

**FY 2006 Annual Performance Plan**

***U.S. Census Bureau***

***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.

The U.S. Census Bureau strategic goal is to meet the needs of policymakers, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public for current and benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments. This supports the Department of Commerce (DOC) Strategic Goal 1, to provide the information and tools to maximize U.S. competitiveness and enable economic growth for American industries, workers, and consumers. Further, Census Bureau programs directly support DOC general goal/objective 1.3, to enhance the supply of key economic and demographic data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses and the American public. The Census Bureau accomplishes these strategic goals by being the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy, by honoring privacy and protecting confidentiality, sharing Census Bureau expertise globally, and conducting work openly.

Requested resources will build upon current programs, continue efforts to re-engineer the decennial census, fund the second year in the 2007 Economic Census cycle and the 2007 Census of Governments cycle, and enhance the current economic statistics program and intercensal demographic estimates program in order to provide more accurate information for decision-makers and allocation of funds to the public. The re-engineered 2010 Decennial Census approach will provide more accurate information in the years between decennial censuses with the implementation of the American Community Survey. The economic census provides the nation with comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative facts about the structure of the U.S. economy; it helps build the foundation for the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Enhancements in the current economic statistics programs will expand key source data for our nation's GDP, support improved coverage and electronic reporting of trade statistics, and support the development of a database infrastructure to integrate state administrative data and Census Bureau data products in order to fill critical data gaps at the state and local levels. The budget also requests funds to continue efforts begun in 2003 to eliminate data gaps by measuring migration across U.S. borders, to fund mail security improvements at the National Processing Center (NPC) in order to safeguard Census Bureau employees against potential mail threats, and to fund furniture and relocation costs for the new Census Bureau building.

## **Priorities/Management Challenges**

The Census Bureau has the following priorities/objectives:

- 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 meet constitutional and legislative mandates by implementing a re-engineered 2010 Census that is cost-effective, provides more timely data, improves accuracy, and reduces operational risk,
- 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:

- Perceptions of the role of government in society. Public perception of both government and non-government intrusion into personal and business information privacy is increasingly negative. This affects the response rate to surveys and censuses and will likely be a significant factor affecting the future performance of the Census Bureau.
- The economy. Measuring our 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.
- Privacy. Data stewardship involves establishing policies that preserve privacy and confidentiality, reduce reporting burden, and maximize data use. As technology provides a greater ability to collect, process, and disseminate data, it also presents greater challenges to protect data from improper access and use. Any concerns about privacy of information in the Internet age, confidentiality of information provided to the government, and intrusiveness of government programs are challenges to the Census Bureau in collecting personal information in its surveys and censuses.
- The federal budget. Demands on the federal budget during the next few years will be substantial. Our challenge will be to demonstrate the critical importance of accurate information to the government, the economy, and the public, in the face of budget constraints.
- Workforce and workplace management. Many Census Bureau employees will be eligible for early or regular retirement by 2010. Recruiting, developing, and retaining the next generation of employees will require planning to ensure that specialized technical and managerial knowledge, as well as the Census Bureau's corporate culture, values, and institutional knowledge, are transferred. Workplace conditions will also be critical issues in the next few years. Deteriorating headquarters buildings make it difficult to recruit and retain staff.

## **Unit Cost Measures**

The Census Bureau continues efforts to develop meaningful unit cost measures for all activities. Measures are selected with four key factors in mind:

1. they are measurable and currently being measured,
2. they represent a cross-section of the programs activities,
3. they line up with budget items, and
4. they support the goals and objectives of the Department of Commerce's and Census Bureau's strategic plans.

Unit cost measures are reflected in the appropriate narrative justifications, as well as this summary table. The figures below reflect unit obligations, not true unit costs.

