2011
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics

		<u>2011 Base</u>		<u>2011 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Household Surveys	Pos./ BA	244	64,714	290	69,714	46	\$5,000
	FTE/ Obl.	641	64,714	677	69,714	36	\$5,000

Current population survey (+ 46 permanent positions; + 36 FTE; +\$5,000,000). The FY 2011 increase of \$5.0 million 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:

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. Unfortunately, the U.S. poverty measure was developed in the 1960's and has not been substantially changed since then. As such, it is based on outdated assumptions and fails to accurately measure economic deprivation or take into account the availability of many economic resources. In particular, the official measure does not include many government transfer programs, and hence, cannot evaluate the impact of anti-poverty programs. It has been widely criticized for decades.

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

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

- 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 can assure stakeholders that state-of-the-art techniques are used to produce this critically important measure
- Create a permanent staff who will produce, evaluate, and update these measures and work with stakeholders to ensure that the measure continues to reflect best practices and takes full advantage of the information available to the Census Bureau
- Expand the measure to other surveys, particularly the ACS, so States and localities can take advantage of this supplemental poverty measure

FY 2011 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

- Add, collect, process, and analyze new questions on the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).
- Hire staff needed to calculate and release this supplementary measure by September of each year.
- Produce a preliminary supplementary measure, and develop additional text and tables about the supplementary measure.

Schedule of Key Milestones:

FY 2011:

- Hire necessary staff
- Develop, add, 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 2012:

- Evaluate and improve the questions in the CPS ASEC
- Improve the measures of income included in the poverty measure
- Publish first annual supplementary poverty measure in September 2012 in an expanded income and poverty report.

FY 2013:

- Evaluate and improve the questions in the CPS ASEC
- Improve the measures of income included in the poverty measure
- Publish supplementary poverty measure in September 2013 in an expanded income and poverty report.

FY 2014:

- Evaluate and improve the questions in the CPS ASEC
- Improve the measures of income included in the poverty measure
- Publish supplementary poverty measure in September 2014 in an expanded income and poverty report.

FY 2015:

- Evaluate and improve the questions in the CPS ASEC
- Improve the measures of income included in the poverty measure
- Publish supplementary poverty measure in September 2015 in an expanded income and poverty report.

Benefits:

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

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

Outcomes:

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

Performance Measures:

Performance Goals: This program and the targets below support DOC general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses and the American public.” They also support the second Census Bureau goal to “provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.”

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

Measure 2B – Release Annual Income and Poverty Report						
APP Page: CEN-16		FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase	Develop and produce a preliminary supplemental poverty measure for CY2010 by Sept 30, 2011	Produce and release a new supplemental poverty measure for CY2011 by Sept 30, 2012 as part of the Income and Poverty Report.	Produce and release a new supplemental poverty measure for CY2012 by Sept 30, 2013 as part of the Income and Poverty Report.	Produce and release a new supplemental poverty measure for CY2013 by Sept 30, 2014 as part of the Income and Poverty Report.	Produce and release a new supplemental poverty measure for CY2014 by Sept 30, 2015 as part of the Income and Poverty Report.
	Without Increase	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by September 30 th .	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by September 30 th .	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by September 30 th .	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by September 30 th .	Release Income and Poverty report with official estimates only by September 30 th .

PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Current Surveys and Statistics
 Subactivity: Current Demographic Statistics
 Program Change: Improved Poverty Measure

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Survey Statistician	14	4	\$105,211	\$420,844
Survey Statistician	13	10	89,033	\$890,330
Survey Statistician	12	10	74,872	748,720
Survey Statistician	9	2	51,630	103,260
Field Representative	5	20	34,075	681,500
Subtotal		46		2,844,654
Less lapse		(11)		(711,164)
Total full-time permanent 2011 payraise		35		2,133,490
				29,869
Total				2,163,359
<u>Personnel Data</u>				
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:				
Full-time permanent		35		
Other than full-time permanent		1		
Total		36		
Authorized Positions:				
Full-time permanent		46		
Other than full-time permanent		1		
Total		47		

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

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current demographic statistics
Program change: Improved Poverty Measure

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2011 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$2,163
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	34
11.5 Other personnel compensation	90
11.8 Special personnel services payments	
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,287
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	780
13 Benefits for former personnel	2
21 Travel and transportation of persons	63
22 Transportation of things	2
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	226
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	65
24 Printing and reproduction	8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,096
25.2 Other services	63
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	176
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	69
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	110
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	0
26 Supplies and materials	33
31 Equipment	20
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	0
99 Total obligations	\$5,000

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Line Item: Population and housing analyses

Overview

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

Base Program

The population and housing analyses program has four major components.

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

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

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

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

The modeling program on projections of population and households at both the national and sub-national levels projects the future age, sex, race, and ethnic distribution of the national and state

populations. It requires monitoring changes in administrative and vital statistics, evaluating population trends, and then projecting those trends into the future. These projections help to identify and describe major changes in the direction of the United States' population size and its age, race/ethnicity, and geographic distribution; information that is essential to enable policy makers, government agencies, and businesses to respond to rapid population changes.

Foreign research and analyses Funds provided by this program are used principally to update population estimates and projections (E&Ps) for nearly 70 countries and areas, including the countries of the former Soviet Union, western and eastern Europe, China, Vietnam, North Korea, Japan, South Korea, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Taiwan, Macau, and Hong Kong. The number of countries updated annually varies but generally ranges from 10-30. Results are released in the international database (IDB) and to government agencies and researchers worldwide. The IDB in many ways represents the Census Bureau's window to the world. These funds are also used to update and enhance IDB usability. Recent efforts have included a focus on development of methods for estimating population at sub-national scales to facilitate more efficient U.S. government responses to international crises of various kinds.

This project also provides for demographic and economic studies of countries in transition, emphasizing the New Independent States (former Soviet Union), China, Vietnam, North Korea, and East European countries. Major topics covered include demographic trends, health, socio- and macro-economic measures, financial and fiscal accounts, and labor force. The Census Bureau uses its expert knowledge of the statistical systems and methods in these countries to assess and adjust data released by these countries as well as fill in gaps in the data. The information and resources are used by policy makers in the international assistance communities, as well as by American businesses, the International Trade Administration, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and Congress to assess socioeconomic conditions of these countries and their potential as markets, as well as to make policy decisions regarding potential development assistance activities.

The program supports the maintenance of the Census Bureau Library's International Collection, the largest and most comprehensive collection of international statistical materials in the U.S. government. Funds are used to acquire statistical publications, including census results, from 70 countries of key interest, but more generally, these funds are used to support an international publication exchange with the countries of the world as well as Census Bureau interactions with other countries' statistical offices. The collection is used by Census Bureau staff, other federal agencies, and the general public.

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

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

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

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount		Personnel	Amount
Survey development and data services										
Pos./BA	17	\$3,829	31	\$3,986	31	\$4,083	82	\$13,083	51	\$9,000
FTE/Obl.	25	\$3,726	28	3,986	28	4,083	68	13,083	40	9,000
Total	17	3,829	31	3,986	31	4,083	82	13,083	51	9,000
FTE/Obl.	25	3,726	28	3,986	28	4,083	68	13,083	40	9,000
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year										
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year										
Refund										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	17	3,829	31	3,986	31	4,083	82	13,083	51	9,000

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

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

Goal Statement

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

Overview

Survey development and data services consists of two programs: the Statistical Abstract of the United States and General Research.

Base Program

Each year the Census Bureau compiles and issues the Statistical Abstract of the United States. The abstract provides a comprehensive summary of industrial, social, economic, and political data. It serves as a statistical compendium and as a guide to other statistical publications and sources. It includes tables and charts drawn from data of almost 300 government, private, and international agencies. The Statistical Abstract of the United States is the principal source for annual statistics describing the social and economic structure of the United States. An extension of the Statistical Abstract of the United States program includes planning and development of selected periodic supplements, including the County and City Data Book, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book and USA Counties web database. An electronic web version of Historical Statistics is available. The program also supports the Census Bureau’s Quick Facts and Map Stats at FedStats. The Statistical Abstract of the United States and all its periodic supplements are available in electronic form on the Census Bureau’s website, as well as in print.

<u>Unit Cost Estimate</u>
Statistical Abstract \$1,782,840 / 4,430 units = \$402.45 per unit
Unit = printed and PDF tables produced.

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

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

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
Increase for FY 2011
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Current Surveys and Statistics
Subactivity: Survey development and data services

		<u>2011 Base</u>		<u>2011 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Survey	Pos./	31	\$4,083	82	\$13,083	51	\$9,000
Development and	BA						
Data Services	FTE/ Obl.	28	\$4,083	68	\$13,083	40	\$9,000

Introduction

Enhancing the Federal Statistical System’s Ability to Use Administrative Records -
(+51 permanent positions; +40 FTE; +\$9,000,000).

The Interagency Committee on Statistical Policy (ICSP), the National Academy of Sciences, and the Census Bureau leadership are in agreement that the future of the Federal statistical system lies in increasing the statistical use of administrative records. Administrative records is the term used to refer to data collected by Federal, state, and local governments for program purposes, as well as data acquired from commercial data brokers. The current system, where the majority of Federal statistics are produced through direct data collections, is becoming too costly and does not reflect changes in our society, such as increased unwillingness to respond. The Census Bureau has had an administrative records program since the 1940s and several economic and demographic data products are currently produced using administrative records. The infrastructure supporting the existing program is, however, inadequate to support expanding the administrative records program, particularly for demographic data products. An expansion of the infrastructure is needed, including: increasing existing staffing levels; acquiring external expertise in matching, linking, and data quality; improving quality assurance programs; improved data management policies and procedures; and purchase of additional records. Building the infrastructure will allow the Census Bureau to take a leadership role among the Federal statistical agencies, including supporting two cross-cutting administrative records pilot projects: a 2010 Census simulation and a health pilot project involving the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). These pilot projects are designed to address existing barriers to more complete use of administrative data while at the same time contributing substantive topical

knowledge in critical fields.

Statement of Need:

The Census Bureau is working closely with the ICSP and its sister statistical agencies to further the ability for all Federal statistical agencies to use administrative records. This effort will require us to improve and expand the existing Census Bureau administrative records infrastructure. The administrative records infrastructure refers to the staff, programs, technology, research, and processes that support the use of administrative records, both as a substitute for and a supplement to direct data collection. Building the infrastructure as described in this document will allow the Census Bureau to support various cross-cutting administrative records initiatives, including a 2010 Census simulation and a health pilot project involving the NCHS.

2010 Census Simulation using Administrative Records. The Census Bureau is exploring the feasibility of reducing cost in censuses and surveys by using administrative records as a resource in future censuses and surveys. With additional funds, we will be able to simulate a 2010 Census using administrative records and compare it to the actual 2010 Census. The comparison will allow us to examine and document the coverage and quality of the administrative records census versus the census by traditional methods. Additionally, it will allow us to compare the quality and coverage of major governmental and commercial administrative record data sets so that we can make alternative plans in the event we are not able to obtain key data sets from other Federal agencies.

Health Policy Pilot Project. The Census Bureau and the ICSP share a vision that the Federal statistical system would be improved were the Census Bureau able to function as the data linkage hub for other Federal statistical agencies. The Census Bureau would acquire administrative record data sets, link them, and return data to sister statistical agencies. The proposal for FY 2011 is to enter into a pilot project with NCHS to evaluate the feasibility of this vision. The NCHS project would involve linking health survey data from NCHS with administrative data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), and then returning this data (without any confidential census data) to NCHS. If the pilot is successful, NCHS and CMS will be able to address important health policy questions, such as providing information about whether rising obesity rates would increase Medicare and Medicaid program expenditures; suggesting strategies for management of patients with multiple chronic conditions (e.g., asthma and diabetes); and facilitating analysis of comparative effectiveness of treatments for a wide variety of conditions, including mental health conditions in children. The Census Bureau will gain valuable information to allow it to implement this hub linkage proposal. We will be better able to enter into similar arrangements with other statistical agencies, better able to evaluate the complexity of the customized linkages necessary for each such project, and better able to anticipate implementation and data acquisition issues.

Neither of these pilots can occur without expansion of existing infrastructure. One key infrastructure improvement will be to expand the Census Bureau's administrative records research staff. Only a small number of staff currently work on the administrative records research at the Census Bureau. Skilled staff are needed to support research and development in

data linkage, matching, disclosure avoidance methodology, data processing techniques for large files, and data quality measures for both incoming files and production data. This research will provide the knowledge base that will expand our ability to understand appropriate linkages and validated uses. We propose to expand our knowledge base using a combination of outside contractors and new hires.

We will also improve the existing policies and procedures supporting the data management infrastructure. While administrative records offer the promise of reduced data collection costs, they carry with them program costs of their own. Records are typically acquired from other Federal or state agencies or purchased from data brokers. These records often contain highly confidential information, and the supplying agency almost invariably places restrictions on their use and requirements for their management. Similarly, commercial data carries with it licensing requirements that require careful supervision and monitoring. Additional funding is necessary to expand and improve existing programs to put in place policies and procedures to safeguard data received from other agencies, and to meet the increased safeguarding requirements involved with an expanded program. This funding will augment the existing program to acquire, manage, and track these records; update the existing Administrative Records Tracking System; efficiently manage the linkage projects for other agencies; and ensure that legal and policy restrictions are observed.

Proposed Actions and Deliverables for FY 2011:

- Establish a new Senior Technical position to provide leadership for an administrative records research agenda.
- Complete NCHS pilot project, including delivering matched data to NCHS.
- Prepare preliminary results from the 2010 Census Administrative Records Simulation.
- Improve data linkage capabilities and methodologies.
- Expand existing administrative record datasets available at the Census Bureau.
- Strengthen data management policies and procedures for the Census Bureau's administrative records programs.
- Develop a research agenda for improving the knowledge base for the Federal statistical system about the capabilities of administrative records.

Performance Goals: This program supports the Department of Commerce objective 1.3 to “Enhance the supply of key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the American public.” It also supports Census Bureau's Strategic Goal 1 to “Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments” and Strategic Goal 2 to “Provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.”

Measure: Improving Administrative Records Infrastructure and Capabilities (Non – GPRA)						
		FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase	<p>Establish a Senior Technical position to support a unified research agenda.</p> <p>Complete NCHS Health Policy Pilot and deliver results.</p> <p>Prepare preliminary results from 2010 Census simulation.</p> <p>Acquire at least one new commercial and one new Federal high value dataset.</p>	<p>Conduct and document lessons learned with NCHS.</p> <p>Complete program plan for expansion of linkage project to other Federal statistical agencies, including policies and procedures.</p>	<p>Implement effort to educate other Federal agencies about the availability and potential benefits of the administrative records linkage project.</p>	<p>Conduct at least one linkage project for another Federal statistical agency.</p> <p>Begin to develop a program for continuous process improvement.</p>	<p>Conduct at least two linkage projects for other Federal statistical agencies.</p> <p>Implement program for continuous process improvement.</p>
	Without Increase	<p>Without these funds, we will not be able to support the aggressive infrastructure development required to increase the utility of administrative data for the entire Federal statistical system, and we will harm our ability to use administrative records in the 2020 Census</p>	<p>Without these funds, we will not be able to support the aggressive infrastructure development required to increase the utility of administrative data for the entire Federal statistical system, and we will harm our ability to use administrative records in the 2020 Census</p>	<p>Without these funds, we will not be able to support the aggressive infrastructure development required to increase the utility of administrative data for the entire Federal statistical system, and we will harm our ability to use administrative records in the 2020 Census</p>	<p>Without these funds, we will not be able to support the aggressive infrastructure development required to increase the utility of administrative data for the entire Federal statistical system, and we will harm our ability to use administrative records in the 2020 Census</p>	<p>Without these funds, we will not be able to support the aggressive infrastructure development required to increase the utility of administrative data for the entire Federal statistical system, and we will harm our ability to use administrative records in the 2020 Census</p>
<p>Description: These measures all relate to a pilot project to link records for the NCHS and CMMS, a pilot that should allow the Census Bureau to develop the capability to function as a hub for linkage projects for other Federal agencies, thereby increasing the efficiency of the Federal statistical system.</p>						

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

Activity: Survey Development and Data Services
 Subactivity: Survey Development and Data Services

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathematical Statistician	ST	1	\$160,000	\$160,000
Mathematical Statistician	15	2	123,758	247,516
IT Specialist	15	1	123,758	123,758
Survey Statistician	14	2	105,211	210,422
IT Specialist	14	8	105,211	841,688
Mathematical Statistician	14	8	105,211	841,688
Mathematical Statistician	13	12	89,033	1,068,396
IT Specialist	13	9	89,033	801,297
Survey Statistician	13	8	89,033	712,264
Subtotal		<u>51</u>		\$5,007,029
Less Lapse	25.0%	<u>(13)</u>		<u>(1,251,757)</u>
Total full-time permanent 2011 pay raise		38		3,755,272
Total	1.4%			<u>52,574</u>
				<u>3,807,846</u>

Personnel Data	
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:	
Full-time permanent	38
Other than full-time permanent	<u>2</u>
Total	40
Authorized Positions:	
Full-time permanent	51
Other than full-time permanent	<u>2</u>
Total	53

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

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
 Subactivity: Survey Development and Data Services
 Program change: Enhancing the Federal Statistical System's Ability to Use
 Administrative Records

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2011 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$3,808
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	99
11.5 Other personnel compensation	81
11.8 Special personnel services payments	<u>0</u>
11.9 Total personnel compensation	3,988
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,088
13 Benefits for former personnel	15
21 Travel and transportation of persons	28
22 Transportation of things	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	109
24 Printing and reproduction	6
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	101
25.2 Other services	1,449
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	269
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	118
25.5 Research and development contracts	1,000
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	152
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	5
26 Supplies and materials	38
31 Equipment	631
32 Lands and structures	0
33 Investments and loans	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0
43 Interest and dividends	0
44 Refunds	<u>0</u>
99 Total obligations	\$9,000

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey of program dynamics										
Pos./BA	38	\$10,000	58	\$10,000	58	\$10,000	58	\$10,000	0	\$0
FTE/Obl.	55	9,963	61	10,000	61	10,000	61	10,000	0	0
Total	38	10,000	58	10,000	58	10,000	58	10,000	0	0
FTE/Obl.	55	9,963	61	10,000	61	10,000	61	10,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year										
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year										
Refund										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation										
Pos.	38	10,000	58	10,000	58	10,000	58	10,000	0	0

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

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

Goal Statement

The goal of Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) is to provide policymakers with relevant, accurate, timely, and cost-effective socio-economic data and information, which can be used by federal and state public policymakers to evaluate the effects of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 that established the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program, (P.L. 109-171, Extension of P.L. 108-308). The survey of program dynamics supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

Overview

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

Base Program

The SPD program is a source of detailed socioeconomic data from a national sample of households with a focus on the low-income population, which is more likely to receive benefits or assistance from welfare programs. The SPD program has received the same level of annual funding with each extension of the 1996 law. In FY 2011, the Census Bureau plans to use the mandatory funds to conduct, process, and disseminate the 2008 SIPP panel, in support of measuring the impact of the welfare provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act mentioned above.

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	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
State children's health insurance program									
	Pos./BA	53	\$20,000	63	\$20,000	63	\$20,000	63	\$20,000
	FTE/Obl.	215	20,659	236	22,761	236	20,000	236	20,000
Total	Pos./BA	53	20,000	63	20,000	63	20,000	63	20,000
	FTE/Obl.	215	20,659	236	22,761	236	20,000	236	20,000
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(1)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,419)					(2,761)		
Unobligated balance, expiring									
Unobligated balance, end of year		2,761							
Refund									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	Pos.	53	20,000	63	20,000	63	20,000	63	20,000
									0

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

Activity: State children's health insurance program

Goal Statement

The goal of this mandatory program is to produce statistically reliable annual data for each state on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to "advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public."

Overview

Under 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.

Base Program

This program was established and funded through mandatory appropriation by the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113). 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 recently reauthorized (P.L.111-3) and provided an additional \$10 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 from about 50,000 to 60,000 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 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 8th 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.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

Object Class	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$97,750	\$114,635	\$117,111	\$123,082	\$5,971
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	14,678	18,937	\$19,189	\$19,322	133
11.5 Other personnel compensation	5,608	4,395	4,395	4,566	171
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	118,036	137,967	140,695	146,970	6,275
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	31,321	38,652	41,216	43,084	1,868
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	458	458	475	17
21 Travel and transportation of persons	6,226	8,536	8,347	8,438	91
22 Transportation of things	670	1,416	1,418	1,423	5
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	9,812	11,207	11,364	11,590	226
23.2 Rental payments to others	31	1	1	1	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	4,293	4,744	4,753	4,927	174
24 Printing and reproduction	933	1,040	1,041	1,055	14
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	11,449	12,499	12,503	13,700	1,197
25.2 Other services	7,715	8,126	8,130	9,642	1,512
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	9,738	12,095	14,151	14,596	445
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	2,376	3,197	3,197	3,384	187
25.5 Research & development contracts	777	2,406	2,407	3,407	1,000
25.6 Medical care	6	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	17,118	9,213	9,215	9,477	262
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	463	195	195	200	5
26 Supplies and materials	4,343	2,690	2,690	2,761	71
31 Equipment	7,697	4,582	4,583	5,234	651
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	233,004	259,024	266,364	280,364	14,000
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year	584				
Unobligated balance, expiring					
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Refund					
Unobligated balance, rescission					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	233,588	259,024	266,364	280,364	14,000

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

<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	1,189	1,517	1,523	1,596	73
Other than full-time permanent	492	507	507	510	3
Total	1,681	2,024	2,030	2,106	76
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	939	1,536	1,536	1,633	97
Other than full-time permanent	1,352	1,199	1,199	1,202	3
Total	2,291	2,735	2,735	2,835	100

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

Object Class	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Base	2011 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$9,018	\$9,335	\$9,335	\$9,335	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,972	6,109	6,109	6,109	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	727	392	392	392	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	13,717	15,836	15,836	15,836	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3,648	3,917	3,917	3,917	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	51	51	51	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,441	1,698	1,698	1,698	0
22 Transportation of things	174	233	233	233	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1,135	1,275	1,275	1,275	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	3	0	0	0	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	783	429	429	429	0
24 Printing and reproduction	155	321	321	321	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	448	4,727	1,966	1,966	0
25.2 Other services	402	1,250	1,250	1,250	0
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	1,203	1,314	1,314	1,314	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	279	376	376	376	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	338	82	82	82	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	1,795	601	601	601	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	93	90	90	90	0
26 Supplies and materials	470	178	178	178	0
31 Equipment	4,538	383	383	383	0
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	30,622	32,761	30,000	30,000	0
Prior year recoveries	(1)				
Unobligated balance, start of year	(3,419)	(2,761)			
Unobligated balance, expiring	37				
Unobligated balance, end of year	2,761				
Refund					
Unobligated balance, 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
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)

<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Base	2011 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	115	119	119	119	0
Other than full-time permanent	155	178	178	178	0
Total	270	297	297	297	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	91	121	121	121	0
Other than full-time permanent	426	179	179	179	0
Total	517	300	300	300	0

Department of Commerce
 U.S. Census Bureau
 Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
 DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BY OBJECT CLASS
 (Dollar amounts in thousands)
 2011

Object Class	Adjustments to Base	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation				
11.1 Full-time permanent				
Executive level	0	0	0	0
Senior executive service	\$23	\$1,533	\$1,693	\$160
General schedule	2,430	114,592	120,370	5,778
Commissioned officers	0	0	0	0
Wage board / wage marine	23	986	1,019	33
Scientific & professional (P.L. 80-313)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of patent appeals (P.L. 82-593, 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of trademark appeals (P.L. 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Senior foreign service	0	0	0	0
Foreign service staff	0	0	0	0
Foreign service nationals	0	0	0	0
Consultants & experts	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,476	117,111	123,082	5,971
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				
General schedule	252	19,079	19,212	133
Wage board	0	110	110	0
Experts & consultants	0	0	0	0
Hourly	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	252	19,189	19,322	133
11.5 Other personnel compensation				
Overtime	0	292	383	91
Cash awards	0	4,103	4,183	80
Merit pay awards	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	4,395	4,566	171
11.8 Special personnel services payments				
Foreign service officers (State)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,728	140,695	146,970	6,275

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

Object Class	2011 Adjustments to Base	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits				
Civil Service Retirement System	(\$454)	\$235	\$432	\$197
Federal employees' retirement	1,584	14,168	14,738	570
Thrift savings plan	(49)	3,771	3,943	172
Federal insurance contribution act	630	10,227	10,687	460
Health insurance	763	10,957	11,416	459
Life insurance	4	200	210	10
Employees' compensation fund	86	1,658	1,658	0
Employee pension & annuitant health benefits	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,564	41,216	43,084	1,868
13 Benefits for former personnel				
Severance pay	0	2	2	0
Unemployment compensation	0	456	473	17
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	458	475	17
21 Travel and transportation of persons				
Common carrier	0	516	524	8
Mileage	(248)	3,891	3,941	50
Per diem/actual	59	993	1,003	10
Vehicular	0	215	219	4
Other	0	2,732	2,751	19
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	(189)	8,347	8,438	91
22 Transportation of things				
(Overseas estimates)	2	1,418	1,423	5
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	157	11,364	11,590	226
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	1	1	0

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

Object Class	2011 Adjustments to Base	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase/ (Decrease) over Base
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges				
Rental of ADP equipment	0	\$32	\$33	\$1
Rental of office copying equipment	\$1	217	220	3
Other equipment rental	0	0	0	0
Federal telecommunication system	0	1,504	1,568	64
Other telecommunications services	1	443	471	28
Postal Service by USPS	6	1,746	1,779	33
Other	1	811	856	45
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	9	4,753	4,927	174
24 Printing and reproduction				
Publications	0	370	371	1
Public use form and envelopes	0	29	29	0
Other	1	642	655	13
(Payments to GA, WCF)	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1,041	1,055	14
25.1 Advisory and assistance services				
Mgt. and professional support services	3	10,236	11,372	1,136
Studies, analyses, & evaluation	1	2,257	2,306	49
Engineering & technical services	0	10	22	12
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4	12,503	13,700	1,197
25.2 Other services				
Training:				
University	1	1,468	1,479	11
Other	1	1,468	1,479	11
Other	0	0	0	0
GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
ADP services	0	0	0	0
Other non-government contracts	3	6,662	8,163	1,501
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	4	8,130	9,642	1,512

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

Object Class	2011 Adjustments to Base	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs from gov't accounts	\$2,056	\$14,151	\$14,596	\$445
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	0	3,197	3,384	187
25.5 Research & development contracts	1	2,407	3,407	1,000
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	2	9,215	9,477	262
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	0	195	200	5
26 Supplies and materials				
Office supplies	0	2,222	2,282	60
ADP supplies	0	338	345	7
Other	0	130	134	4
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	2,690	2,761	71
31 Equipment				
Office machines and equipment	1	2,422	2,429	7
ADP Hardware	0	1,388	1,394	6
ADP Software	0	773	1,398	625
Other	0	0	13	13
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	4,583	5,234	651
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	0	0	0	0
44 Refunds	0	0	0	0
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	7,340	266,364	280,364	14,000
Less prior year recoveries				
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	7,340	266,364	280,364	14,000

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, \$280,364,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-183	Pos./BA	33 \$11,280	80 \$11,493	80 \$11,713	80 \$11,713	80 \$11,713	80 \$11,713	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	46 11,176	70 11,941	70 11,713	70 11,713	70 11,713	70 11,713	0	0	0
CEN-187	Pos./BA	132 41,114	206 41,681	206 42,285	206 42,285	268 68,598	268 68,598	62	\$26,313	62
	FTE/Obl.	187 41,090	200 41,719	200 42,285	200 42,285	264 68,598	264 68,598	64	26,313	64
CEN-201	Pos./BA	0 30,995	0 31,119	0 31,326	0 31,326	0 35,326	0 35,326	0	4,000	0
	FTE/Obl.	0 30,992	0 31,253	0 31,326	0 31,326	0 35,326	0 35,326	0	4,000	0
TOTALS	Pos./BA	3,850 3,905,262	7,299 6,965,707	7,298 6,940,639	7,298 6,940,639	4,882 986,615	4,882 986,615	(2,416)	(5,954,024)	(2,416)
	FTE/Obl.	22,309 3,087,334	106,501 7,854,778	88,465 6,972,639	88,465 6,972,639	6,856 1,018,615	6,856 1,018,615	(81,609)	(5,954,024)	(81,609)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
	Recoveries	(14,084)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year	(89,446)	(921,071)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Funding deferred to FY 2011	0	0	(32,000)	(32,000)	0	0	(32,000)	0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring	444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year	921,071	32,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Refund	(57)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
	Unobligated Balance, Rescission	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing from transfers:										
	Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	3,850 3,906,262	7,299 6,965,707	7,298 6,940,639	7,298 6,940,639	4,882 986,615	4,882 986,615	(2,416)	(5,954,024)	(2,416)

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

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$3,087,334	\$7,854,778	\$6,972,639	\$1,018,615	(\$5,954,024)
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Non-federal sources	0	0	0	0	0
Net of Recoveries / Transfer	(14,084)	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(89,446)	(921,071)	0	0	0
Funding deferred to FY 2011	0	0	(32,000)	(32,000)	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	444	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	921,071	32,000	0	0	0
Refund	(57)	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	3,905,262	6,965,707	6,940,639	986,615	(5,954,024)
Unobligated Balance, Rescission	1,000	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	3,906,262	6,965,707	6,940,639	986,615	(5,954,024)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

	FTE	Amount
Adjustments:		
Funding deferred until FY2011	135	(32,000)
FTEs funded in FY 2010 from carryover	(18,171)	0
Other Changes:		
2010 Pay raise	0	1,031
2011 Pay raise	0	2,295
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	(588)
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	1,667
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)	0	(150)
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA)	0	602
Health insurance	0	932
Employees' compensation fund	0	413
Travel:		
Per Diem	0	102
Mileage	0	(705)
Rental payments to GSA	0	211
Postage	0	453
Printing and reproduction	0	15
General pricing level adjustments:		
Transportation of things	0	12
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	24
Other services	0	809
Supplies and materials	0	20
Equipment	0	72
Subtotal, other changes	0	7,215
Subtotal, adjustments to base	(18,036)	(24,785)
Less adjustments to base absorbed	0	(283)
Total, adjustments to base	(18,036)	(25,068)

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

	FTE	Amount
<u>Adjustments:</u>		
<u>Funding deferred to FY2011</u>	135	(\$32,000)
<u>FTEs funded in FY 2010 from carryover</u>	(18,171)	0
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Pay raise</u>	0	3,326

Full-year cost of FY 2010 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2010.....	2.0%
Total cost in FY 2011 of the FY 2010 pay raise.....	4,125,333
Less amount funded in FY 2010.....	(3,094,000)
Total, adjustment for FY 2010 pay raise.....	1,031,333

FY 2011 pay raise and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2011.....	1.4%
Total cost in FY 2011 of the FY 2011 pay raise.....	2,295,000
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	0
Total, adjustment for FY 2011 pay raise.....	2,295,000

Other Changes:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
--	------------	---------------

<u>Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)</u>	0	(\$588)
---	---	---------

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 15.3% in FY 2010 to 10.1% in FY 2011. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2011.
 This will result in a decrease of: (\$587,937)

Regular employees:	
2011 \$161,521,000 x 10.1% x 7.0%.....	1,141,953
2010 \$161,521,000 x 15.3% x 7.0%.....	1,729,890
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	<u>(587,937)</u>

<u>Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)</u>	0	1,667
--	---	-------

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase from 84.7% in FY 2010 to 89.9% in FY 2011. The agency contribution rate will increase from 11.2% in FY 2010 to 11.7% in FY 2011.
 This will result in an increase of: \$1,666,735

Regular employees:	
2011 \$161,521,000 x 89.9% x 11.7%.....	16,989,263
2010 \$161,521,000 x 84.7% x 11.2%.....	15,322,528
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	<u>1,666,735</u>

<u>Other Changes:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u>	0	(\$150)

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 3.4% in FY 2010 to 3.1% in FY 2011. FERS participation rates will increase from 84.7% to 89.9% in FY 2011. This will result in an increase of: (\$150,053)

Regular employees:	
2011 \$161,521,000 x 89.9% x 3.1%.....	4,501,429
2010 \$161,521,000 x 84.7% x 3.4%.....	4,651,482
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	<u>(150,053)</u>

<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)</u>	0	602
---	---	-----

As the percentage of payroll covered by FERS increases, the cost of OASDI contributions will increase. The overall percentage of salaries covered by OASDI will increase to 98.6% in FY 2011 from 98.4% in FY 2010. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2011.

This will result in a increase of: \$ 601,589

Regular employees:	
2011 \$161,521,000 x 89.9% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....	8,876,817
2010 \$161,521,000 x 84.7% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	8,346,400
Subtotal.....	<u>530,417</u>

Other salaries:	
2011 \$21,673,000 x 89.9% x 98.6% x 6.2%.....	1,191,098
2010 \$21,673,000 x 84.7% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	1,119,926
Subtotal.....	<u>71,172</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	601,589

	FTE	Amount
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Health Insurance</u>	0	\$932
Effective January 2011, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 7.0%. Applied against the FY 2010 estimate of \$13,313,000 the increase will be \$931,910.		
<u>Employees' Compensation Fund</u>	0	413
The Employees' Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June 30, 2009 is \$413,338 higher than the bill for the year ending June 30, 2008. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.		
<u>Per Diem</u>	0	102
Effective October 1, 2009, the General Services Administration changed per diem rates. This results in an increase of 6.3%. This percentage was applied to the 2010 estimate of \$1,617,000 to arrive at an increase of \$101,871.		
<u>Mileage</u>	0	(705)
Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on January 1, 2009 decreased the rate of the use of privately owned automobiles from 58.5 cents to 55 cents. This represents a 6% decrease. This percentage was applied to the FY 2010 mileage estimate of \$11,747,000 for a decrease of \$704,820.		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	0	211

GSA rates are projected to increase 1.4% over the FY 2010 estimate of \$15,056,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$210,784.

FTE Amount

Other Changes:
Postage Rate Increase..... 0 \$453

The Governors of the Postal Service implemented a rate increase on May 11, 2009. First-class mail increased from 42 cents to 44 cents. The percentage increase of 4.8% was applied to the FY 2010 postage estimate of \$9,431,000 for an increase of \$452,688.

GPO Printing..... 0 15

GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 0.8%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2010 estimate of \$1,910,000 to arrive at an increase of \$15,280.

General Pricing Level Adjustment..... 0 937

This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 0.8% for FY 2011 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.....	12,240
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....	23,856
Other services.....	809,496
Supplies and materials.....	19,904
Equipment.....	71,552

Subtotal, other changes 0 7,215

Subtotal, adjustments to base (18,036) (24,785)

Less: absorption of adjustment to base 0 (283)

Total, adjustments to base (18,036) (25,068)

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	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount		
Direction	17	\$5,618	33	\$6,470	33	\$6,582	53	\$8,982	20	\$2,400
	FTE/Obl.		32	6,489	32	6,582	50	8,982	18	2,400
Content determination and design	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	41,087	244	41,087
	FTE/Obl.		0	0	0	0	276	41,087	276	41,087
Mail list development and mailout	8	4,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.		11	4,050	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collection and processing	319	77,327	293	44,158	293	45,059	355	50,514	62	5,455
	FTE/Obl.		449	80,090	258	44,440	258	45,059	57	5,455
Publication and dissemination	116	26,393	296	61,050	296	62,016	27	12,474	(269)	(49,542)
	FTE/Obl.		167	27,198	335	61,050	335	62,016	(306)	(49,542)
Total	460	113,939	622	111,678	622	113,657	679	113,057	57	(600)
	FTE/Obl.		650	116,467	625	111,979	625	113,657	45	(600)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(139)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		(3,074)								
Funding deferred to FY 2011										
Unobligated balance, expiring		190								
Unobligated balance, end of year		497								
Refund		(2)								
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Unobligated Balance, Rescission		1,000								
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	460	114,939	622	111,678	622	113,657	679	113,057	57	(600)
	Pos.									

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

Exhibit 12

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Economic census

Goal Statement

The economic census provides the nation with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure of the U.S. economy. Every five years, the economic census profiles the U.S. economy from the national to the local level. It provides official measures of output for industries and geographic areas. Economic policy makers in federal, state, and local governments use economic census data to project trends, guide economic development, and assess the impact of economic policy. The data help build the foundation for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other indicators of economic performance. The economic census supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

Overview

Title 13 U.S.C. §131 requires the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, and other businesses every five years, covering the years ending in “2” and “7.” The 2012 Economic Census will collect data on over 28 million establishments. The Census Bureau will minimize respondent burden by sending questionnaires to fewer than 25 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, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and 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.

The economic census represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the U.S. economy, providing essential information to government and business to help guide sound decisions. It furnishes an important part of the framework for composite measures, such as the GDP, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output analyses and National Income and Product Accounts that provide important information about market sectors, such as manufacturing. The National Accounts and practically all major government economic statistical series are directly or indirectly dependent on the economic census. Statistics, analyses, and economic research produced by BEA, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, Department of Energy, and the Census Bureau are dependent on the economic census results. The economic census not only provides BEA with vital source data for the national accounts, it also provides weights and benchmarks for indexes of industrial production, productivity, and prices. Moreover, the census furnishes benchmarks and sampling lists for the Census Bureau's current economic programs and for many data series at other federal agencies. Business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, economic development agencies, research groups, educational institutions, and unions use data from the census for the purpose of planning expansion programs, selecting locations for new establishments, forecasting sales trends, determining market potential, forecasting sales and advertising performance, and performing other analyses. For example, the data are used to decide where to locate a plant, where to build a shopping center, or figure out what the market demand is for a product. In forecasting and planning, economic census results are the primary source of information about the changing structure of the U.S. economy. The census identifies industries and geographic areas that are experiencing rapid growth, as well as those that are declining. The information is also used to revise the North American Industry Classification System and to update the Business Register.

Economic Census Program Components (dollars in millions)

	<u>FY 2011</u> <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Core Programs</u>	
Retail Trade	\$21.5
Services	24.9
Manufactures	18.1
Wholesale Trade	12.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	14.7
Construction	6.8
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	2.3
Minerals	<u>1.1</u>
Subtotal	101.8
<u>Related Programs</u>	
Survey of Business Owners	9.1
Census of Puerto Rico and Island Areas	1.1
Business Expenditure Survey	<u>1.1</u>
Subtotal	11.3
TOTAL, Budget Authority	113.1

Unit Cost Information:

Three censuses of the U.S. economy are conducted once every five years, collecting data for years ending in “2 ” and “7.” The Census Bureau conducts two of the censuses while one is conducted by the Department of Agriculture. These censuses are cyclical programs. For example, the actual data collection will take place in FY 2013 as businesses, farms, and governments report data on their calendar year 2012 activities, with dissemination of results in FY 2014 to FY 2016. The changing activities associated with these cyclical programs complicate the designation of appropriate unit cost measures. That is, the total number of variables collected and processed may be a meaningful unit cost for the data collection year but would be meaningless for all the other years of the cycle. Similarly, total numbers of cells published may be appropriate for years in which information is released but would not be relevant for other years of the cycle. Consequently, a unit cost measure was selected that highlighted the relative total cycle costs of estimating GDP in the three censuses of the economy.

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

The 2012 Economic Census will cover sources for an estimated 84 percent of the 2012 GDP of \$13.8 trillion, at a cost of \$7.66 million for each percentage point measured. The 2012 Economic Census cycle costs are greater than previous cycles due to increased number of businesses, growing organizational and operational complexity of economic activity, expanded content, including new information on globalization, entrepreneurship, and innovation. The budget also reflects the redesign of antiquated processing systems, the realignment of our computer processing environment with enterprise architecture, improvements to our data dissemination system, and increased rent for the new Census Bureau facility.

2012 CENSUS COMPARISONS

Census	Percent of GDP Coverage	Total Cycle Costs ¹ (\$ Millions)	Cycle Cost in Millions of Dollars Per 1% GDP Share
Economic Census	84%	\$643 (est)	\$7.66 million
Census of Governments	12%	\$48 (est)	\$4.01 million
Census of Agriculture ²	1%	\$180 (est)	\$180.00 million

¹ Cycle costs for the Economic Census is the total enacted for FY 2010 and the estimates for FY 2011 through FY 2015. Cycle costs for the Census of Governments is the total enacted for FY 2010 and the estimates for FY 2011 through FY 2014.

² The Census of Agriculture cost covers the estimate for FY 2010 and is funded and conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

*Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Decrease for FY 2011
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Exhibit 13

*Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Economic census*

		<u>2011 Base</u>		<u>2011 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Economic Census	Pos./BA	622	\$113,657	679	\$113,057	57	(\$600)
	FTE/Obl.	625	113,657	670	113,057	45	(600)

Economic census (57 permanent positions; 45 FTE; -\$600,000) Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 is the second year of the six-year 2012 Economic Census funding cycle. The primary focus of activity for FY 2011 is planning the 2012 Economic Census.

Statement of Need:

The economic census represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the U.S. economy, providing essential information to government and business to help guide sound decisions. It furnishes an important part of the framework for composite measures, such as the GDP, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output analyses and National Income and Product Accounts that provide important information about market sectors, such as manufacturing. The National Accounts and practically all major government economic statistical series are directly or indirectly dependent on the economic census. Statistics, analyses, and economic research produced by BEA, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, Department of Energy, and the Census Bureau are dependent on the economic census results. The economic census not only provides BEA with vital source data for the national accounts, it also provides weights and benchmarks for indexes of industrial production, productivity, and prices. Moreover, the census furnishes benchmarks and sampling lists for the Census Bureau's current economic programs and for many data series at other federal agencies.

FY 2011 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Direction (\$8,982,000 BA/Obligations). Direction includes planning and support activities required to conduct the census. Specific activities include providing overall direction and coordination of census planning, design, collection, processing, and dissemination operations. In

FY 2011, the focus will be on developing a design plan, a list of key activities, and an associated time schedule covering census content, collection, and initial processing operations.

Content Determination and Design (\$41,087,000 BA/Obligations). Activities include a review of census program components and content, including the Survey of Business Owners and other census-related surveys, with business and government analysts, data providers, and other data users, as well as the design and printing of more than 550 industry specific report forms. In FY 2011 we will develop the 2012 Economic Census content in close cooperation with industry and government analysts, respondents, and other key data users. We will develop a system making it possible for companies to report using a variety of techniques, including electronic formats.

Mail List Development and Mailout (\$0 BA/Obligations). Activities include assembling and preparing the census mail list for over 28 million business locations. Specific activities include computer specifications, procurements and processing of administrative records, programming activities, and labeling and assembly of mail packages. Postage costs are included in this line item. No funds are allocated to this activity in FY 2011.