<b>CENSUS BUREAU UNIT COST MEASURES</b>						
<b><u>SALARIES &amp; EXPENSES</u></b>						
<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2001 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>
<b>Current Surveys and Statistics</b>						
<u>Current Economic Statistics</u>						
Current Retail Trade (Units = Sum of one annual survey and two (annualized) monthly retail trade sector surveys each multiplied by the number of questions asked)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$9.98/unit 906,540 units
Current Wholesale Trade (Units = Sum of one annual survey and one monthly (annualized) wholesale trade sector survey each multiplied by the number of questions asked)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$13.79/unit 351,600 units
Current Service Trade Reports (Units = Sum of one annual survey and one quarterly (annualized) service sector survey each multiplied by the number of questions asked)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$10.40/unit 1,168,692 units	\$10.83/unit 1,167,092 units

<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2001 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>
Construction Statistics (Units = Two monthly construction sector surveys multiplied by the number of questions asked)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$7.37/unit 668,160 units	\$7.13/unit 718,560 units
Annual Survey of Manufactures (Units = One annual manufacturing sector survey multiplied by the number of questions asked)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3.36/unit 2,236,000 units	\$3.50/unit 2,236,000 units
Manufacturers Shipments, Inventories, and Orders (M3) (Units = One monthly (annualized) manufacturing sector survey multiplied by the number of questions asked)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$13.03/unit 294,000 units
Business Register (Units = Sum of company variables)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0.34/unit 68,245,577 units	\$0.35/unit 68,245,577 units
Foreign Trade Statistics (Units = Sum of export and import data records multiplied by the number of variables for each record)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0.01/unit 2,814,100,000 units	\$0.01/unit 2,814,100,000 units
Quarterly Financial Report (Units = One quarterly (annualized) manufacturing, mining, wholesale and retail trade sectors survey multiplied by the number of questions asked)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2.88/unit 1,904,480 units
Finance (Units = Two annual government finance sector surveys multiplied by the number of questions asked)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1.75/unit 3,162,645 units	\$1.82/unit 3,162,645 units

<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2001 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>
Employment (Units = One annual government employment survey multiplied by the number of questions asked)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2.42/unit 649,000 units
<b>Current Demographic Statistics</b>						
Current Population Survey (CPS) (Units = Number of households surveyed each month)	\$46/unit 57,000 units	\$47/unit 57,000 units	\$45/unit 57,000 units	\$52/unit 57,000 units	\$55/unit 57,000 units	\$55/unit 57,000 units
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1/ (Units = Number of households surveyed annually)	\$134/unit 115,000 units	\$142/unit 94,000 units	\$164/unit 95,000 units	\$157/unit 107,000 units	\$165/unit 96,000 units	\$180/unit 97,000 units
<b>Survey Development and Data Services</b>						
Statistical Abstract (Units = Printed and pdf tables)	\$537/unit 2,856 units	\$549/unit \$2,816 units	\$531/unit 2,796 units	\$517/unit 2,859 units	\$508/unit 3,000 units	\$496/unit 3,200 units
<b><u>PERIODIC CENSUSES &amp; PROGRAMS</u></b>						
<b>Economic Statistics Programs</b>						
<b><u>Economic Census</u></b>						
FY 2002 Economic Census Cycle Cost in Millions of Dollars per 1% GDP Share (Units = 1% GDP share)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3.82 million/unit	N/A
FY 2007 Economic Census Cycle Cost in Millions of Dollars per 1% GDP Share (Units = 1% GDP share)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5.89 million/unit

<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2001 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>
<b>Census of Governments</b>						
FY 2002 Census of Governments Cycle Cost in Millions of Dollars per 1% GDP Share (Units = 1% GDP share)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2.25 million/unit	N/A
FY 2007 Census of Governments Cycle Cost in Millions of Dollars per 1% GDP Share (Units = 1% GDP share)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2.83 million/unit
<b>Demographic Statistics Programs</b>						
<b>Intercensal Demographic Estimates</b>						
Annual National Intercensal Population Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$12.89/unit 62,620 units	\$10.28/unit 75,144 units
Monthly National Intercensal Population Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4.15/unit 150,288 units	\$3.97/unit 150,288 units
Annual State Intercensal Population Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0.40/unit 2,719,320 units	\$0.32/unit 3,263,184 units
Monthly State Intercensal Population Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0.03/unit 6,526,368 units	\$0.03/unit 6,526,368 units
Annual County Population Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0.01/unit 167,478,120 units	\$0.01/unit 200,973,744