Collection and Processing (\$50,514,000 BA/Obligations). Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center. Activities include check-in of forms, data capture, customer support associated with handling incoming telephone calls and correspondence, re-mailing of forms and telephone follow-ups of delinquent reporters or businesses, computer edits of reported data, and the correction of erroneous and/or inconsistent data. This line item also includes the development, testing, and maintenance of processing systems and computer programs that support data collection and processing, including an electronic reporting infrastructure to support the electronic reporting option offered to over 4 million businesses. In FY 2011, activities will focus on the design of overall processing systems and related computer programs needed for data collection and forms processing. We also will begin procuring the necessary hardware and equipment needed to support 2012 census processing activities in the National Processing Center.

Publication and Dissemination (\$12,474,000 BA/Obligations). 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 2011, the resources associated with this line item decrease significantly, reflecting the completion of the 2007 Economic Census production dissemination and the shift to the initial design of the 2012 Economic Census products.

Schedule of Key Milestones:

For FY 2011

- Release of data from the 2007 Survey of Business Owners.
- Completion of special topics, subject series, and product lines reports across the various economic sectors from the 2007 Economic Census.
- Complete general census content for the 2012 Economic Census.

For FY 2012

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

Benefits:

Business enterprises, trade associations, banks, investors, economic development agencies, research groups, educational institutions, and unions use data from the census for the purpose of planning expansion programs, selecting locations for new establishments, forecasting sales trends, determining market potential, forecasting sales and advertising performance, and performing other analyses. For example, the data are used to decide where to locate a plant, where to build a shopping center, or figure out what the market demand is for a product. In forecasting and planning, economic census results are the primary source of information about the changing structure of the U.S. economy. The census identifies industries and geographic areas that are experiencing rapid growth, as well as those that are declining. The information is also used to revise the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and to update the Business Register.

Outcomes:

Support the economic foundations of the United States by producing benchmark measures of the economy. This will be accomplished by providing more than 1,700 census products delivered in electronic media supported by metadata and support tools that let users access information across subject-related topics. Products will profile industries, geographic areas, and specific subjects. Specific products for FY 2011 include:

- Complete collection of requirements for electronic reporting.
- Complete development of North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) for manufacturing, wholesale, and retail.
- Complete migration of processing systems to updated technology in preparation for the Economic Census.

Performance Goals: This program supports DOC general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports the first Census Bureau goal to “provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.”

Performance Measures:

Measure: This supports the Census Bureau’s performance measure 1B to “complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates.”

Measure 1B							
APP Page: CEN-13		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Decrease	1) Complete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2009. 2) Complete Geographic Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by August 2010. 3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2012 Economic Census.	1) Finalize report form content for 2012 Economic Census core programs. 2) Complete forms design for 60% of the 2012 Economic Census core program’s report forms.	1) Complete commercial printing of the 2012 Economic Census report forms by September 2012. 2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2012.	1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2012 Economic Census by December 31, 2012. 2) Achieve 5 percent more electronic responses compared to the 2007 Economic Census.	1) Begin tabulation and macrodata 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 February 2014. 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.

Measure 1B (Continued):							
APP Page: CEN-13		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	Without Decrease	<p>1) Complete Industry Series releases for 100% of the NAICS industries covered by December 2009.</p> <p>2) Complete Geographic Series releases for 100% of the areas covered by August 2010.</p> <p>3) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2012 Economic Census.</p>	<p>1) Finalize report form content for 2012 Economic Census core programs.</p> <p>2) Complete forms design for 40% of the 2012 Economic Census core program's report forms.</p>	<p>1) Complete commercial printing of the 2012 Economic Census report forms by September 2012.</p> <p>2) Complete mailing and processing of the classification forms in preparation for the Economic Census mailing by September 30, 2012.</p>	<p>1) Complete the mailout of questionnaires for the 2012 Economic Census by December 31, 2012.</p> <p>2) Achieve 5 percent more electronic responses compared to the 2007 Economic Census.</p>	<p>1) Begin tabulation and macrodata analysis for the 2012 Economic Census by October 31, 2013.</p> <p>2) Achieve an 86% unit response rate for the 2012 Economic Census.</p> <p>3) Release the 2012 Economic Census Advance Report in February 2014.</p> <p>4) Complete Industry Series releases for 70% of the NAICS industries covered by August 2014</p>	<p>1) 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>

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

Activity: Economic statistics programs
 Subactivity: Economic census

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathematical Statistician	12	15	\$75,108	\$1,126,620
Survey Statistician	11	14	62,467	874,538
Survey Statistician	9	13	51,630	671,190
Survey Statistician	7	8	42,209	337,672
Statistical Assistant	7	4	42,209	168,836
Statistical Assistant	5	3	34,075	102,225
Subtotal		57		3,281,081
Less lapse		(14)		(820,270)
Total full-time permanent 2011 payraise		43		2,460,811
				34,451
Total				2,495,262
Personnel Data				
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:				
Full-time permanent		43		
Other than full-time permanent		2		
Total		45		
Authorized Positions:				
Full-time permanent		57		
Other than full-time permanent		4		
Total		61		

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs		2011
Subactivity: Economic census		Estimate
Object Class		
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$2,495
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	45
11.5	Other personnel compensation	394
11.8	Special personnel services payments	
11.9	Total personnel compensation	2,934
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,142
13	Benefits for former personnel	(15)
21	Travel and transportation of persons	39
22	Transportation of things	(6)
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	2,373
24	Printing and reproduction	(119)
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	(10,299)
25.2	Other services	(1,496)
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	(202)
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	132
25.5	Research and development contracts	204
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	4,282
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	23
26	Supplies and materials	171
31	Equipment	237
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	(600)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	8	\$1,542	7	\$983	7	\$1,000	7	\$975	0	(\$25)
	11	1,488	5	\$983	5	1,000	5	\$975	0	(25)
Content determination and design	0	0	29	3,379	29	3,442	16	1,784	(13)	(1,658)
	0	0	28	3,568	28	3,442	13	1,784	(15)	(1,658)
Mail list development and mailout	2	301	16	2,310	16	2,346	12	1,785	(4)	(561)
	2	293	14	2,310	14	2,346	10	1,785	(4)	(561)
Collection and processing	27	4,882	13	1,581	13	1,637	27	3,388	14	1,751
	38	4,940	12	1,581	12	1,637	26	3,388	14	1,751
Publication and dissemination	7	2,058	0	0	0	0	2	242	2	242
	9	1,864	0	0	0	0	2	242	2	242
Total	44	8,783	65	8,253	65	8,425	64	8,174	(1)	(251)
	60	8,585	59	8,442	59	8,425	56	8,174	(3)	(251)
Adjustments to Obligations:										
Recoveries		(28)								
Unobligated balance, start of year		266		(189)						
Funding deferred to FY 2011										
Unobligated balance, expiring		(33)								
Unobligated balance, end of year		(7)								
Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:										
Unobligated Balance, Rescission										
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	44	8,783	65	8,253	65	8,425	64	8,174	(1)	(251)
Pos.										

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

Exhibit 12

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Census of governments

Goal statement

The goals of the census of governments are to identify the scope and nature of the nation's state and local government sector; provide authoritative benchmark figures in the areas of public finance and public employment; classify local government organization, powers and activities; and measure federal, state, and local fiscal relationships. The census of governments – a part of the nation's economic census programs – is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of state and local governments. The census of governments supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

Overview

Title 13 U.S.C. §161 requires the census of governments every five years. The 2012 Census of Governments universe will include more than 90,000 independent local governments and many thousands more subordinate agencies. This complex and ever-changing state and local government universe is a major economic force, totaling about 12 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and nearly 15 percent of the U.S. workforce.

The census of governments represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy. It provides essential information to the Congress and federal agencies, such as the Departments of Education, Justice, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, for planning and evaluating programs involving intergovernmental relationships. The census contributes an important element for constructing composite national economic measures, such as the GDP quantifying economic output, the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output tables that measure market sectors, and the Federal Reserve Board's flow of funds that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy. The census of governments' findings supply vital analytical tools for a wide variety of data users. Among the most prominent data users are state and local government officials, educational organizations, criminal justice organizations, public interest groups, private industry, economic research agencies, and the media. These groups use the information to compare financing, employment levels, employee pay, and operations among specific governments; develop relative measures of revenue extraction -- especially taxation -- and the cost for delivery of services among geographic areas; research market opportunities for sales to governments; analyze the relative advantages and risks of owning government securities;

develop economic research looking at the relationship of government to the rest of society; and describe the nature, scale, and trend of governmental activities in the United States.

Unit Cost Information:

Three censuses of the U.S. economy are conducted once every five years, collecting data for years ending in “2” and “7.” The Census Bureau conducts two of the censuses while one is conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The Census of Governments, as the Economic and Agriculture Censuses, is a cyclical program. The Census of Governments encompasses three related segments – Organization, Employment, and Finance. These three data programs collect most of the economic data from state and local governments in FYs 2012 and 2013 and disseminate the results beginning in FY 2014. The changing activities associated with these cyclical programs complicate the designation of appropriate unit costs measures. That is, the total number of variables collected and processed may be a meaningful unit cost for the data collection year, but would be meaningless for all the other years of the cycle. Similarly, total numbers of cells published may be appropriate for years in which information is released, but would not be relevant for other years of the cycle. Consequently, a unit cost measure was selected that highlighted the relative total cycle costs of estimating GDP in the three censuses of the economy.

These censuses provide the BEA with the detailed source data needed for the National Accounts, and they serve as benchmarks for composite measures of current economic activity. GDP is the single most important such measure, with these censuses together accounting for 97% of economic activity. The Census Bureau calculated the cost of estimating a percentage share of GDP over the total cycle of each census for comparisons over time. This measure focuses on one dimension, GDP coverage, and ignores other important census improvements, such as new inquiries, additional detail, new technology, and so on. Nonetheless, the cost of statistical programs should bear some relation to the overall size and importance of the economic sectors covered. The 2012 Census of Governments will cover sources for an estimated 12 percent of the 2012 U.S. GDP of \$13.8 trillion, at a cost of \$4.01 million for each percentage point measured.

2012 CENSUS COMPARISONS

Census	Percent of GDP Coverage	Total Cycle Costs ¹ (\$ Millions)	Cycle Cost in Millions of Dollars Per 1% GDP Share
Census of Governments	12%	\$48 (est)	\$4.01 million
Economic Census	84%	\$643 (est)	\$7.66 million
Census of Agriculture ²	1%	\$180 (est)	\$180.00 million

¹Cycle costs for the Census of Governments is the total enacted for FY 2010 and the estimates for FY 2011 through FY 2014. Cycle costs for the Economic Census is the total enacted for FY 2010 and the estimates for FY 2010 through FY 2015.

² The Census of Agriculture cost covers the estimate for FY 2010 and is funded and conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Decrease for FY 2011
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Exhibit 13

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Census of governments

		<u>2011 Base</u>		<u>2011 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Census of governments	Pos./BA	65	\$8,425	64	\$8,174	(1)	(\$251)
	FTE/Obl.	59	8,425	56	8,174	(3)	(\$251)

Census of governments (-1 permanent positions; -3 FTE; -\$251,000). Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 is the second year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments. The 2012 Census of Governments consists of three phases: government organization, public employment, and government finances. Fiscal Year 2011 funding is requested primarily for activities related to vital planning, scheduling, and organizing required for such a large-scale operation. The implementation of the Government Organization Phase, including initial data collection, begins in FY 2011. Key objectives of the FY 2011 work are to ensure that the 2012 Census of Governments fully covers the dynamic state and local government sector and research to identify operational areas where changes in content and data collection methodology are required for all three phases of the census.

Statement of Need:

The complex and ever-changing state and local government universe is a major economic force, totaling about 12 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and nearly 15 percent of the civilian labor force population (including federal employees). The Census of Governments represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy. It provides essential information to the Congress and federal agencies, such as the Departments of Education, Justice, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, for planning and evaluating programs involving intergovernmental relationships. The census contributes an important element for constructing composite national economic measures, such as the GDP quantifying economic output, the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output tables that measure market sectors, and the Federal Reserve Board's (FRB) flow of funds that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy. These state and local government economic statistics make possible important benchmarking and comparative analyses of state and local governments. Many different groups of analysts—including, most

prominently, the state and local governments themselves, public interest groups, the academic community, and the policy research community—make extensive use of the data in these ways.

FY 2011 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Direction (\$975,000 BA/Obligations). Direction includes overall planning, design and organizing activities for content determination, universe development, collection, processing, and dissemination operations. Based on the project management plan developed for FY 2011, we will begin to track and monitor all key activities, associated time schedules, and resources involved in the census.

Content Determination/Design (\$1,784,000 BA/Obligations). Activities include the review and assessment of the data content for each component survey/program and the coordination of these data needs with data providers and data users. In FY 2011 we will complete all outreach activities with state and local government officials and data users regarding program content; finalize survey design options, design and testing of paper and electronic collection instruments, complete the design and development for form types, and submit forms clearance packages to the Office of Management and Budget for approval.

Mail List Development and Mail-out (\$1,785,000 BA/Obligations). The primary focus of activity for FY 2011 will include preparation and maintenance of the master directory file of state and local government units and agencies/institutions. This is necessary to establish the universe for each phase of the Census of Governments and maintain information essential for conducting sample surveys that are to be supported by the census results. The government directory information is the public sector counterpart to the private sector Business Register. FY 2011 work includes all preparation for, and mail out of, the pre-list survey used to identify all local governments in each county area of the nation. This is a canvass of county government officials scheduled for March 2011. We will continue ongoing legal and register research, searching for appropriate secondary sources, both print and electronic; discussions with state experts; and beginning the review, update, and redesign of the Governments Integrated Directory, the system used to develop and produce state and local government organization data. Finally, for the Employment Phase, we will initiate work on all state specific collection instruments, used to canvass all the state government agencies in 45 states, 11 large local governments, and all or selected school districts in four states.

Collection and Processing (\$3,388,000 BA/Obligations). This activity includes all data collection and processing operations for each of the Census of Governments surveys and programs, covering more than 90,000 state and local governments. These include traditional mail canvass survey operations, field and office enumeration and compilation activities, and expanded electronic data collection options. In FY 2011, we will collect and process pre-list survey information for 3,100 county or county-equivalent areas. Other activities include the review and redesign of the software processing systems used for data entry, collection, processing, review, and analysis. For individualized joint data collection programs with states, we will renegotiate terms of format, content, and delivery.

Publication and Dissemination (\$242,000 BA/Obligations). This activity includes all operations related to the final review of data for public release, tabulation, and publication (electronic and print copy) of census findings and dissemination of information to data users. Activities during FY 2011 will include developing options for electronic dissemination and limited printing, and coordinating that aspect of the Census of Governments with the general planning, data collection, and processing.

Schedule of Key Milestones:

FY 2011

The Census of Governments will:

- Complete a comprehensive review of program components and content with data users and providers;
- Review and overhaul all processing systems for data entry, review, correction, and analysis;
- Continue to amass information on the quality and availability of secondary sources, and determine how to get that information into the processing systems (this work covers federal, state, private, and public interest group sources);
- Initiate the joint data collection process by assessing all current agreements and renegotiating the format, content, and delivery dates, as necessary and appropriate, with state agencies (each agreement requires separate negotiation); and
- Continue to develop the universe by conducting legal research concerning new or reorganized governments, discussing state and local government structure with state experts, and listing development.

Benefits:

The Census of Governments provides economic information used to develop the state and local government portion of the GDP, about 12 percent of the total. This census covers more than 90,000 state and local government units and sub-agencies and collects data on more than 18 million state and local government employees, nearly 15 percent of the U.S. workforce. Detailed information on nearly \$2.5 trillion in public retirement system assets, one of the largest pools of funding for market investments, is collected, disseminated, and published.

Outcomes:

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

- Finalize form content for the 2012 Census of Governments.
- Finalize forms design for the 2012 Census of Governments.

Performance Measures:

Performance Goals: This program supports DOC general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports the first Census Bureau goal to “provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.”

Measure: This supports the Census Bureau’s performance measure 1B to “complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates.”

Measure 1B (Targets are the same for both since the funding level is decreasing.)							
APP Page: CEN-13		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase	1) Complete a comprehensive evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2007 Census of Governments. 2) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2012 Census of Governments.	1) Finalize report form content for the 2012 Census of Governments. 2) Complete forms design for the 2012 Census of Governments.	1) Mail Census of Governments Organization Phase directory survey forms by November 2011. 2) Mail Census of Governments Employment Phase surveys forms by March 2012.	1) Complete Census of Governments Finance phase mailout 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 phase of Employment of Major Local governments to the Internet by May 2014.	1) Complete a comprehensive evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2012 Census of Governments. 2) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2017 Census of Governments.

Measure 1B (Targets are the same for both since the funding level is decreasing.) - Continued							
	Without Increase	1) Complete a comprehensive evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2007 Census of Governments. 2) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the 2012 Census of Governments.	1) Finalize report form content for the 2012 Census of Governments. 2) Complete forms design for the 2012 Census of Governments.	1) Mail Census of Governments Organization Phase directory survey forms by November 2011. 2) Mail Census of Governments Employment Phase surveys forms by March 2012.	1) Complete Census of Governments Finance phase mailout 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 phase of Employment of Major Local governments to the Internet by May 2014.	1) Complete a comprehensive evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2012 Census of Governments .2) Prepare a detailed project plan for all phases of the of the 2012 Census of Governments .

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau

Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE PERSONNEL DETAIL

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Census of governments

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Statistical Assistant	7	(1)	46,431	(46,431)
Subtotal		(1)		(46,431)
Total full-time permanent		(1)		(46,431)
<u>Personnel Data</u>				
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:				
Full-time permanent		(1)		
Other than full-time permanent		(2)		
Total		(3)		
Authorized Positions:				
Full-time permanent		(1)		
Other than full-time permanent		(3)		
Total		(4)		

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau

Periodic Censuses and Programs
PROGRAM CHANGE DETAIL BY OBJECT CLASS
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity: Economic statistics programs		2011
Subactivity: Census of governments		Estimate
Object Class		
11	Personnel compensation	
11.1	Full-time permanent	(\$46)
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	(135)
11.5	Other personnel compensation	27
11.8	Special personnel services payments	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	(154)
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	(58)
13	Benefits for former personnel	(2)
21	Travel and transportation of persons	49
22	Transportation of things	(1)
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0
23.3	Commun., util., misc. charges	96
24	Printing and reproduction	54
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	(342)
25.2	Other services	(41)
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	61
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	1
25.5	Research and development contracts	0
25.6	Medical care	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	2
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	2
26	Supplies and materials	89
31	Equipment	(7)
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	(251)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Intercensal demographic estimates									
Pos./BA	40	\$10,162	63	\$10,357	63	\$10,552	63	\$10,552	0
FTE/Obl.	57	10,296	62	\$10,401	62	10,552	62	\$10,552	0
Total	40	10,162	63	10,357	63	10,552	63	10,552	0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(34)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(43)		(44)					
Funding deferred to FY 2011		(99)							
Unobligated balance, expiring		44							
Unobligated balance, end of year		(2)							
Refund									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Unobligated Balance, Rescission									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	40	10,162	63	10,357	63	10,552	63	10,552	0
Pos.	40	10,162	63	10,357	63	10,552	63	10,552	0

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs

Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

Goal Statement

The intercensal demographic estimates program assists elected officials and government program managers in allocating hundreds of billions of dollars each year by giving them updated estimates of the United States population for the country, states, counties, cities, and townships. Through this legislatively required program, policymakers and program managers are able to better understand their population's size, as well as its basic characteristics like age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin; 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 program supports the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

Overview

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

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

These estimates of the geographic distribution of the population are also used for decisions about state and local government services, planning utility services, redefining metropolitan areas, and

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

The Census Bureau is responsible for developing and implementing the technical methods that produce the estimates. Recent experience in the acquisition, processing, and integration of the various administrative and survey data related to international migration have led to improvements in the accuracy and reliability of the national population estimates. To produce the sub-national estimates, population-modeling techniques are applied to a wide variety of administrative data, which must be processed and integrated. The results are sent to representatives of each state for their review and comment. This cooperative and collaborative process is essential in making the population estimates a reliable and useful indicator of how the United States changes between censuses.

Intercensal Demographic Estimates FY 2011 Unit Cost Measures:

Intercensal Estimate Products	Units	Cost	Unit Cost
Annual National Population Estimates	137,764	\$890,485	\$6.46/unit
Monthly National Population Estimates	150,288	\$689,066	\$4.58/unit
Annual State Population Estimates	5,982,504	\$1,215,583	\$0.20/unit
Monthly State Population Estimates	6,526,368	\$243,823	\$0.04/unit
Annual County Population Estimates	368,451,864	\$2,188,521	\$0.01/unit
Annual Sub-County Population Estimates	429,000	\$1,459,407	\$3.40/unit
Annual State and County Housing Estimates	35,112	\$729,114	\$20.77/unit

Notes:

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

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
2010 Decennial census program									
Pos./BA	3,141	\$3,688,989	6,263	\$6,751,126	6,262	\$6,722,681	3,728	\$739,195	(2,534) (\$5,983,486)
FTE/Obl.	21,309	2,868,728	105,485	7,639,043	87,449	6,754,681	5,734	771,195	(81,715) (5,983,486)
Total	3,141	3,688,989	6,263	6,751,126	6,262	6,722,681	3,728	739,195	(2,534) (5,983,486)
FTE/Obl.	21,309	2,868,728	105,485	7,639,043	87,449	6,754,681	5,734	771,195	(81,715) (5,983,486)
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(13,632)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(85,902)		(919,917)					
Funding deferred to FY 2011						(32,000)		(32,000)	
Unobligated balance, expiring		(69)							
Unobligated balance, end of year		919,917		32,000					
Refund		(53)							
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Unobligated Balance, Rescission									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation									
Pos.	3,141	3,688,989	6,263	6,751,126	6,262	6,722,681	3,728	739,195	(2,534) (5,983,486)

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs

Subactivity: 2010 Decennial Census Program

Goal Statement

The decennial census has been conducted since the birth of the nation. It provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The Census Bureau provides to each state the data necessary to determine congressional, state, and local legislative boundaries. The provision of these data is mandated in the U.S. Constitution and Title 13 of the U.S. Code. This program supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

The decennial census provides comprehensive and useful demographic information about all people living in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the associated Island Areas. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. Over \$400 billion in Federal funding is allocated annually using information from the decennial census, such as from the 2010 Census, the American Community Survey, and the Population Estimates Program.

Overview

In response to the lessons of Census 2000 and in striving to better meet the nation’s ever-expanding needs for social, demographic, and geographic information, the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau developed a multiyear effort to completely modernize and reengineer the 2010 Decennial Census Program. This reengineering effort had four major goals:

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

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

American Community Survey (ACS)	The Census Bureau is collecting and tabulating long-form (detailed characteristics) data every year throughout the decade using a large household survey. These data previously were only collected and published once a decade as part of the decennial census.
Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Enhancement Program (MTEP)	With the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program, the Census Bureau worked with the private and public sectors to modernize and enhance the capabilities of the nation's road map. Important objectives of the enhancement program included realigning the TIGER map in order to take advantage of global positioning system (GPS) capabilities, modernizing the processing system, and expanding geographic partnerships.
2010 Census	In FY 2011, the Census Bureau begins to deliver the results of the multiyear program (that began in FY 2002) of integrated planning, development, and testing to completely restructure the management and conduct of the effort to count the population. The 2010 Census will meet its constitutional mandate and deliver apportionment data to the President of the United States. In addition, the Census Bureau will disseminate census data below the state-level, for use in redistricting, distribution of Federal funds, and other purposes.

These components and their interdependencies are further described below.

The Fundamental Components of the Reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program

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 American Community Survey (ACS).

The ACS, sent monthly to a small percentage of the population, collects detailed information on the characteristics of population and housing on an ongoing basis. These data previously were collected only in census years in conjunction with the decennial census. After years of development and testing, the Census Bureau implemented the ACS nationwide in 2005. The ACS will allow Federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, rather than on data collected nine or more years ago. The Census Bureau will continue to refine the process and ensure that it is in place to produce tract-level data (in general, areas with populations between 1,500 - 8,000) similar to the Census 2000 long-form (detailed characteristics) data, in conjunction with the 2010 Census short-form (basic characteristics) data. The Census Bureau releases the estimates from the ACS program each year, based on the previous year's data collection.

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

MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program (MTEP)

With the completion in 2008 of the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project, an updated and enhanced TIGER database with positionally accurate information now will allow the Census Bureau to maintain a more complete and accurate inventory and location of addresses and features. In addition, it will greatly expand the Census Bureau's ability to improve the accuracy and completeness of the statistical and geographic information provided to data users. An updated TIGER database also will enhance data users' ability to use and further process ACS and 2010 Census data using their own geographic information systems. In FY 2011, we will continue our Community Address Update System program of updating addresses in areas where existing Master Address File processes are insufficient.

2010 Census Planning, Development, Testing and Implementation

A sustained, multi-year integrated program for planning, testing, and developing the constitutionally mandated enumeration in 2010 has been the third key component of the reengineering effort. This effort encompassed mailout/mailback tests in 2003 and 2005, major field tests under census-like conditions in 2004 and 2006, a test of a bilingual questionnaire in 2007, and an (abbreviated) dress rehearsal in 2008. Improvements developed this decade include:

- Mailing a second replacement questionnaire to households that do not respond to the initial mailout. Research by the program has shown a second mailing to have significant capability for increasing mail response rates, thus lowering field follow-up workloads and costs;
- Increasing data quality for all population groups through improved questionnaire wording and instructions, especially when collecting data about race and Hispanic origin;
- Increasing within-household coverage for all groups and areas through improved questionnaire wording and instructions regarding residence rules;
- Implementing methodological improvements the Census Bureau has developed to collect data for persons who live in group quarters; and
- Developing GPS-equipped handheld computers for collecting Address Canvassing data, including GPS locations for every housing unit and updated map features.

To do these things successfully, procedures needed to be fully tested under census-like conditions and refined well in advance of Census Day, April 1, 2010. This required a sustained, multiyear effort of integrated planning, development, testing, revising, and retesting of all the many procedures needed to complete a successful census. Without those efforts (completed between 2002 and 2008), the nation would have been left with a 2010 Census that improves data timeliness and relevance (as a result of

implementing the ACS) and geographic accuracy (as a result of the completed MTEP efforts), but with no improvement in coverage accuracy.

After factoring in appropriations for FY 2002 through FY 2009, the President’s Budget request for FY 2010, and ongoing programmatic enhancements or changes due to new requirements, the estimated life cycle cost for the 2010 Decennial Census Program now stands at \$14.5 billion (in nominal dollars). The life cycle estimate has been revised to reflect the funding provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (funds appropriated in FY 2009).

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

Life Cycle Decennial Census Program Costs 1970-2010
(constant 2010 dollars¹)

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 (estimated)
Cost in Constant 2010 Dollars (billions of dollars) ¹	\$1.0	\$2.6	\$4.1	\$8.2	\$14.8
Percentage Increase in Cost Compared to Previous Census	--	160.0%	57.7%	100.0%	80.5%
Housing Units ² (millions)	69.5	89.5	103.5	117.5	133.8
Cost Per Housing Unit (dollars)	\$14.39	\$29.05	\$39.61	\$69.79	\$110.61
Percentage Increase in Unit Cost Compared to Previous Census	--	101.9%	36.4%	76.2%	58.5%

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

²Includes Puerto Rico and Island Areas (as do costs).

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

providing information to the government. Adding to these difficulties is increased immigration and its diversity of languages and cultures, which creates challenges in maintaining a wholly inclusive census. Factors such as these lead to an expectation for increased costs for the 2010 Census over the 2000 Census, regardless of the design.

However, while achieving the significant benefits to the nation from the annual release of long-form data by the ACS and the improvements to the MAF/TIGER databases, the table shows that the reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program still will be less costly than historical trends would project. This pattern also holds when comparing unit costs. For example, the average percentage increase in unit cost for the three previous census cycles was 71.5%. If applied to the unit cost for Census 2000, this straight-line projection would produce an estimated unit cost for the 2010 Census cycle of \$119.67 per housing unit, and thus an estimated total cost of \$16.0 billion, compared to our plan of \$110.61 per housing unit and a total of \$14.8 billion.

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Decrease for FY 2011
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

		<u>2011 Base</u>		<u>2011 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2010							
Decennial	Pos./BA	6,262	\$6,722,681	3,728	\$739,195	(2,534)	(\$5,983,486)
Census							
Program	FTE/Obl.	87,449	6,754,681	5,734	771,195	(81,715)	(5,983,486)

Introduction

2010 Decennial Census Program (-2,534 permanent positions; -81,715 FTE; -\$5,983,486,000).

The request for FY 2011 will be used to conduct the 2010 Decennial Census Program. Those efforts are built on experience and lessons learned from prior censuses, eight years of research and testing for the 2010 Census, a decade of research for the American Community Survey (ACS), and more than two decades of experience in building, maintaining, and improving our geographic reference files. The focus of activities will include data dissemination, evaluation, and close-out of field operations and facilities. A more detailed discussion of the 2010 Decennial Census Program purpose and goals can be found in Exhibit 12.

Statement of Need:

In order to meet the Nation's ever-expanding needs for social, demographic, and geographic information, the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau developed a multiyear effort to reengineer the 2010 Decennial Census Program. The reengineered effort consists of three highly integrated components: ACS, MAF/TIGER (Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing database) Enhancement Program (MTEP), and the 2010 Census.

FY 2011 will be the seventh year of data collection for the American Community Survey.

- After more than a decade of research and testing, the ACS began nationwide data collection during the second quarter of FY 2005 at its full housing unit sample size. Data collection began for the complete sample, including Group Quarters, for the first time in the second quarter of FY 2006. Fiscal Year 2011 will be the seventh year of ACS nationwide data collection.
- Ongoing support for the ACS will allow the Census Bureau to continue publishing detailed demographic, social, economic, and housing data every year for all geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more. Additionally, the Census Bureau will continue to publish estimates of annual change by releasing in FY 2011 data comparing the 2009 ACS to the 2010 ACS.
- Beginning with data collected in 2007 and released in 2008 and every year thereafter, three consecutive calendar years of data are combined to make multiyear estimates for all geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or more.
- Beginning with data collected in 2009 and released in 2010 and every year thereafter, five consecutive calendar years of data are combined to make multiyear estimates for all geographic areas down to the census tracts (small statistical subdivisions of counties or county equivalents) and block groups. In 2011, the Census Bureau will release ACS five-year estimates based on combining data from January 2006 through December 2010.
- Starting in FY11, the Census Bureau will begin to improve the reliability of the ACS estimates at the tract level by increasing the sample to 3.5 million addresses (approximately 2.5 percent of the population) and by conducting 100 percent follow-up for all sampled addresses in Remote Alaska and small American Indian, Alaska Native, and Hawaiian Homeland areas. In addition, a series of data quality improvements will begin in an attempt to further reduce survey error including annual field interviewer training and observation, additional efforts to improve response rates for telephone data collection, conducting enhanced review of multiyear estimates, and expanding research and evaluation activities.

The MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program will continue address updates in FY 2011 supporting follow-up operations for the 2010 decennial census.

- The Census Bureau will continue field data collection for the Community Address Updating System (CAUS) in FY 2011.

In FY 2011, the 2010 Census will meet its constitutional mandate and deliver apportionment data to the President of the United States.

- The 2010 Census efforts in FY 2011 center on:
 - Completing field work for the Census Coverage Measurement Program;
 - Compiling and delivering state-level population counts for apportionment to the President by December 31, 2010;
 - Processing, tabulating, and disseminating census data below the state-level, for use in redistricting efforts (by March 31, 2011), distribution of Federal funds, and other purposes;
 - Closing remaining Local Census Offices and paper data capture centers;
 - Conducting extensive evaluations and documentation of the 2010 Census operations and systems performance;
 - Responding to concerns from state, local, and tribal governments regarding the accuracy of the census counts; and
 - Supporting early efforts for 2020 Census planning.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

Schedule of Key Milestones:

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

The Census Bureau continues to collect data from all counties throughout the U.S. (including the fifty states, District of Columbia, and all municipios in Puerto Rico). The ACS continues to be the only Census Bureau population-based survey that collects information in many of these counties. Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 was the first year with full implementation of the household sample for the ACS—the ACS was in every county nationwide. In FY 2006, funds were appropriated to continue the fully implemented household sample and to implement the Group Quarters and Methods Panel elements of the ACS. In FY 2007 through FY 2009, all ACS activities were fully funded with the exception of the Methods Panel in FY 2008. Fiscal Year 2010 funds continued the full implementation of the ACS, eliminating the need for a long form in the 2010 Census and providing necessary data every year instead of once a decade as in the past.

Fiscal Year 2011 funds will continue the full implementation of the ACS, including the start of a process to increase the sample from 2.9 million to 3.5 million housing units (approximately 2.5 percent of the population) to improve the reliability of the ACS estimates at the tract level. Additionally, 100 percent follow-up for all sampled addresses in Remote Alaska and small American Indian, Alaska Native, and Hawaiian Homeland areas will be conducted to improve the reliability of estimates for these areas and population groups. An investment to improve the reliability of ACS data at the tract level will lead to more equitable allocation of Federal funds across all communities and population subgroups and will improve the ability of users to detect change from year to year. FY 2011 funds will also begin a series of annual data quality improvements.

The following tables present the FY 2011 request by budget category and by object class.

American Community Survey (1,359 permanent positions; 2,505 FTE; \$247,924,000):

American Community Survey by Budget Category – FY 2011			
(obligations in thousands)			
Budget Category	Base	Program Change	Total
<i>Initial Mail Collection</i>	\$38,670	\$11,626	\$50,296
<i>Telephone Nonresponse Follow-Up</i>	19,960	5,683	25,643
<i>Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-Up</i>	79,988	20,603	100,591
<i>Puerto Rico</i>	3,524	61	3,585
<i>Group Quarters Data Collection</i>	15,304	1,985	17,289
<i>IT Infrastructure</i>	5,429	1,030	6,459
<i>Data Processing, Weighting, and Review</i>	14,817	3,115	17,932
<i>Data Dissemination</i>	8,425	0	8,425
<i>Partnership and Outreach</i>	2,365	0	2,365
<i>Project Management</i>	3,693	76	3,769
<i>Methods Panel</i>	11,570	0	11,570
<i>Total</i>	203,745	44,179	247,924

American Community Survey by Object Class – FY 2011
(obligations in thousands)

Object Class	Base	Program Change	Total
<i>Full Time Permanent</i>	\$67,024	\$12,426	\$79,450
<i>Other Than Full Time Permanent</i>	35,489	7,591	43,080
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	2,726	538	3,264
<i>Total Personnel Compensation</i>	105,239	20,555	125,794
<i>Personnel Benefits</i>	26,742	4,195	30,937
<i>Benefits for Former Personnel</i>	327	63	390
<i>Travel</i>	15,411	8,230	23,641
<i>Transportation of Things</i>	1,445	64	1,509
<i>Rental Payments to GSA</i>	8,413	0	8,413
<i>Rental Payments to Others</i>	0	0	0
<i>Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous</i>	12,009	1,815	13,824
<i>Printing and Reproduction</i>	1,568	1,560	3,128
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	7,785	644	8,429
<i>Other Services</i>	4,074	592	4,666
<i>Purchase of Goods from Government Accounts</i>	7,587	3,051	10,638
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</i>	2,575	624	3,199
<i>Research and Development Contracts</i>	2,511	0	2,511
<i>Medical Care</i>	0	0	0
<i>Operation & Maintenance of Equipment</i>	4,451	917	5,368
<i>Subsistence and Support of Persons</i>	257	28	285
<i>Supplies</i>	1,191	234	1,425
<i>Equipment</i>	2,160	1,607	3,767
<i>Total</i>	203,745	44,179	247,924

FY 2011 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Initial Mail Collection (\$50,296,000 BA/Obligations):

This activity covers printing, mailing (initial and second), postage, and data capture for a multiple mail approach to over 3.4 million mailable addresses across every county in the U.S. To maximize response to mail collection, the mailing operation includes a pre-notice letter, the questionnaire, a reminder postcard, and a second questionnaire if required. It is estimated that a second mailing will be required for approximately 75 percent of the addresses. Approximately 50 percent of addresses will respond by mail. Those questionnaires will be checked-in and the data captured. In addition, this activity includes telephone follow-up for responding addresses whose questionnaires are not complete. About one-third (over 560,000 questionnaires annually) of the responding addresses will require our telephone Failed Edit Follow-up (FEFU) operation to improve quality of responses. A Telephone Questionnaire Assistance (TQA) Program will be maintained. Both operations are staffed by trained telephone interviewers, many of whom are bilingual. Languages spoken by these interviewers include English, Spanish, Russian, German, Italian, Chinese, Korean, French and Vietnamese. In addition, interviewers who speak a number of other languages, such as Amharic, Arabic, Farsi, Hindi, Japanese, Navajo, Portuguese, Romanian, Swahili, Tagalog, Thai, Tigrinya, and Tohono O’Odahan, are on staff to provide assistance. Responses to questions on place of birth, race, work, industry, occupation, field of degree, and migration will be coded. The data capture system will be maintained for the survey. All activities are completed from the Census Bureau’s National Processing Center using well-trained, permanent staff. Costs include personnel, printing, postage, maintaining a data capture system, and continuing the use of the automated data collection instruments for the TQA and FEFU operations.

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

Unit Cost Estimates

Initial Mail Collection:
\$50,296,000/3,215,000
households=\$15.64/household

Telephone Nonresponse Follow-up:
(unit cost per household that fails to respond)
\$25,643,000/1,282,000
households=\$20.00/household

Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-up:
(unit cost per household that needs a personal visit)
\$100,591,000/637,000
households=\$157.91/household

Group Quarters:
(unit cost per personal interview conducted)
\$17,289,000/195,000
Interviews=\$88.66/interview

- The Census Bureau quickly reviews all mail returns for completeness and improves data quality by telephoning households missing needed information to explain the importance of the data and help the respondents complete the missing items.
- An increase of approximately \$11.6 million is requested to expand the mailout sample from 2.75 million to 3.4 million housing units to reach approximately 2.5 percent of the population and to improve data quality activities, including covering the additional postage and printing costs stemming from the 2008 implementation of improved content that led to an increase in the length of the questionnaire. Mailout to the expanded sample will start with the January 2011 panel.

Telephone Nonresponse Follow-Up (\$25,643,000 BA/Obligations): The Census Bureau's three permanent telephone centers conduct a telephone non-response follow-up operation for approximately 1.4 million non-responding households for which telephone numbers can be identified. Costs of this operation include those associated with the personnel who conduct and supervise the operation, telephone charges, monitoring for quality purposes and maintenance, and maintenance of the telephone system and the automated data collection instrument.

- The Census Bureau maintains the high quality of data collection through continual improvement and quality control. ACS procedures require systematic monitoring of all telephone interviewers to ensure adherence to interviewing standards and policies. Interviewers are provided with feedback to ensure continuous improvement; they are retrained and assisted when problems are observed. A series of monthly instructional memoranda are provided to keep staff well trained. Refresher training is provided to all staff to ensure that quality remains high.
- Research continues to improve the acquisition of telephone numbers, which in turn, improves the production of call center operations. CATI is a less expensive mode of data collection than personal visit interviewing, and the Census Bureau continually works to keep the number of cases for this operation as high as possible in order to reduce the need for personal visits.
- Similar to language assistance provided by the TQA operation described above, the Census Bureau maintains a staff of CATI interviewers who are bilingual in many languages to accommodate households that speak a language other than English.
- An increase of approximately \$5.7 million is requested to support the expanded telephone nonresponse follow-up of households from 1.2 million to 1.4 million participants and to support additional efforts to improve response rates for telephone data collection. CATI sample expansion will begin in February 2011.

Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-Up (\$100,591,000 BA/Obligations): About 3,900 Field Representatives (FRs), spread across every county and tribal government area in the U. S., attempt to personally contact households at approximately 698,000 addresses annually that have failed to respond to the ACS by either mail or telephone. Costs include salaries for field and regional office staff, mileage and other travel expenses, and quality control. The FRs report to the Census Bureau's 12 permanent Regional Offices (ROs) and are supervised by experienced, permanent supervisory FRs.

- The Census Bureau continues to work to maintain the high quality of data collection through continual performance monitoring and improvement to ensure response rates remain high each month and across all ROs. This activity includes maintaining a quality reinterview program and conducting research to improve the procedures for CAPI operations. In addition to the sample expansion, the increase requested for FY 2011 supports conducting refresher training to cover survey procedures and concepts, as well as conducting observations of all interviewers to reinforce appropriate interviewing behaviors, improve performance, and correct problems as necessary. These activities are essential to maintaining and improving ACS data quality and reflect best practices.
- The requested increase also will fund personal nonresponse follow-up visits to all addresses in the sample for Remote Alaska and small American Indian, Alaska Native, and Hawaiian Homelands areas. This will improve the reliability of tract-level estimates for these areas and population groups.
- An increase of approximately \$20.6 million is requested to expand the workload for Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-up households from 552,000 to 698,000 to reach approximately 2.5 percent of the population, as well as improve data quality activities. The sample expansion will begin in March 2011.

Puerto Rico (\$3,585,000 BA/Obligations): This activity covers all activities for data collection for a sample of approximately 37,000 addresses per year, including printing and mailing to 30,000 mailable addresses across the 78 county-equivalent areas in Puerto Rico. Approximately 12,000 nonresponse follow-up interviews are conducted by telephone and approximately 15,000 personal visit nonresponse follow-up interviews are conducted by FRs. All interviewing and responses through the TQA System are provided in Spanish. The survey is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey to avoid confusion and improve response.

- The Puerto Rico Community Survey is the first Census Bureau demographic survey to be completed on a regular basis in Puerto Rico. This presents many challenges, such as maintaining an experienced interviewer workforce. However, this survey will continue to provide invaluable data on Puerto Rico every year between the decennial censuses.
- The Census Bureau maintains questionnaires and automated interview tools specific to the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Although the questionnaire for Puerto Rico is consistent with the questionnaire for the U. S., there are important differences, such as modifying response categories (e.g., “Born in Puerto Rico or the United States”). This requires modification of the paper questionnaire, the CATI instrument, the CAPI instrument, and all associated instructions and training materials (in addition to translation into Spanish). Through the mail interviewing, CATI, and CAPI processes, the Census Bureau must track the Puerto Rico Community Survey cases separately to ensure the proper materials are used. This is similar in complexity to having a separate survey.
- Complete check-in and data capture operations are conducted for completed mail returns. Telephone Failed Edit Follow-up on mail questionnaires is conducted to improve quality of responses. The interviews are conducted in Spanish from our Tucson, Arizona, Telephone Center. Research is conducted to improve procedures.
- An increase of approximately \$61,000 is requested for data quality improvement activities.

Group Quarters Data Collection (\$17,289,000 BA/Obligations): This activity covers the ongoing collection of data from approximately 195,000 sample persons from a representative sample of Group Quarters (GQs) spread across the U.S. and Puerto Rico over the entire year. Costs are for field staff, regional office staff, travel, mileage, and quality control. The FRs report to the Census Bureau's ROs and are supervised by experienced, permanent supervisory FRs.

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

- The Census Bureau must continually update a universe file of all GQs throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico by developing new systems for file transfers and updating functions. In 2011, a new GQ universe file will be used that incorporates the 2010 Census updates. The ACS will continually work to improve the universe file throughout the decade.
- The ACS also must maintain the quality and integrity of the data collected in GQs. Senior FRs and the RO staff oversee the operations, correct any mistakes, ensure timeliness, and maintain the quality of the operation, thus ensuring that procedures are followed correctly and the data are of high quality.
- Activities include ongoing efforts to improve operations and response rates by conducting working group meetings with national leaders from organizations and agencies that represent the types of group quarters that are sampled. Research continues to incorporate a geocoding module into the automated interview instrument and revise the editing and imputation system.
- Interviewer procedures and training materials are updated and staff are trained through a series of monthly home study exercises and instructional memoranda.
- In FY 2011, an increase of approximately \$2.0 million is requested for data quality improvement activities.

IT Infrastructure (\$6,459,000 BA/Obligations): This activity funds maintenance charges, repair, and ongoing replacement charges for laptops used in the field. Funds also cover data storage and maintenance of computer equipment needed for the data processing activities. Approximately \$1 million in additional funding is requested to provide additional laptops and related licenses and services in support of the sample increase.

Data Processing, Weighting and Review (\$17,932,000 BA/Obligations): This activity covers all data processing and review of output to make certain the data are correct. It includes all the computer programming required for data editing, statistical weighting, and calculation of variances. It also includes review of these operations to ensure that the editing and weighting are done correctly.

- The Census Bureau will conduct sample selection for approximately 3.5 million addresses spread across every county in the U.S. and Puerto Rico. Data cleaning on cases from three data collection modes -- mail, CATI and CAPI -- will be completed, as well as data editing/imputation and statistical weighting for all cases. Editing and processing, as well as the statistical weighting for correctness, will be reviewed and updated. The Census Bureau will continue improving the methodology for sample selection, particularly by concentrating on improved coverage for small population groups. A data edit, imputation, and statistical weighting system will be maintained separately for the U.S. housing unit data, for Group Quarters data, and for Puerto Rico.
- The goal of the ACS is to begin releasing data annually by the end of the fiscal year. Estimates based on one-year of data are produced and reviewed for all geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. Beginning in 2008, combined data from three calendar years (2005-2007) were used to produce and review annual multiyear estimates for all geographic areas with a population of 20,000 or more. Beginning in 2010, combined data from five calendar years (2005-2009) will be used to produce and review annual multiyear estimates for geographic areas of all sizes.
- The Census Bureau continues to refine the methodology for selecting the sample, weighting the data estimates, and calculating the variances for ACS estimates. Each estimate in published ACS products is disseminated with a measure of reliability.
- The Census Bureau continues to research better ways to include small population groups in the sample.
- The Census Bureau continues to develop new and innovative methodologies for editing the data and providing responses for missing data that draw upon as much information as possible.
- An increase of approximately \$3.1 million in FY 2011 is requested to expand research and evaluation activities and conduct an enhanced review of all one-, three-, and five-year ACS estimates.

Data Dissemination (\$8,425,000 BA/Obligations): This activity includes developing all specifications and completing all computer processing to create data tabulations and data products for one-, three-, and five-year estimates. The data products cover all of the detailed characteristics collected in the ACS, such as income, poverty, educational attainment, migration, journey to work, and so forth. The products include tables, rankings, profiles and public use microdata sample files. The data are disseminated electronically through the American FactFinder and the Census Bureau's Website.

- This activity provides for the further development of automated systems and tools to review the ACS estimates. The ACS produces too much data for our statisticians to review and approve using traditional methods. The Census Bureau works to continually develop and improve statistical computer tools and methods to identify anomalies in the estimates, thereby helping to focus and improve the review and ultimate quality of the estimates. Work and refinement of the automated review tools will continue in FY 2011.
- The ACS also provides support for the ongoing activities of the American FactFinder, the Census Bureau's system for disseminating a full array of data products via the Internet.

Partnership and Outreach (\$2,365,000 BA/Obligations): This activity provides funding for support of the Census Bureau advisory committees that provide advice to improve all aspects of the ACS, and for production of various informational and educational materials. Operational assistance, technical consultations, training, responses to a wide variety of data user needs and requests, and support for contracts to develop improved communication and training methods are also conducted in this activity.

Project Management (\$3,769,000 BA/Obligations): This activity includes management of all ACS operations, ensuring that key elements are produced on time and overseeing all operations (including collection, production, dissemination of the data products, and evaluation) to maintain the high integrity and high quality of the ACS program. Project management staff develops schedules for all operations, ensures compliance with the scheduled dates, and intervenes and modifies operations when problems are identified. An increase of \$76 thousand is requested for management of the sample expansion and data quality improvement activities.

Methods Panel (\$11,570,000 BA/Obligations): This category provides funding for research, testing, and evaluations aimed at improving overall ACS data quality, achieving survey efficiencies, and developing and improving ACS questionnaire content and related data collection materials. The 2011 Methods Panel will include testing methods for increasing survey and operational efficiencies. Alternative methods or procedures will be developed and evaluated that could potentially reduce the cost or complexities of survey operations, lessen respondent burden, and improve response rates, such as testing the Internet response option in the ACS. Activities and projects related to developing and improving ACS questionnaire content and materials will also be conducted. The goal of these activities is to meet emerging data needs of Federal agencies and the Congress, reduce respondent burden, control costs, and improve data quality. The 2011 ACS Methods Panel will continue the 2010 ACS content test, test an Internet response option, and continue development of a continuous content reinterview to provide measures of data reliability. The 2011 Methods Panel will also continue important research to enhance the ability of non-English-speaking households to understand ACS content and informational materials and to improve survey participation among non-English-speaking and culturally-isolated households. Funds for the 2011 Methods Panel also cover continuation of the FY 2010 research, as well as planning for the FY 2012 projects.

Benefits of the ACS:

The ACS 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 to ensure widespread use of the yearly data tabulations the ACS produces throughout the decade. This process allows Federal agencies, state governments, tribal officials, and local customers to make decisions based on current information, not the situation years ago, and will allow the Census Bureau to refine the process and ensure that it is in place to produce tract-level data (in general, areas with populations between 1,500 and 8,000 people) comparable in quality to the Census 2000 long-form (detailed characteristics) data, in conjunction with the 2010 Census short-form (basic characteristics) data.

Replacing the decennial census long form with an annual survey—the ACS—is the most substantial change in the decennial census program in decades. The ACS provides, for the first time on an annual basis, a continuous stream of updated information for states and local areas and has significantly improved the ways the country uses data to understand our communities and plan for our future. The first five-year estimates, based on ACS data collected from 2005 through 2009, are planned for release late in 2010. These data, and the annual updates of five-year estimates that will follow, replace the decennial census long form. Estimates will be available for all communities and small areas, as well as for census tracts and block groups. Five-year estimates will be updated annually by removing the earliest year and replacing it with the latest one, and will provide, for the first time, the ability to monitor social and economic trends in every community across the country.

Beginning in FY 2011, the sample size of the ACS will be increased in order to improve the reliability of the estimates at the tract level; improving reliability of estimates for areas in Remote Alaska and small American Indian, Alaska Native, and Hawaiian Homeland areas will be accomplished through increased personal visit interviewing. In addition, a series of data quality improvements will begin in an attempt to further reduce survey error including annual field interviewer training and observation, additional efforts to improve response rates for telephone data collection, conducting enhanced review of multiyear estimates, and expanding research and evaluation activities. The FY 2011 request builds upon the foundation laid by the FY 2005 nationwide implementation of the ACS and ensures the achievement of improved data quality and reliability to produce statistics that are used for policy, decision-making, and the annual allocation of more than \$400 billion of Federal funds.

Improved Reliability of ACS Estimates Yields More Equitable Allocation of Federal Funds

There are many Federal programs that distribute funds based in whole or in part on population and income data attributed to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, including data from the ACS. Once five-year estimates are produced annually, the use of ACS data will grow exponentially. The key benefit of increasing the ACS sample is to produce more reliable statistics that, in turn, will lead to a more equitable and efficient allocation of resources among communities and population subgroups. The FY 2011 proposed sample increase will improve the reliability of ACS estimates by about 9 percent. Key stakeholders will have more precise information to more effectively accomplish the objectives of their programs. Governments and organizations will be in a better position to determine which communities and population subgroups have the greatest needs so they can be served more efficiently.

Combined with the data quality improvements proposed in FY 2011, improving the statistical reliability of ACS estimates will lead to better ACS data used to identify trends and detect change over time. Increases in sample size will result in less variability from year to year and therefore, provide more stable estimates. Furthermore, users will have an increased ability to measure changes over time, which translates into providing communities and towns across the Nation with important feedback on the effectiveness of programs and the needs of communities as change occurs.

While the reliability of data produced from the ACS will improve all estimates, the increase in sample size, coupled with the additional personal visit interviews in Remote Alaska and small American Indian, Alaska Native, and Hawaiian Homeland areas, targets improvement for estimates at the census tract level, which are produced by combining five years of data. Small towns, rural America, tribal lands including American Indian reservations and Hawaiian Homelands and small population groups especially gain from this improvement because they will rely solely on five-year estimates to help them identify the characteristics of their communities and groups and determine change over time. Current sample size limits our ability to detect change, especially for very small geographic areas or for small populations. Thus, for these small areas and for small population groups, the requested increase in sample size provides improved capability to determine differences both when comparing geographic areas and over time within a given geographic entity or group.

Examples of Programs That Will Benefit From This Investment

Currently, the ACS samples about 2.1 percent of the U.S. population, or about 2.9 million addresses annually. Compared to other *national* surveys, the ACS sample is large. However, the main goal of the ACS is to produce high quality estimates for small towns and communities across the Nation. Therefore, an expansion of the sample size in FY 2011 to 3.5 million addresses, or approximately 2.5 percent of the U.S population, will enhance the usability of the data and provide a greater return on investment.

The Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program provides an excellent example of the benefits of increasing the ACS sample. The SAIPE program provides single-year model-based estimates of income and poverty statistics for all counties and states, and over 14,000 school districts, regardless of size. SAIPE program data are made possible by combining direct survey estimates, such as the ACS, with other administrative records sources, such as tax information. SAIPE estimates are used for the administration of Federal programs, as well as the basis for allocating over \$14 billion annually as part of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, administered by the Department of Education through the Title I grants program.

Because a primary input to the SAIPE model is data from the ACS, an expanded ACS sample is key to improving SAIPE data. First, improved reliability of ACS will bring a smoothing effect on the distribution of Title I dollars; that is, the ACS data will be more stable and therefore, the model will be more robust in targeting SAIPE dollars accurately. Second, at this point in time, we expect a sample size increase to 3.5 million addresses will result in an average improvement in all county-level SAIPE estimates of about 1.4 percent. (The reason the FY 2011 SAIPE reliability improvement is estimated at 1.4 percent versus the overall ACS reliability improvement of 9 percent is that there are many very small counties in SAIPE in which the ACS survey estimates contribute little to the SAIPE estimates; the 1.4 percent reflects an average improvement in the reliability of SAIPE estimates across all counties.) Conservatively, if we apply the 1.4 percent improvement to the \$14 billion that has historically been the Federal allocation using SAIPE, one could reasonably assume that close to \$196 million in Federal funds will be better targeted geographically (and thus more small school districts would have a better

chance of obtaining accurate and equitable allocations of Title I dollars). From a model perspective, all SAIPE estimates would be improved, and it is reasonable to assume that all dollars would be more accurately distributed with improved input data to the SAIPE model. Additionally, there are currently more than 150 counties that are so small that the ACS sample is insufficient for use in the SAIPE model. Increasing the ACS sample will lead to a more level playing field for these small counties in competing for dollars allocated using the SAIPE model.

Using the reliability gains from the SAIPE example, we conservatively estimate net benefits of the sample expansion over a ten-year period to be \$21.7 billion (based on an annual allocation of more than \$400 billion of Federal funds using ACS data in whole or in part). Producing more reliable estimates will lead to a more equitable and efficient distribution of resources among communities and population subgroups. Better data will be available for decision-making, program evaluations, and the planning of community investments. Trend data using ACS estimates will be more robust and the ability to detect real change across time among communities and population subgroups will be enhanced. Federal agencies and key stakeholders across state, local, and tribal governments will have better information to more effectively accomplish the objectives of their programs and meet the needs of the communities and population subgroups served.

Improving the reliability of ACS estimates will have many other benefits as well. Every question on the ACS is justified by Federal agencies that use the data for allocation of funds and program management. The following are but a few other examples of the benefits of improved reliability to other agencies and programs.

- The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has determined that for Regional Accounts, an increase in the ACS sample size would improve the quality of the local level ACS housing and journey-to-work statistics, two key statistics in the production of the BEA's state and local area personal income statistics. BEA's state personal income is used by the Federal Government in formulas to distribute over \$226 billion annually to states.
- The Veteran's Administration uses data from questions on the ACS to create county-level estimates and projections of veterans for allocation of funds. Increasing the ACS sample size would provide more precise data that can be used to measure the needs of veterans by state and local areas for employment and job training programs.
- Economists at the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) review and approve Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insured multifamily projects based on projected demand for multifamily housing. Estimates of demand use local-area ACS data as their source. ACS data with large margins of error create the potential for approving an unnecessary project or not approving a necessary project. In 2008, the average insured FHA multifamily mortgage of this type was approximately \$20 million. Thus, a single inappropriate project approved based on a faulty estimate of demand could cost the government \$20 million dollars if the mortgage defaults.
- In fiscal year 2009, Congress authorized over \$700 million in Title III funding for students with limited English proficiency. ACS estimates are used for two components of the formula estimates from the subjective English ability questions and questions on place of birth and year of immigration. Allocation of these funds, which provides grants

to states and school districts, supports the education of students with limited English proficiency. Improving the reliability of the ACS data would ensure that the right schools receive an accurate allocation to meet the needs of this important student population.

- Demographers and planners across the nation often compare estimates over time to establish trends and determine community needs. Conducting a simulation to illustrate how a sample expansion would lead to better decision-making in New York City, analysts looked at the ACS estimated number of foreign-born living in a tract for two time periods. Their results showed that while there was an estimated increase of about 32 percent in foreign-born over time, the current ACS sample size did not allow a conclusion that this was or was not a statistically significant increase. An increased sample size would enhance the ability to detect change over time, which is critical in the usefulness of comparing trend data.

MAF/TIGER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Schedule of Key Milestones:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Continue MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (completed 623 more counties)	Continue MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (completed 700 more counties)	Continue MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (completed 737 more counties)	Continue MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project (completed final 367 counties)	Ongoing maintenance of MAF/TIGER for 2010 Census	Ongoing maintenance of MAF/TIGER for 2010 Census	Ongoing maintenance of MAF/TIGER for 2010 Census
Continue work to develop COTS-based MAF/TIGER processing environment	Continue work to develop COTS-based MAF/TIGER processing environment	Complete work to develop COTS-based MAF/TIGER processing environment				

With the successful closeout of four major program objectives of the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Enhancement Program (MTEP) (road centerline realignment and modernization of the MTEP databases), fostering partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments and conducting periodic MAF/TIGER evaluation studies, the Census Bureau is positioned to continue work in FY 2011 evaluating operations conducted in support of the 2010 decennial census.

The Community Address Updating System (CAUS) objective will continue data collection in FY 2011. The CAUS program will focus on the continuous maintenance of the MAF, particularly in non-urban communities in the U.S., to support the ACS and other surveys beyond the 2010 Census.

The following tables present the FY 2011 request by budget category and by object class.

MAF/TIGER Enhancement (72 permanent positions; 118 FTE; \$13,884,000):

MAF/TIGER Enhancements by Budget Category – FY 2011			
(obligations in thousands)			
Budget Category	Base	Program Change	Total
<i>Street Center Line Location Correction</i>	\$4,636	(\$4,636)	0
<i>Modern Processing Environment</i>	0	0	0
<i>Geographic Partnership Programs</i>	6,008	(6,008)	0
<i>Community Address Updating System</i>	13,449	435	\$13,884
<i>Evaluations</i>	6,007	(6,007)	0
<i>Total</i>	30,100	(16,216)	13,884

MAF/TIGER ENHANCEMENT by Object Class – FY 2011
(obligations in thousands)

Object Class	Base	Program Change	Total
<i>Full Time Permanent</i>	\$11,383	(\$7,609)	\$3,774
<i>Other Than Full Time Permanent</i>	3,785	(1,669)	2,116
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	404	(141)	263
<i>Total Personnel Compensation</i>	15,572	(9,419)	6,153
<i>Personnel Benefits</i>	4,313	(2,894)	1,419
<i>Benefits for Former Personnel</i>	50	(32)	18
<i>Travel</i>	1,563	(392)	1,171
<i>Transportation of Things</i>	23	34	57
<i>Rental Payments to GSA</i>	1,225	(729)	496
<i>Rental Payments to Others</i>	0	0	0
<i>Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous</i>	339	(113)	226
<i>Printing and Reproduction</i>	45	(27)	18
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	2,712	(1,429)	1,283
<i>Other Services</i>	711	(376)	335
<i>Purchase of Goods from Government Accounts</i>	1,277	(221)	1,056
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</i>	702	(699)	3
<i>Research and Development Contracts</i>	0	668	668
<i>Medical Care</i>	0	0	0
<i>Operation & Maintenance of Equipment</i>	961	(299)	662
<i>Subsistence and Support of Persons</i>	16	4	20
<i>Supplies</i>	204	(112)	92
<i>Equipment</i>	387	(180)	207
<i>Total</i>	30,100	(16,216)	13,884

FY 2011 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Street Center Line Location Correction (\$0 BA/Obligations): No funds are requested for these operations in FY 2011.

Modern Processing Environment (\$0 BA/Obligations): No funds are requested for these operations in FY 2011.

Geographic Partnership Programs (\$0 BA/Obligations): No funds are requested for these operations in FY 2011.

Community Address Updating System (CAUS) (\$13,884,000 BA/Obligations): The CAUS program is scheduled to continue data collection in FY 2011. Funding will support infrastructure, research of targeting methodology for updates along with field work to maintain the Master Address File (MAF) for non-urban communities in the U.S. These are areas where updates from the U.S. Postal Service Delivery Sequence File (DSF) does not provide sufficient coverage and require the use of trained field representatives to add, update, or delete non-city style addresses in the MAF.

Evaluations (\$0 BA/Obligations): No funds are requested for these operations in FY 2011.

Benefits:

The remaining element will update addresses as part of the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program. Successful objectives include collection of the correct locations of streets and other geographic information required to support ACS and 2010 Census operations, ensuring that they are in alignment with global positioning system (GPS) coordinates. Corrected locations are incorporated into the current processing environment, which is based on commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) products and Geographic Information System (GIS) software products. In addition to the great benefits of these improvements to the Nation's geographic information infrastructure, the 2010 Census utilized GPS-equipped handheld computers for the Address Canvassing Operation.

Geographic partnership programs, coupled with technological improvements, such as the use of GPS, have helped to reduce or eliminate the address duplication and incorrect housing unit and group quarters location problems that hampered Census 2000. The field staff will be equipped with a more comprehensive, accurate, timely, and spatially correct geographic database—one of the best predictors of a successful data collection effort. They will be able to use GIS technology (with GPS capability) to record the locations of both new addresses and new streets. Use of this technology will increase enumerator efficiency, eliminate location errors, and reduce fieldwork—the most expensive component of any census.

An updated and enhanced TIGER database with GPS coordinates will allow the Census Bureau to maintain a more complete and accurate inventory and location of addresses and features. In addition, it will greatly expand the Census Bureau's ability to improve the accuracy and

completeness of the statistical and geographic information provided to data users. An updated TIGER database also will enhance data users' ability to use and further process ACS and 2010 Census data using their own geographic information systems.

2010 CENSUS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Close out and analyze 2004 Census Test						
Conduct 2005 National Census Test	Complete conducting and begin analysis of 2005 National Census Test	Complete analysis of 2005 National Census Test				
Prepare for and begin operations for 2006 Census Test	2006 Census Test	Close out and analyze 2006 Census Test				
	Start detailed preparations and early operations for 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal	Finish preparations and continue early operations for 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal	2008 Census Dress Rehearsal	Close out and analyze 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal		
Ongoing planning, testing, and development for Dress Rehearsal and 2010 Census	Ongoing planning, testing, and development for Dress Rehearsal and 2010 Census	Make final decisions on questionnaire content; begin early operations for 2010 Census	Continue preparations and early operations for the 2010 Census	Complete preparations and continue operations for 2010 Census	2010 Census	Deliver data products and conduct close-out activities

In FY 2011, the 2010 Census will meet its constitutional mandate and deliver apportionment data to the President of the United States. In addition, data below the state-level, for use in redistricting, distribution of Federal funds, and other purposes, will be disseminated. The Census Bureau will start to wind down from the massive data collection activities for the 2010 Census. The vast majority of activities, including the Nonresponse Follow-up operation will have been completed and hundreds of thousands of temporary employees will no longer be employed by the Census Bureau. However, as in past censuses, the downsizing of the workforce will require significant effort to resolve equal employment opportunity (EEO) and other personnel issues. The Local Census Offices will have completed data collection activities and will be in the process of close out. Data capture activities will be completed in FY 2011, and the three data capture centers will be closed.

Although the most costly elements of the census will have been completed, the 2010 Census will not be complete. Activities remaining include the processing, tabulation, and dissemination of 2010 Census results for reapportionment and redistricting and conducting various program and coverage evaluation efforts.

Schedule of Key Milestones:

2010 Decennial Census Program Milestones

<i>Preparatory Activities for 2010 Census</i>	
Oct 2008	Begin Opening Local Census Offices (150 Early LCOs)
Apr 2009	Begin Address Canvassing (Completed July 2009)
Sep 2009	Begin Group Quarters Validation
Oct 2009	Begin Opening Remaining 344 LCOs
Mar 2010	Begin Delivery of 2010 Census Questionnaires to Households
<i>Data Collection, Processing, and Tabulation</i>	
Apr 1, 2010	Census Day
Apr 2010	Begin Nonresponse Follow-up
Dec 2010	Deliver Apportionment Counts to President
Mar 2011	Complete Delivery of Redistricting Data to the States
Aug 2013	Complete Release of All Data Products
Sep 2013	Complete Research, Evaluation, and Experiments Program

The following tables present the FY 2011 request by budget category and by object class.

2010 Census (2,297 permanent positions; 3,111 FTE; \$509,387,000):

2010 Census by Budget Category – FY 2011			
(obligations in thousands)			
Budget Category	Base	Program Change	Total
<i>Program Development and Management</i>	\$4,197	(735)	\$3,462
<i>Content, Questionnaires, and Products</i>	318,066	(279,820)	38,246
<i>Field Data Collection and Support Systems</i>	4,882,032	(4,590,401)	291,631
<i>Automated Data Collection, Systems, and Data Capture</i>	670,638	(565,232)	105,406
<i>Census Design, Methodology and Evaluation</i>	103,512	(36,486)	67,026
<i>Census Test and Dress Rehearsal Implementation</i>	0	0	0
<i>Contingency</i>	542,391	(538,775)	3,616
Total	6,520,836	(6,011,449)	509,387

2010 Census by Object Class –FY 2011
(obligations in thousands)

Object Class	Base	Program Change	Total
<i>Full Time Permanent</i>	\$201,770	(\$95,063)	\$106,707
<i>Other Than Full Time Permanent</i>	3,077,872	(2,986,333)	91,539
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	9,184	(3,556)	5,628
Total Personnel Compensation	3,288,826	(3,084,952)	203,874
<i>Personnel Benefits</i>	397,593	(344,850)	52,743
<i>Benefits for Former Personnel</i>	1,729	(1,200)	529
<i>Travel</i>	766,437	(753,174)	13,263
<i>Transportation of Things</i>	23,573	(16,748)	6,825
<i>Rental Payments to GSA</i>	66,968	(21,859)	45,109
<i>Rental Payments to Others</i>	893	(859)	34
<i>Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous</i>	284,732	(279,165)	5,567
<i>Printing and Reproduction</i>	16,115	(15,837)	278
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	362,653	(341,142)	21,511
<i>Other Services</i>	217,273	(161,592)	55,681
<i>Purchase of Goods from Government Accounts</i>	66,308	(50,728)	15,580
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</i>	6,551	(4,862)	1,689
<i>Research and Development Contracts</i>	13,401	(5,648)	7,753
<i>Medical Care</i>	0	0	0
<i>Operation & Maintenance of Equipment</i>	497,173	(437,830)	59,343
<i>Subsistence and Support of Persons</i>	101	19	120
<i>Supplies</i>	24,249	(20,664)	3,585
<i>Equipment</i>	45,288	(33,001)	12,287
<i>Contingency</i>	440,973	(437,357)	3,616
Total	6,520,836	(6,011,449)	509,387

FY 2011 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Program Development and Management (\$3,462,000 BA/\$3,462,000 Obligations): Funding in this category supports overall coordination of the implementation of the 2010 Census and continued integration with the American Community Survey and the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program. Specifically, funding covers the significant task of monitoring and coordinating the efforts of multiple Census Bureau divisions and offices in updating and managing a detailed integrated census schedule; maintenance of operational and system planning documents and requirements; managing changes to the baseline; issues resolution and management; and program-level risk management. It also supports overall management functions, such as budget formulation, presentation, and execution; interactions with oversight activities by the U.S. Government Accountability Office, the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of Management and Budget, and others; and work with and support of the Census Bureau advisory committees. These funds also provide for coordination and management of system implementation and maintenance for decennial census headquarters systems and headquarters administrative support for the program, such as acquisition, human resources, security, and finance.

Content, Questionnaires, and Products (\$38,246,000 BA/\$38,246,000 Obligations): In FY 2011, funding in this category will shift to the tabulation and dissemination of 2010 Census products. The Census Bureau will compile and organize the raw census data into formats from which data products can be generated. Specifically, we will:

- Prepare and deliver to the President, by December 31, 2010, the data used to apportion the House of Representatives. Census data will be tabulated for each state. Results will be reviewed against other independent sources and discrepancies resolved. Certified results will then be delivered to the President.
- Prepare and deliver to the states, by March 31, 2011, the census data and geographic products used for redistricting.
- Prepare and disseminate additional geographic products, such as county block maps, census tract maps, county subdivision outline maps, and many summary and profile products.

This category also provides support for the ongoing activities of the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS). In order to reduce the operational risks to the tabulation and dissemination requirements of the 2010 Decennial Census, American Community Survey (ACS), and Economic Censuses and Surveys during the upgrading of the DADS, the Census Bureau is reengineering the entire existing DADS, while maintaining the same functionality provided by the current system. The Census Bureau will have completed design and testing of the replacement system and will be incrementally implementing the replacement DADS, DADS II. The legacy DADS will remain in an operational steady state and will be maintained until DADS II assumes all of its functionality. DADS II will retire sub-systems of the legacy system incrementally, as each replacement component is fully tested and achieves required operating maturity. Funding in this category also will support developmental efforts towards integrating 2010 Census data with other Federal statistical data, including the American Community Survey. Such a data network framework, created and maintained by the Census Bureau, would better

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

Field Data Collection and Support (\$259,631,000 BA/\$291,631,000 Obligations): Funding in this category supports preparations, implementation, monitoring, and day-to-day management of the field components of the operations for the 2010 Census itself. Specifically, in FY 2011, these efforts encompass the following:

- The Census Bureau will close out all 494 local census offices in FY 2011. This funding supports removal and disposition of furniture, non-IT equipment and supplies, and operational costs, such as space, security, and utilities until the offices are no longer operational.
- IT equipment in the LCOs will be removed, sanitized, and shipped back to one central location for further disposition.
- The Regional Census Centers (RCCs) will remain open throughout most of FY 2011 in support of Coverage Measurement operations and geographic program activities. In addition, the RCCs will be involved with resolving Count Question Resolution (CQR) issues. This is a program designed to allow local jurisdictions the opportunity to raise concerns about their census counts. Funding supports ongoing RCC operational costs, such as space, furniture, and other non-IT equipment leases, security, and utilities. In addition, the Census Bureau will continue to fund the independent staffs within each RCC, who are dedicated to monitoring quality for all field activities.
- Field operations for the Coverage Measurement program, in the U.S and Puerto Rico including person interviewing, person follow-up, and final housing unit follow-up, will be conducted.
- The Census Bureau will continue to provide overall contract management for the Field Data Collection Automation (FDCA) program contract to ensure contractor compliance with quality assurance and security requirements; provide technical support for all aspects of the FDCA contract; and continue to implement business management, metrics, and performance evaluations.
- The Census Bureau will continue to provide for collection and reporting of information on potential and actual loss of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) and Title 13 data.
- The Administration strongly believes that "successful acquisition outcomes are a direct result of having the right personnel supporting the acquisition lifecycle. The government needs talented and trained individuals who can develop, manage, and oversee acquisitions in accordance with sound acquisition management principles."¹ As part of a government-wide effort to strengthen the acquisition workforce, the FY 2011 request includes funds for three additional acquisition specialists.

Automated Data Collection, Systems, and Data Capture (\$105,406,000 BA/\$105,406,000 Obligations): Funding in this category supports multiyear efforts to maintain a business and logical architecture for the 2010 Census, conducting data processing, and completing

¹ Office of Federal Procurement Policy: [Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan Fiscal Years 2010-2014](#), October 2009.

development and implementation of data capture and related processing systems for the 2010 Census. In FY 2011, these efforts will:

- Provide data capture through high-speed scanners and keying for all remaining 2010 Census operations, such as from the Island Areas and evaluation programs;
- Complete Census Coverage Measurement data capture and race and Hispanic origin coding;
- Develop the Housing Data File and complete post processing for data tabulations and apportionment counts;
- Complete all remaining paper capture activities and close the Data Capture Centers;
- Closeout telephone operations centers;
- Begin to prepare response data and questionnaire images for archiving;
- Continue to provide overall contract management for the Decennial Response Integration System (DRIS) program contract to ensure contractor compliance with quality assurance and security requirements; provide technical support for all aspects of the DRIS contract; and continue to implement business management, metrics, and performance evaluations.
- Maintain production of the Cost and Progress System for the 2010 Census;
- Maintain the detailed 2010 Census schedules; and
- Develop lessons learned for data collection, systems, and data capture operations.

Census Design, Methodology and Evaluation (\$67,026,000 BA/\$67,026,000 Obligations): Funding in this category supports the Census Program of Evaluations and Experiments (CPEX), operational assessments, and the Census Coverage Measurement Program. Specifically, in FY 2011, these efforts encompass the following:

- This funding will provide support for the coordination and preparation of data analysis for evaluations, experiments, and assessments, all of which will lay the foundation for research during the next decade on how to plan and improve the 2020 Decennial Census Program.
- The Census Bureau also will continue development and use of the Master Trace Research Project (MTRP). The MTRP enables access to data from multiple sources to provide information about cases in various phases of data collection and processing, which allows quantitative insight into the relationship of key census processes.
- This category provides for headquarters support, monitoring, and oversight of the Census Coverage Measurement (CCM), as well as review of the CCM data.
- The Census Bureau will continue coordination of quality assurance activities across projects; management of quality assurance integration; and updating of quality assurance reporting systems and software.

Census Test and Dress Rehearsal Implementation (\$0 BA/\$0 Obligations): No funds are requested for these operations in FY 2011.

Contingency (\$3,616,000 BA/\$3,616,000 Obligations): Funding in this category includes contingency reserves.

- Contingency funding is a key risk mitigation measure. Funds will be used as management reserve for issues, such as unforeseen events (e.g., natural disasters) and where key

assumptions (e.g., field productivity rates) are not realized. Funding not used during the 2010 Decennial Census life cycle will be returned to the U.S. Treasury.

Benefits:

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

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

- Improve the relevance and timeliness of census long-form data compared to Census 2000 by implementing the ACS to produce long-form-type data each year. The ACS was a completely new and revolutionary survey designed to remove the long form from the once-a-decade decennial and produce the same detailed characteristics data on an annual basis. Since the implementation of the program in 2005, we have been releasing these data on an annual basis for places with a population of 65,000 or more. Beginning in 2008 and every year thereafter, three consecutive years of data are combined to make annual multiyear estimates for all places with a population of 20,000 or more.
- In 2010, ACS will combine data from 2005 to 2009 to produce information on the population for all areas at the census tract level, thus providing similar content and reliability of small-area data as compared to the Census 2000 long form. The Census Bureau then will continue to issue these detailed, small-area social and economic data in FY 2011 and every year thereafter.
- Reduce operational risk compared to Census 2000 by completing a multiyear program of research, development, and testing, ending with a dress rehearsal of 2010 Census methods and systems in FY 2008 and by completing the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Program (MTAIP) for all 3,232 counties by FY 2008. The Census Bureau completed its planned program of research, development, and testing, and the MTAIP was completed on schedule in 2008.
- Improve the accuracy of census coverage compared to Census 2000 by reducing the measured number of geographic coding errors by at least 50%, reducing the measured number of duplicates by at least 50%, and reducing the measured overall net coverage error at the national level to less than one-half of one percent. The Census Bureau will not have coverage estimates to assess success in meeting this goal until the census program—including the coverage measurement program—is completed. The final Census Coverage Measurement operations are being implemented in FY 2011 in order to measure the accuracy and determine whether this goal was met.
- Contain costs by conducting all three components of the reengineered census for an amount that is less than the cost of repeating the methodology used in the 2000 Census, in large part

through the use of handheld computers. However, in order to address growing concerns with risk of operational readiness, the Census Bureau chose to eliminate the use of handheld computers to collect Nonresponse Follow-up data. In making this change, which significantly increased the cost of the 2010 Census program, the Census Bureau acknowledged the inability to meet this goal but believes it was the right decision to ensure a successful and accurate census.

Outcomes of a Successful Reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program:

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

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

- determine the boundaries of congressional, state, and local legislative districts;
- allocate Federal funds for state, local, and tribal governments – (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.

Performance Measures:

Performance Goal: This program supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3, to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports the Census Bureau’s strategic goals to provide current and benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy and governments.

Measure: This supports Census Bureau performance measure 1A, to “correct street features in the TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, facilitate the geographic partnerships between Federal, state, local, and tribal governments.

Measure 1A							
APP Page: CEN-12		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase/decrease	Increase TIGER update submissions electronically by 10%	N/A— All activities for this measure were completed in FY 2010. No funds for this operation in FY 2011 are requested.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Without Increase/decrease	Increase TIGER update submissions electronically by 10%	N/A— All activities for this measure were completed in FY 2010. No funds for this operation in FY 2011 are requested.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: This supports Census Bureau performance measure 1B, to “complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public, and meet constitutional and legislative mandates.”

Measure 1B (Note: The targets below are internal targets that comprise a portion of the GPRA measure and thus are different here than in the annual performance plan.)							
APP Page: CEN-13		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Decrease	1) Complete opening LCOs. 2) Complete Group Quarters validation and Group Quarters Advanced Visit operations. 3) Conduct the 2010 Census (Mail Out/Mail Back, Update/Enumeration, Update/Leave, Urban Update/Leave, Group Quarters Enumeration, Military Enumeration, Remote Alaska, Service Based Enumeration, and Enumeration of Transitory Locations). 4) Conduct Census Operations in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. 5) Conduct Nonresponse Follow-up operations. 6) Begin Coverage Measurement field operations. 7) Conduct Coverage Follow-up field operations.	1) Deliver state-level population counts for apportionment to the President. 2) Close remaining LCOs and paper data capture centers. 3) Process, tabulate, and disseminate census data below the state-level for use in redistricting efforts. 4) Complete Coverage measurement operations.	1) Release 100% of all data products scheduled for FY 2012. 2) Release 100% of all evaluation, assessment, and experiment reports scheduled for FY 2012. 3) Release estimates of coverage measurement.	1) Complete release of all data products. 2) Release 100% of all evaluation reports scheduled for FY 2013. 3) Create data and questionnaire images for archiving. 4) Close out DRIS contract	N/A— All activities for this measure were completed in FY 2013. No funds for this operation in FY 2014 are requested.	N/A

Measure 1B Continued: (Note: The targets below are internal targets that comprise a portion of the GPRA measure and thus are different here than in the annual performance plan.)

APP Page: CEN-13		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	Without Decrease	1) Complete opening LCOs. 2) Complete Group Quarters validation and Group Quarters Advanced Visit operations. 3) Conduct the 2010 Census (Mail Out/Mail Back, Update/Enumeration, Update/Leave, Urban Update/Leave, Group Quarters Enumeration, Military Enumeration, Remote Alaska, Service Based Enumeration, and Enumeration of Transitory Locations). 4) Conduct Census Operations in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. 5) Conduct Nonresponse Follow-up operations. 6) Begin Coverage Measurement field operations. 7) Conduct Coverage Follow-up field operations.	1) Deliver state-level population counts for apportionment to the President. 2) Close remaining LCOs and paper data capture centers. 3) Process, tabulate, and disseminate census data below the state-level for use in redistricting efforts. 4) Complete Coverage measurement operations.	1) Release 100% of all data products scheduled for FY 2012. 2) Release 100% of all evaluation, assessment, and experiment reports scheduled for FY 2012. 3) Release estimates of coverage measurement.	1) Complete release of all data products. 2) Release 100% of all evaluation reports scheduled for FY 2013. 3) Create data and questionnaire images for archiving. 4) Close out DRIS contract	N/A— All activities for this measure were completed in FY 2013. No funds for this operation in FY 2014 are requested.	N/A

Measure: This supports Census Bureau performance measure 2A, to “achieve pre-determined collection rates for Census Bureau censuses and surveys in order to provide statistically reliable data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.”

Measure 2A (Note: The targets below are internal targets that comprise a portion of the GPRA measure and thus are different here than in the annual performance plan)							
APP Page: CEN-15		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.
	Without Increase	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.	92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection.

Measure: This supports Census Bureau performance measure 2B, to “release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.”

Measure 2B (Note: The targets below are internal targets that comprise a portion of the GPRA measure and thus are different here than in the annual performance plan)							
APP Page: CEN-16		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2010.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2011.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2012.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2013.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2014.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2015.
	Without Increase	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2010.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2011.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2012.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2013.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2014.	Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2015.

Measure: Conduct the CAUS program.

CAUS (non-GPRA)							
		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase	Assign 15,000 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 16,000 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 16,000 eligible blocks for field work.	In FY 2013, CAUS will transfer to the Geographic Support program.	N/A	N/A
	Without Increase	Rural addresses will not be added to the MAF.	Rural addresses will not be added to the MAF.	Rural addresses will not be added to the MAF.	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p>Description: The Community Address Update System (CAUS) aims to incorporate changes to addresses in non-urban communities in the U.S. CAUS is scheduled to resume data collection in FY 2011. These areas are excluded from automated updates from postal files and require the use of trained field representatives to add, update or delete non-city style addresses in the Master Address File. Assignment lists are determined through review of gross growth indicators and targeting high growth areas.</p>							

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
 Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program
 Program Change: American community survey

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Mathematical Statistician	14	2	\$105,211	\$210,422
Program Analyst	14	14	105,211	1,472,954
Mathematical Statistician	13	2	89,033	178,066
Program Analyst	13	39	89,033	3,472,287
Survey Statistician	13	3	89,033	267,099
Mathematical Statistician	12	2	74,872	149,744
Program Analyst	12	18	74,872	1,347,696
Survey Statistician	12	9	74,872	673,848
Survey Statistician	11	1	62,467	62,467
Program Analyst	9	1	51,630	51,630
Statistical Clerk	7	60	38,790	2,327,400
Statistical Clerk	5	1	34,075	34,075
Statistical Clerk	5	109	31,315	3,413,335
Subtotal		261		13,661,023
Less Lapse		(27)		(1,407,085)
Total full-time permanent		234		12,253,938
2011 pay raise				171,555
Total				12,425,493

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:	
Full-time permanent	234
Other than full-time permanent	201
Total	435

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	261
Other than full-time permanent	749
Total	1,010

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program
Program Change: 2010 Census

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Acquisition Specialist	7	3	\$42,209	\$126,627
Subtotal		3		126,627
Total full-time permanent 2011 pay raise	1.4%	3		126,627
Total				1,773
				128,400

Personnel Data	Number
Full-Time Equivalent Employment	3
Full-time permanent	0
Other than full-time permanent	3
Total	3
Authorized Positions	3
Full-time permanent	0
Other than full-time permanent	3
Total	3

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program
Program Change: 2010 Census and MAF/TIGER enhancement program

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Geographer	14	(14)	\$105,211	(\$1,472,954)
IT Specialist	14	(11)	105,211	(1,157,321)
Survey Statistician	14	(2)	105,211	(210,422)
Geographer	13	(12)	89,033	(1,068,396)
IT Specialist	13	(12)	89,033	(1,068,396)
Mathematical Statistician	13	(6)	89,033	(534,198)
Program Analyst	13	(12)	89,033	(1,068,396)
Survey Statistician	13	(19)	89,033	(1,691,627)
Geographer	12	(5)	74,872	(374,360)
IT Specialist	12	(2)	74,872	(149,744)
Program Analyst	12	(11)	74,872	(823,592)
Geographer	11	(1)	62,467	(62,467)
Program Analyst	11	(9)	62,467	(562,203)
Geographer	9	(1)	51,630	(51,630)
Program Analyst	9	(6)	51,630	(309,780)
Survey Statistician	9	(3)	51,630	(154,890)
Geographer	7	(7)	43,616	(305,312)
Program Analyst	7	(14)	43,616	(610,624)
Program Assistant	7	(11)	43,616	(479,776)
Survey Statistician	7	(3)	42,209	(126,627)
Program Analyst	6	(1)	34,907	(34,907)
Statistical Assistant	6	(1,162)	39,249	(45,607,338)
Clerk	5	(1)	32,359	(32,359)
Statistical Clerk	5	(1)	34,075	(34,075)
Statistical Clerk	5	(1,085)	31,315	(33,976,775)
Statistical Clerk	4	(387)	27,990	(10,832,130)
Subtotal		(2,798)		(102,800,299)
Total full-time permanent		(2,798)		(102,800,299)

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:	
Full-time permanent	(2,798)
Other than full-time permanent	(79,355)
Total	(82,153)

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	(2,798)
Other than full-time permanent	(1,174,411)
Total	(1,177,209)

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program
Program Change: Total 2010 Decennial Census Program

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Total full-time permanent	(2,561)	(90,246,406)
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:		
Full-time permanent	(2,561)	
Other than full-time permanent	<u>(79,154)</u>	
Total	(81,715)	
Authorized Positions:		
Full-time permanent	(2,534)	
Other than full-time permanent	<u>(1,173,662)</u>	
Total	(1,176,196)	

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs	2011
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program	Estimate
<u>Object Class</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
11.1 Full-time permanent	(\$90,246)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	(2,980,411)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	(3,159)
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	<u>(3,073,816)</u>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	(343,549)
13 Benefits for former personnel	(1,169)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	(745,336)
22 Transportation of things	(16,650)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	(22,588)
23.2 Rental payments to others	(859)
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	(277,463)
24 Printing and reproduction	(14,304)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	(341,927)
25.2 Other services	(161,376)
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government Accounts	(47,898)
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	(4,937)
25.5 Research and development contracts	(4,980)
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	(437,212)
25.8 Substance and support of persons	51
26 Supplies and materials	(20,542)
31 Equipment	(31,574)
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
92 Contingency	<u>(437,357)</u>
99 Total Obligations	<u>(5,983,486)</u>

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Demographic surveys sample redesign								
Pos./BA	33	\$11,280	80	\$11,493	80	\$11,713	80	\$0
FTE/Obl.	46	11,176	70	11,941	70	11,713	70	0
Total	33	11,280	80	11,493	80	11,713	80	0
FTE/Obl.	46	11,176	70	11,941	70	11,713	70	0
Adjustments to Obligations:								
Recoveries		(79)						
Unobligated balance, start of year		(306)		(448)				
Funding deferred to FY 2011								
Unobligated balance, expiring		41						
Unobligated balance, end of year		448						
Refund								
Adjustments to Budget Authority:								
Unobligated Balance, Rescission								
Financing from transfers:								
Transfer from other accounts								
Transfer to other accounts								
Appropriation	33	11,280	80	11,493	80	11,713	80	0

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

Activity: Demographic surveys sample redesign

Subactivity: Demographic surveys sample redesign

Goal Statement

With the existence of a continually updated Master Address File (MAF) and the imminent, continued availability of American Community Survey (ACS) data, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program has begun to take advantage of an opportunity to reduce future survey costs by improving our approach to designing and selecting samples for the major national household surveys. Our plan is to implement future redesign samples based on the availability of MAF and ACS information. After the next coordinated sample redesign, we will allow sponsoring agencies the option to redesign survey samples at any time during the decade, not just once every ten years after the Decennial Census.

The major goal of the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign is to minimize total survey costs for the desired level of reliability. The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the American public.” The primary objectives of the program are to:

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

Overview

The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program is essential to maintain the relevance, accuracy, and quality of major federal surveys of families and households by providing improved sampling methodologies, sample designs, and automated data processing systems. Only by selecting new, updated samples for the major household surveys – based on the most recent information about the population – will the Congress and the public be able to maintain confidence in critical socioeconomic indicators such as the monthly unemployment rate, the monthly consumer price index and annual measures of health insurance coverage and fair market rent, which are vital to the effective management of the United States’ economy and government

programs. The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program takes updated information on the location and characteristics of the American population and uses that up-to-date snapshot to select representative samples of the population. These new, representative samples then become the basis for major household surveys conducted by federal agencies until the next sample redesign.

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

The major recurring household surveys requiring sample redesign include the:

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

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u> Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign</p> <p>Cycle costs per sample unit for 2010 Census based samples</p> <p>\$123,937,600 / 5,680,000 number of sample housing units = \$21.82 unit cost/variable</p> <p>Variables collected = sum of the number of sample housing units provided for the decade for surveys included in the demographic surveys sample redesign program.</p>

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

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Geographic support									
Pos./BA	132	\$41,114	206	\$41,681	206	\$42,285	268	\$68,598	62 \$26,313
FTE/Obl.	187	41,090	200	41,719	200	42,285	264	68,598	64 26,313
Total	132	41,114	206	41,681	206	42,285	268	68,598	62 26,313
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(40)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(2)		(38)					
Funding deferred to FY 2011									
Unobligated balance, expiring		36							
Unobligated balance, end of year		30							
Refund									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Unobligated Balance, Rescission									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation	132	41,114	206	41,681	206	42,285	268	68,598	62 26,313

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

Activity: Geographic support

Subactivity: Geographic support

Goal Statement

The goal of the geographic support program is to provide maps, address lists, address and geographic reference files, and associated processing systems needed to meet the geographic requirements of all Census Bureau programs. Activities support the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

Overview

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

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

The program establishes and distributes the geographic component for the multi-agency Geospatial One-Stop project and supports the Geographic Line of Business, which is chaired by the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

The GSS supports activities that maintain the master list of housing units, known as the Master Address File (MAF). Continuous updating of the MAF in conjunction with the U.S. Postal Service and local/tribal partners, as required by Executive Order 12906 and P.L. 103-430, is the most cost-effective and quality-assured method for providing a spatially accurate housing unit address list for use by Census Bureau surveys and the 2010 Decennial Census.

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

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

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

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

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u></p> <p>Boundary and Annexation Survey</p> <p>\$ 4,959,000 /10,000 units = \$495.90 per unit</p> <p>Units = legally defined governmental entities</p>
--

The GSS funds the annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The BAS collects data, including correct names, legal descriptions and legal boundaries to determine the inventory of legally defined entities, such as counties, larger minor civil divisions, incorporated places, American Indian reservations, and off-reservation trust lands. In all, there are approximately 10,000 governmental units, which have populations greater than 5,000 that are annually surveyed by the BAS. The BAS is the only current source of a nationally consistent inventory of governments, their legal status, and their boundaries. In accordance with OMB Circular A-16, the data the BAS collects is available through the Geospatial One-Stop Website.

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

MAF and the TIGER database. This includes continuous development of and adherence to geographic standards and criteria for statistical areas to support data dissemination. In addition, the Census Bureau must perform quality assurance processes before releasing geographic products for use by the public and the various censuses and household surveys to ensure that these products meet completeness and accuracy expectations.

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Increase for FY 2011
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

*Activity: Geographic support
Subactivity: Geographic support*

		<u>2011 Base</u>		<u>2011 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Geographic Support	Pos./BA	206	\$42,285	268	\$68,598	62	\$26,313
	FTE/Obl.	200	42,285	264	\$68,598	64	26,313

Introduction

Expansion of the Geographic Support System (+62 permanent positions; +64 FTE; +\$26,313,000) The initiative for the Geographic Support System (GSS) program 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 Master Address File (MAF) while maintaining and enhancing the spatial infrastructure that makes census and survey work possible, this initiative represents the next phase of geographic support after the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program (MTEP).

Implementation of a continuous plan to provide the most current, accurate, and complete address data and geographic data to the Census Bureau’s customers and data users directly supports the Department of Commerce objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public” in conjunction with the Census Bureau’s Strategic Goal 1 to “provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments” and Strategic Goal 2 to “provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.”

Statement of Need:

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 (GAO), tribal, state, county, and local governments, and academia have expressed their concerns with shortcomings in the existing program. Fiscal Year 2011 presents the best opportunity to implement this program early in the next decade.

An expanded GSS enables the Census Bureau to meet the address and geospatial requirements of the annual American Community Survey, the 2020 Decennial Census, the annual Population Estimates Program, and ongoing current surveys.

These efforts are critical in enabling the Census Bureau to carry out the activities described in Section 8 of OMB Circular A-16 (Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities). This mandates that agencies provide technology and services necessary to support and maintain the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). OMB has designated the Census Bureau as the federal agency with the lead responsibility for cultural and demographic statistics and governmental unit boundaries. This initiative 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.

Census Bureau geography is an essential underpinning for the basic statistics that support better decision-making. An enhanced GSS will consistently supply the modern geospatial data that, in addition to improving the accuracy and relevance of census and survey statistics, will also play a key role in the national geospatial system, which is the foundation for the information-based industries and technologies of the future.

Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

- Target specific areas of weakness in the MAF and use highly dependable and experienced Field Representatives (FRs) to collect address and feature updates throughout the decade. The Census Bureau's Demographic Directorate is preparing to use the MAF as one of its sampling frame sources for household surveys conducted under appropriated funds and for other federal agencies.
- Maintain an accurate and complete street network that reduces cost to the taxpayer by making census and survey operations more efficient by enabling census takers to find and enumerate assignment areas quickly. Accurate streets also improve census data by helping to ensure that housing units fall into the correct census block for tabulation. New streets, combined with new addresses, provide the spatial data infrastructure necessary to develop address ranges to support accurate geocoding activities. Continued maintenance alleviates the need for a costly repeat of the MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project that was completed in the last decade.
- Improve the address list with updates from tribal, state, and local governments while strengthening partnerships with key local participants for census and survey data collection.
- Update the correct locations of housing units that include GPS mapspots in the MAF/TIGER database for use during field data collection activities.

- Automate assignment of addresses to geographic locations to reduce the amount of necessary clerical interactive work and provide new information to accurately locate housing units during field activities. Analyze current rate of geocoding success and provide targets for potential improvement.
- Implement a consistent and methodical approach for updating group quarters data throughout the decade. This is recognized as one of the most challenging areas for data collection in census, survey, and population estimates programs.
- Modify the MAF processing system to allow the Census Bureau to use the U.S. Postal Service Delivery Sequence File (DSF) for updating the MAF for Puerto Rico in a way similar to stateside and also take advantage of local and commercial address sources to supplement the DSF in Puerto Rico.
- Perform evaluations that measure data quality and the effectiveness of systems to sustain the quality of geographic data throughout the decade.

Continuous updating of the MAF/TIGER database throughout the decade will allow increased efficiency of the Census Bureau field staff through the availability of more accurate maps and improved address coverage. This program halts the degradation of positional accuracy and attributes of geographic data and captures new street growth to ensure data currency. The financial impact of these activities could be offset by cost savings should the Census Bureau determine that a targeted Address Canvassing operation (as opposed to a 100% operation) is feasible in 2019, thus avoiding a full spatial data accuracy improvement program in preparation for the next decennial census. Planned assessments of address quality will track the success of improvements to the MAF/TIGER database and determine the feasibility and magnitude of a targeted Address Canvassing operation. These tasks will adhere to defined legal requirements and support the Census Bureau's statistical programs, federal agency geospatial data responsibilities, and the commitment of high quality geographic products to the public.

Performance Goals: This program supports the Department of Commerce objective 1.3 to “Enhance the supply of key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses and the American public.” It also supports Census Bureau's Strategic Goal 1 to “Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments” and Strategic Goal 2 to “Provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.”

FY 2011 Goals:

- Begin developing GPS collection capability and enhance software functionality.
- Begin developing functioning tracking, processing, and reporting systems in support of receiving and processing government entity address lists.
- Begin developing an improved geocoding system.
- Begin identifying Group Quarters address data sources and develop acquisition methods.
- Begin developing functioning management, acquisition, distribution, and use systems in support of receiving and processing partner-supplied feature updates.
- Begin identifying a viable change detection technique; either acquire the software for in-house use or contract for services.
- Continue building the inventory of GPS control points to assess the positional accuracy of street locations in a minimum of one-eighth of the United States counties.

Measure: Implementation of a continuous plan to for updating the MAF/TIGER database

MAF/TIGER Updates (non - GPRA)							
		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase	N/A	<p>Prepare a detailed project plan for selected approaches for MAF/-TIGER updates and develop criteria for evaluation of success.</p> <p>Define criteria to evaluate entities requiring improved geographic data and determine universe of high priority areas.</p>	<p>Complete address and spatial improvements for 30% of high priority geographic areas.</p> <p>Perform evaluations to determine the effective-ness of update methods.</p>	<p>Complete address and spatial improvements for 30% of high priority geographic areas.</p> <p>Perform evaluations to determine the effectiveness of update methods (and modify if necessary).</p>	<p>Complete address and spatial improvements for 30% of high priority geographic areas.</p> <p>Perform evaluations to determine the effectiveness of update methods (and modify if necessary).</p>	<p>Complete address and spatial improvements for 10% of high priority geographic areas.</p> <p>Perform evaluations to determine the effectiveness of update methods (and modify if necessary).</p> <p>Complete a comprehensive evaluation and determine the feasibility to perform a targeted rather than a complete Address Canvassing operation during FY2019 in preparation of the 2020 Census.</p>

MAF/TIGER Updates (non - GPRA) - Continued							
		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	Without Increase	N/A	No updates to addresses in areas not covered by the Delivery Sequence File (DSF), no updates to existing streets or capture of new streets, loss of continuous programs with local governments and failure to adhere to recommendations from stakeholders and oversight agencies.	No updates to addresses in areas not covered by the DSF, no updates to existing streets or capture of new streets, loss of continuous programs with local governments and failure to adhere to recommendations from stakeholders and oversight agencies.	No updates to addresses in areas not covered by the DSF, no updates to existing streets or capture of new streets, loss of continuous programs with local governments and failure to adhere to recommendations from stakeholders and oversight agencies.	No updates to addresses in areas not covered by the DSF, no updates to existing streets or capture of new streets, loss of continuous programs with local governments and failure to adhere to recommendations from stakeholders and oversight agencies.	No updates to addresses in areas not covered by the DSF, no updates to existing streets or capture of new streets, loss of continuous programs with local governments and failure to adhere to recommendations from stakeholders and oversight agencies.
<p>Description: Implementation of a continuous plan for updating the MAF/TIGER database to provide the most current, accurate, and complete address data and geographic data to the Census Bureau’s customers and data users. This supports the Department of Commerce objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public” in conjunction with the Census Bureau’s Strategic Goal 1 to “provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments” and Strategic Goal 2 to “provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.” This program halts the degradation of positional accuracy and attributes of geographic data and captures new street growth to ensure data currency. Efforts will enable the Census Bureau to meet the address and geospatial requirements of the annual American Community Survey, the 2020 Decennial Census, the annual Population Estimates Program, and ongoing current surveys.</p>							

Measure: Utilize the inventory of GPS points to assess the positional accuracy of streets.

Positional Accuracy (non – GPRA)							
		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase	N/A	Continuing building the inventory of GPS points to assess the positional accuracy of streets in a minimum of 1/8 of U.S. counties to determine if updates are necessary to support collecting and assigning census survey data to correct geographic locations.	Utilize the inventory of GPS points to assess the positional accuracy of streets in a minimum of 1/8 of U.S. counties to determine if updates are necessary to support collecting and assigning census survey data to correct geographic locations.	Utilize the inventory of GPS points to assess the positional accuracy of streets in a minimum of 1/8 of U.S. counties to determine if updates are necessary to support collecting and assigning census survey data to correct geographic locations.	Utilize the inventory of GPS points to assess the positional accuracy of streets in a minimum of 1/8 of U.S. counties to determine if updates are necessary to support collecting and assigning census survey data to correct geographic locations.	Utilize the inventory of GPS points to assess the positional accuracy of streets in a minimum of 1/8 of U.S. counties to determine if updates are necessary to support collecting and assigning census survey data to correct geographic locations.
	Without Increase	N/A	Assessment and update would not occur without a costly one-time late decade TIGER realignment; ACS and other survey reportings would be impacted.	Assessment and update would not occur without a costly one-time late decade TIGER realignment; ACS and other survey reportings would be impacted.	Assessment and update would not occur without a costly one-time late decade TIGER realignment; ACS and other survey reportings would be impacted.	Assessment and update would not occur without a costly one-time late decade TIGER realignment; ACS and other survey reportings would be impacted.	Assessment and update would not occur without a costly one-time late decade TIGER realignment; ACS and other survey reportings would be impacted.
<p>Description: This addresses the interdependency of addresses and spatial data as the geographic framework for successfully tabulating the American Community Survey (ACS) data. All intercensal surveys, including the Population Estimates Program, will experience increased accuracy and currency from annual spatial updates. The absence of a multi-year hiatus and continuous maintenance of our database will improve geocoding and the overall accuracy of reporting data at its correct geographic location.</p>							

Measure: Conduct the CAUS program.

CAUS (non-GPRA)							
		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
	With Increase	N/A – Funds requested in MTEP	N/A – Funds requested in MTEP	N/A – Funds requested in MTEP	Assign 20,000 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 20,000 eligible blocks for field work.	Assign 20,000 eligible blocks for field work.
	Without Increase	N/A – Funds requested in MTEP	N/A – Funds requested in MTEP	N/A – Funds requested in MTEP	Rural addresses will not be added to the MAF.	Rural addresses will not be added to the MAF.	Rural addresses will not be added to the MAF.
<p>Description: The Community Address Update System (CAUS) aims to incorporate changes to addresses in non-urban communities in the U.S. These areas are excluded from automated updates from postal files and require the use of trained field representatives to add, update or delete non-city style addresses in the Master Address File. Assignment lists are determined through review of gross growth indicators and targeting high growth areas.</p>							

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

Activity: Geographic Support
Subactivity: Geographic Support

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Geographic Specialist	14	6	\$105,211	\$631,266
IT Specialist	14	5	105,211	526,055
Geographer	13	11	89,033	979,363
IT Specialist	13	8	89,033	712,264
Geographic Specialist	13	8	89,033	712,264
Survey Statistician	13	7	89,033	623,231
Mathematical Statistician	13	5	89,033	445,165
Mathematical Statistician	12	2	74,872	149,744
Geographic Technician	11	1	62,467	62,467
Geographer	11	5	62,467	312,335
Geographer	9	4	51,630	206,520
Subtotal		62		5,360,674
Less Lapse	0.0%	0		0
Total full-time permanent		62		5,360,674
2011 pay raise	1.4%			75,049
Total				5,435,723

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	62
Other than full-time permanent	2
Total	64

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	62
Other than full-time permanent	3
Total	65

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

Activity: Geographic support
 Subactivity: Geographic support

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2011 Estimate</u>
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$5,436
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	117
11.5 Other personnel compensation	99
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	<u>5,652</u>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,515
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	141
22 Transportation of things	219
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	729
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	133
24 Printing and reproduction	79
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	14,550
25.2 Other services	83
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government Accounts	138
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	144
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	188
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	6
26 Supplies and materials	458
31 Equipment	2,278
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>26,313</u>

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	2009 Actual		2010 Enacted		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Data processing systems									
Pos./BA	0	\$30,995	0	\$31,119	0	\$31,326	0	\$35,326	0
FTE/Obl.	0	30,992	0	31,253	0	31,326	0	35,326	0
Total	0	30,995	0	31,119	0	31,326	0	35,326	0
FTE/Obl.	0	30,992	0	31,253	0	31,326	0	35,326	0
Adjustments to Obligations:									
Recoveries		(132)							
Unobligated balance, start of year		(385)		(134)					
Funding deferred to FY 2011									
Unobligated balance, expiring		378							
Unobligated balance, end of year		142							
Refund									
Adjustments to Budget Authority:									
Unobligated Balance, Rescission									
Financing from transfers:									
Transfer from other accounts									
Transfer to other accounts									
Appropriation		30,995		31,119		31,326		35,326	4,000
Pos.									

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

Activity: Data processing systems

Subactivity: Data processing systems

Goal Statement

The goal of data processing systems is to provide day-to-day information technology support for all program areas of the Census Bureau. This activity supports Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports the Census Bureau’s internal objective to support innovation, promote data use, minimize respondent burden, respect individual privacy, and protect the confidentiality of respondents’ information.

Overview

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

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

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

FY 2011 Unit Cost Measures:

Service Provided	Units	Cost	Unit Cost	Unit Description
Data Center Operations and Management	9,826	\$7,345,594	\$747.57/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Enterprise Systems	9,826	7,946,349	808.71/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Desktop and LAN Management	1,624	2,144,188	1,320.31/unit	Desktop Units Users supported by LAN
Desktops	1,624	1,835,604	1,130.30/unit	
LAN Management				
Software Engineering and Data Backup	9,826	6,888,284	701.03/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Capital Planning and IT Policy	9,826	3,626,237	369.05/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Continuity of Operations	9,826	1,539,744	156.70/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Increase for FY 2011
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Exhibit 13

Activity: Data processing systems
Subactivity: Data processing systems

		<u>2011 Base</u>		<u>2011 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase / (Decrease) Over Base</u>	
		<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Data processing systems	Pos./ BA	0	\$31,326	0	\$35,326	0	\$4,000
	FTE/ Obl.	0	31,326	0	35,326	0	4,000

Improving the Security of the Census Bureau’s Information Technology Assets (+0 permanent positions; +0 FTE; + \$4,000,000). This program increase provides much-needed resources for improving Census Bureau security of our vast, and ever-growing information technology assets. The security threat to federal systems is growing and the resources addressed in the initiative are needed to safeguard out IT systems and services. The Census Bureau has more than 550 million electronic files and 800 terabytes of accessible data. These data are both a tremendous asset and a huge potential vulnerability if they are not adequately protected. Additional resources must be invested in strengthening our security capabilities. This investment will permit us to meet increasingly demanding security requirements, respond to our increased security workload, and invest in new security tools that will permit us to proactively protect the security of the Census Bureau’s data resources.

Statement of Need:

The Census Bureau’s stature and effectiveness as a world leader in the collection and dissemination of statistical information is dependent on maintaining a high level of public confidence and public trust. Few institutions, public or private, are more reliant on the faith and respect of the American public, for without the cooperation of the public, the Census Bureau’s ability to perform its mission would become severely compromised. It is clear that the Census Bureau’s future success in meeting the challenges of its demanding mission to obtain and disseminate the facts about America, its people and economy is directly related to its success in adhering to its pledge to protect confidential information and maintain the privacy of respondents and employees. In an environment where data leaks or data breach, real or suspected, are almost immediately headline news, the Census Bureau can ill afford a single such mistake.

Data intensive organizations that operate complex, large scale and large volume information technology operations are confronted by both data management and data security challenges. The very nature of a successful, productive data collection and processing operation requires that technology be deployed in a decentralized manner and in a variety of forms depending on the functions to be performed. While automation and new technology have greatly increased productivity, risk has expanded substantially; errors that might have previously been limited in a paper-intensive environment can now be disseminated world-wide in seconds. Recent advances in information technology hardware and software applications offer some very important new opportunities for data intensive organizations to significantly upgrade their data management policies, practices, and procedures.

Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Beginning in FY 2011, the Census Bureau proposes to strengthen Security Office management, responsiveness, and performance by establishing three new senior positions: an Assistant Security Officer for Technical Security to manage the Incident Response/ Forensic Staff and the Technical security office; create a new Bureau of the Census Computer Incident Response Team manager; and a new Forensic Lab manager. Additional staff will be added to the Technical Security Staff and the Security Reviews and Policy staff. These organizational and staff changes respond to the Office of the Inspector General's findings and recommendations related to the Census Bureau security programs. Specific outcomes include additional project management support for security planning and the certification and accreditation (C&A) process. The Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), Title III of the E-Government Act requires that agencies conduct certifications using increasingly demanding National Institute of Standards and Technology methodologies. Existing resources are limiting our ability to fully satisfy these requirements. Additional resources are needed to ensure we are compliant with the growing number and complexity of security mandates. Staff also will take responsibility for improving our responsiveness related to security Plans of Action and Milestones. We also plan to establish IT Security project managers for each of the Census Bureau's 23 Information Technology systems. These positions will be located in the Census Bureau IT Security Office. Since the rest of that office is funded through a centralized information technology account, these positions will be established via a direct assessment to this initiative.

Faced with increasing and more sophisticated external attacks against our IT systems, it is also imperative that we invest additional resources in intrusion detection systems and other proactive methods to protect our vast information assets. Additional resources must be invested in vulnerability scans, patch management, and full security testing of all networks, servers, and hardware.

This initiative will permit the IT Security Office to implement a data management system to further protect the vast amounts of information we are entrusted to protect. Software tools can permit us to validate the status, access patterns, and usage of the 550 million files currently retained. Files that have not been accessed or used can be deleted, freeing up storage resources and improving our management of data resources. Data management software also can monitor data in transition both within the Census Bureau's networks and devices as well as to external

sites. This software can be programmed to identify suspicious data movement and stop suspicious transactions before data are transferred.

Performance Measures:

Performance Goals: This program and the targets below support DOC general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” It also supports Census Bureau goals.

Measure: This supports all of the Census Bureau’s FY 2011 performance measures.

FY 2011 Targets:

By 9/30/2011, improve IT security role based training program by enhancing the content. Completion rate targeted at 92% or greater.

By 9/30/2011, 100% of all systems receive C&A and are continuously monitored in accordance to FISMA standards.

By 9/30/2011, implement Data Loss Protection (DLP) solution in 2 directorates. DLP detects and prevents the unauthorized transmission of information.

By 9/30/2011, fully automate the OMB 07-16 Log and Verify requirement for 66% of Bureau’s data extractions.

By 9/30/2011, implement Project Management Office to support C&A effort. C&As are completed as scheduled 95% of the time and within budget.

Improving the Security of the Census Bureau's Information Technology Assets (Non-GPRA)

		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
Train- ing	With Increase	N/A	By 9/30/2011, improve IT security role based training program by enhancing the content. Completion rate targeted at 92% or greater. Continue to deliver recurring training sessions on bi-monthly basis or more frequently as needed.	By 9/30/2012, improve IT security role based training program by enhancing the content. Completion rate targeted at 94% or greater. Continue to deliver recurring training sessions on bi-monthly basis or more frequently as needed.	By 9/30/2013, improve IT security role based training program by enhancing the content. Completion rate targeted at 96% or greater. Continue to deliver recurring training sessions on bi-monthly basis or more frequently as needed.	By 9/30/2014, improve IT security role based training program by enhancing the content. Completion rate targeted at 96% or greater. Continue to deliver recurring training sessions on bi-monthly basis or more frequently as needed.	By 9/30/2015, improve IT security role based training program by enhancing the content. Completion rate targeted at 96% or greater. Continue to deliver recurring training sessions on bi-monthly basis or more frequently as needed.
	Without Increase	N/A	Census personnel with critical information security roles and responsibilities will remain inadequately trained.	Census personnel with critical information security roles and responsibilities will remain inadequately trained.	Census personnel with critical information security roles and responsibilities will remain inadequately trained.	Census personnel with critical information security roles and responsibilities will remain inadequately trained.	Census personnel with critical information security roles and responsibilities will remain inadequately trained.

Improving the Security of the Census Bureau's Information Technology Assets (Non-GPRA)

		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
Data Loss Protection (DLP)	With Increase	N/A	By 9/30/2011, implement DLP solution in the next directorate. By 9/30/2011, fully automate the OMB 07-16 Log and Verify requirement for 100% of Bureau's data extractions.	By 9/30/2012, complete enterprise implementation of DLP solution.	By 9/30/2013, Continuous policy refinement and improvement of data loss protection for new systems.	By 9/30/2014, Continuous policy refinement and improvement of data loss protection for new systems.	By 9/30/2015, Continuous policy refinement and improvement of data loss protection for new systems.
	Without Increase	N/A	We will remain vulnerable to the types of data transmission that the DLP is designed to stop. Census would not have a clear realization of where sensitive data exists nor have the ability to track it. Census will fail to meet the OMB 07-16 Log and Verify Requirement for data extraction.	We will remain vulnerable to the types of data transmission that the DLP is designed to stop. Census would not have a clear realization of where sensitive data exists nor have the ability to track it. Census will fail to meet the OMB 07-16 Log and Verify Requirement for data extraction.	We will remain vulnerable to the types of data transmission that the DLP is designed to stop. Census would not have a clear realization of where sensitive data exists nor have the ability to track it. Census will fail to meet the OMB 07-16 Log and Verify Requirement for data extraction.	We will remain vulnerable to the types of data transmission that the DLP is designed to stop. Census would not have a clear realization of where sensitive data exists nor have the ability to track it. Census will fail to meet the OMB 07-16 Log and Verify Requirement for data extraction.	We will remain vulnerable to the types of data transmission that the DLP is designed to stop. Census would not have a clear realization of where sensitive data exists nor have the ability to track it. Census will fail to meet the OMB 07-16 Log and Verify Requirement for data extraction.

Improving the Security of the Census Bureau's Information Technology Assets (Non-GPRA)							
		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
Certification and Accreditation (C&A)	With Increase	N/A	100% of all systems receive C&A and are continuously monitored in accordance to FISMA standards.	100% of all systems receive C&A and are continuously monitored in accordance to FISMA standards.	100% of all systems receive C&A and are continuously monitored in accordance to FISMA standards.	100% of all systems receive C&A and are continuously monitored in accordance to FISMA standards.	100% of all systems receive C&A and are continuously monitored in accordance to FISMA standards.
	Without Increase	N/A	Schedule slippages and cost overruns are likely. Census' ability to mature the C&A process will be severely hindered.	Schedule slippages and cost overruns are likely. Census' ability to mature the C&A process will be severely hindered.	Schedule slippages and cost overruns are likely. Census' ability to mature the C&A process will be severely hindered.	Schedule slippages and cost overruns are likely. Census' ability to mature the C&A process will be severely hindered.	Schedule slippages and cost overruns are likely. Census' ability to mature the C&A process will be severely hindered.

Improving the Security of the Census Bureau's Information Technology Assets (Non-GPRA)							
		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2015 Target
Technical Security Support	With Increase	N/A	<p>By 9/30/2011, investigate Security Content Automation Protocol (SCAP) as a method for enabling automated vulnerability and patch management.</p> <p>By 9/30/2011, 100% of desktops and laptops will be automatically scanned to ensure Federal Desktop Core Configuration (FDCC) compliance.</p> <p>By 9/30/2011, implement the plan to include the establishment of a tier 1 SOC call center and obtain training and tools.</p>	<p>By 9/30/2012, complete implementation of automated enterprise patch management.</p> <p>By 9/30/2012, obtain a fully functional forensics lab and investigations training to operate within the SOC and BOC Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT).</p>	<p>By 9/30/2013, continue to operate and improve an automated enterprise patch management system.</p> <p>By 9/30/2013, continue to operate and improve SOC call center with full functional forensics lab integrated.</p>	<p>By 9/30/2013, continue to operate and improve an automated enterprise patch management system.</p> <p>By 9/30/2013, continue to operate and improve SOC call center with full functional forensics lab integrated.</p>	<p>By 9/30/2013, continue to operate and improve an automated enterprise patch management system.</p> <p>By 9/30/2013, continue to operate and improve SOC call center with full functional forensics lab integrated.</p>

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

Activity: Data processing systems Subactivity: Data processing systems	2011 Estimate
<u>Object Class</u>	
11 Personnel compensation	0
11.1 Full-time permanent	0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	0
22 Transportation of things	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	0
24 Printing and reproduction	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	0
25.2 Other services	0
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	\$4,000
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	4,000

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

Object Class	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$347,701	\$355,541	\$357,579	\$275,218	(\$82,361)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	545,557	3,749,158	3,122,763	142,379	(2,980,384)
11.5 Other personnel compensation	46,499	16,696	16,212	13,573	(2,639)
11.8 Special personnel services payments			0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	939,757	4,121,395	3,496,554	431,170	(3,065,384)
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	155,842	511,123	454,332	113,382	(340,950)
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	2,572	2,392	1,206	(1,186)
21 Travel and transportation of persons	139,349	910,863	785,990	40,883	(745,107)
22 Transportation of things	8,573	20,929	25,138	8,700	(16,438)
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	286,475	66,198	83,460	61,601	(21,859)
23.2 Rental payments to others	392	893	893	34	(859)
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	40,241	299,341	299,815	24,954	(274,861)
24 Printing and reproduction	151,213	20,588	18,085	3,795	(14,290)
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	480,171	414,131	409,569	71,551	(338,018)
25.2 Other services	216,896	274,731	229,182	66,352	(162,830)
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. From gov't accts.	80,599	84,805	82,962	39,061	(43,901)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	12,117	13,374	13,420	8,760	(4,660)
25.5 Research & development contracts	1,882	17,030	16,441	11,665	(4,776)
25.6 Medical Care	15	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	439,974	561,103	531,358	98,618	(432,740)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	7,904	421	423	505	82
26 Supplies and materials	82,616	26,943	26,961	7,137	(19,824)
31 Equipment	43,316	51,065	54,691	25,625	(29,066)
32 Lands and structures			0	0	0
33 Investments and loans			0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions			0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities			0	0	0
43 Interest and dividends	4		0	0	0
44 Refunds	(2)				
92 Contingency fund		457,273	440,973	3,616	(437,357)
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	3,087,334	7,854,778	6,972,639	1,018,615	(5,954,024)
Prior year recoveries	(14,084)		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(89,446)	(921,071)	(32,000)	(32,000)	0
Funding deferred to FY 2011			0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	444		0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	921,071	32,000	0	0	0
Refund	(57)		0	0	0
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	3,905,262	6,965,707	6,940,639	986,615	(5,954,024)

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

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
<u>Personnel financed from direct obligations</u>					
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	4,874	6,318	6,317	3,860	(2,457)
Other than full-time permanent	17,435	100,183	82,148	2,996	(79,152)
Total	22,309	106,501	88,465	6,856	(81,609)
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	3,850	7,299	7,298	4,882	(2,416)
Other than full-time permanent	38,812	1,299,460	1,187,695	14,037	(1,173,658)
Total	42,662	1,306,759	1,194,993	18,919	(1,176,074)

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

Object Class	2011 Adjustments to Base	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation				
11.1 Full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
Executive level	\$30	\$5,764	\$3,512	(\$2,252)
Senior executive service	2,100	349,184	269,417	(79,767)
General schedule	0	0	0	0
Commissioned officers	19	2,631	2,289	(342)
Wage board / wage marine	0	0	0	0
Scientific & professional (P.L. 80-313)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of patent appeals (P.L. 82-593, 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Examiners of trademark appeals (P.L. 98-622)	0	0	0	0
Senior foreign service	0	0	0	0
Foreign service staff	0	0	0	0
Foreign service nationals	0	0	0	0
Consultants & experts	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,149	357,579	275,218	(82,361)
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				
General schedule	636	3,122,464	142,274	(2,980,190)
Wage board	1	299	105	(194)
Experts & consultants	0	0	0	0
Hourly	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	637	3,122,763	142,379	(2,980,384)
11.5 Other personnel compensation				
Overtime	0	858	943	85
Cash awards	0	15,354	12,630	(2,724)
Merit pay awards	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	16,212	13,573	(2,639)
11.8 Special personnel services payments				
Foreign service officers (State)	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,786	3,496,554	431,170	(3,065,384)

Object Class	2011 Adjustments to Base	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
12.1				
Civilian personnel benefits				
Civil service retirement	(\$568)	\$2,901	\$2,949	\$48
Federal employees' retirement	1,917	65,066	35,608	(29,458)
Thrift savings plan	(81)	19,091	10,585	(8,506)
Federal insurance contribution act	797	271,236	29,450	(241,786)
Health insurance	932	52,094	29,665	(22,429)
Life insurance	6	988	562	(426)
Employees' compensation fund	561	42,956	4,563	(38,393)
Employee pension & annuitant health benefits	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	3,564	454,332	113,382	(340,950)
13				
Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
Severance pay	0	2,392	1,206	(1,186)
Unemployment compensation	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	2,392	1,206	(1,186)
21				
Travel and transportation of persons				
Common carrier	0	1,472	2,646	1,174
Mileage	(705)	11,836	15,931	4,095
Per diem/actual	102	2,529	4,916	2,387
Vehicular	0	481	314	(167)
Other	0	769,672	17,076	(752,596)
(Overseas estimates)				
Subtotal	(603)	785,990	40,883	(745,107)
22				
Transportation of things	12	25,138	8,700	(16,438)
(Overseas estimates)				
23.1	211	83,460	61,601	(21,859)
Rental payments to GSA				
23.2	0	893	34	(859)
Rental payments to others				

Object Class	2011 Adjustments to Base	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
23.3				
Communication, utilities, misc. charges				
Rental of ADP equipment	0	\$86	\$32	(\$54)
Rental of office copying equipment	\$9	19,088	4,515	(14,573)
Other equipment rental	0	0	0	0
Federal telecommunication system	0	6,575	3,900	(2,675)
Other telecommunications services	5	2,473	2,008	(465)
Postal Service by USPS	453	268,600	12,824	(255,776)
Other	10	2,993	1,675	(1,318)
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	477	299,815	24,954	(274,861)
24				
Printing and reproduction				
Publications	11	17,288	2,974	(14,314)
Public use forms and envelopes	0	1	0	(1)
Other	4	796	821	25
(Payments to GA, WCF)	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	15	18,085	3,795	(14,290)
25.1				
Advisory and assistance services				
Mgt. and professional support services	30	363,955	29,405	(334,550)
Studies, analyses, & evaluation	22	23,544	28,969	5,425
Engineering & technical services	18	22,070	13,177	(8,893)
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	70	409,569	71,551	(338,018)
25.2				
Other services				
Training:				
University	12	2,806	3,052	246
Other	12	2,806	3,052	246
GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
ADP services	0	0	0	0
Other non-government contracts	78	226,376	63,300	(163,076)
Other	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	90	229,182	66,352	(162,830)

Object Class	2011 Adjustments to Base	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs from gov't accounts	(\$119)	\$82,962	\$39,061	(\$43,901)
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	48	13,420	8,760	(4,660)
25.5 Research & development contracts	23	16,441	11,665	(4,776)
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	264	531,358	98,618	(432,740)
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	2	423	505	82
26 Supplies and materials				
Office supplies	16	25,627	5,402	(20,225)
ADP supplies	3	974	1,527	553
Other	1	360	208	(152)
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	20	26,961	7,137	(19,824)
31 Equipment				
Office machines and equipment	26	20,417	18,371	(2,046)
ADP Hardware	15	22,787	5,235	(17,552)
ADP Software	31	11,487	2,019	(9,468)
Other	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	72	54,691	25,625	(29,066)
32 Lands and structures	0	0	0	0
33 Investments and loans	0	0	0	0
41 Grants, subsidies and contributions	0	0	0	0
42 Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency fund	(32,000)	440,973	3,616	(437,357)
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	(25,068)	6,972,639	1,018,615	(5,954,024)
Funding deferred to FY 2011	-	(32,000)	(32,000)	-
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	(25,068)	6,940,639	986,615	(5,954,024)

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, \$986,359,400, to remain available until September 30, 2012, 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."

2. SEC. 111 For an additional amount for the "Operations, Research, and Facilities", National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration account, \$1,908,414, and for an additional amount for the "Salaries and Expenses", Departmental Management account, \$1,377,991, and **for an additional amount for the "Periodic Censuses and Programs", Bureau of the Census account, \$255,600**, to increase the Department's acquisition workforce capacity and capabilities: Provided, That such funds shall be available only to supplement and not to supplant existing acquisition workforce activities: Provided further, That such funds shall be available for training, recruitment, retention, and hiring additional members of the acquisition workforce as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. et seq.): Provided

further, That such funds shall be available for information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve acquisition management. (Department of Commerce Appropriations Act, 2010)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

Currently Available, 2010	FTE	Direct Obligations
FTE / positions realignment	2,383	\$772,541
less: Obligated from prior years		
less: Unobligated balance, start of year	675	25,169
plus: 2011 Adjustments to base		
less: Prior year recoveries		
2011 Base Request	<u>3,058</u>	<u>797,710</u>
Plus (or less): 2011 Program Changes	0	0
2011 Estimate	<u>3,058</u>	<u>797,710</u>

Comparison by activity/subactivity	2009 Actual/1		2010 Estimate		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Current surveys and statistics										
Current economic statistics	FTE/Obi. 438	\$235,400	353	\$244,397	903	\$236,735	903	\$236,735	0	\$0
Current demographic statistics	FTE/Obi. 1,938	250,266	1,945	271,332	1,367	308,248	1,367	308,248	0	0
Decennial census	FTE/Obi. 0	19,196	0	20,641	64	20,260	64	20,260	0	0
Other	FTE/Obi. 24	213,543	85	236,171	724	232,467	724	232,467	0	0
TOTALS	FTE/Obi. 2,400	718,405	2,383	772,541	3,058	797,710	3,058	797,710	0	0

Adjustments to Obligations:	2009 Actual/1		2010 Estimate		2011 Base		2011 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Recoveries										
Unobligated balance, start of year		(20,748)		(5,000)		(5,000)		(5,000)		
Unobligated balance, transferred		(180,110)		(230,120)		(215,120)		(215,120)		
Unobligated balance, expiring										
Unobligated balance, end of year		230,120		215,120		220,120		220,120		
Financing from transfers:										
Transfer from other accounts										
Transfer to other accounts										
Total	FTE/Obi. 2,400	747,667	2,383	752,541	3,058	797,710	3,058	797,710	0	0

/1 PPA amounts differ from those shown in President's Budget. Total resources are unchanged.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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

	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Base	2011 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligation	\$718,405	\$772,541	\$797,710	\$797,710	\$0
Financing:	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	(233,677)	(247,468)	(281,428)	(281,428)	0
Non-Federal sources	(4,834)	(9,053)	(9,781)	(9,781)	0
Other	(509,156)	(496,020)	(506,501)	(506,501)	0
Recoveries	(20,748)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	(180,110)	(230,120)	(215,120)	(215,120)	0
Unobligated balance transferred					0
Unobligated balance, expiring					0
Unobligated balance, end of year	230,120	215,120	220,120	220,120	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

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

Activity: Working capital fund
Subactivity: Working capital fund

Goal Statement

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

Overview

The Working Capital Fund supports a customer driven approach to services by providing a mechanism to identify and keep customers informed of the true costs of specific services and the basis for the charges. The Census Bureau is able to identify and control fluctuations in prices and establish a consistent and supportable pricing policy for both internal and external customers. The Working Capital Fund has enabled the Census Bureau to establish a clearly identifiable audit trail in the accounting records, resulting in more accurate and reliable financial statements and variance reports. A detailed project identification system records and identifies actual costs of work performed for each activity with the appropriate source of funding. The Working Capital Fund is a revolving fund, with appropriated and reimbursable funding compensating the Working Capital Fund for services provided. The programs and projects of the Census Bureau, whether funded by appropriated funds or other funds, pay their own share of the centralized services received through the Working Capital Fund; there is full recovery of the cost of providing the service, paid by those who actually use or benefit from the service.

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

	FY 2009 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2010 <u>Enacted</u>	2011 <u>Estimate</u>
Management and professional support svcs.	\$71,832	\$383,370	\$42,600
Studies, analysis and evaluations	390,947	25,920	31,414
Engineering and technical services	29,287	22,066	13,203
TOTAL	\$492,066	\$431,356	\$87,217

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

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

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

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Estimate
Periodicals	\$235	\$695	\$758
Pamphlets	\$1,985	\$2,603	\$2,839
Audiovisuals	\$87,731	\$44,220	\$1,606
TOTAL	\$89,951	\$47,518	\$5,203

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 the 2010 Census.

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Estimate
Direct:			
Average ES Salary	\$157,282	\$160,427	\$162,672
Average GS/GM Grade	11.0	11.0	11.0
Average GS/GM Salary	\$77,771	\$79,326	\$80,436

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK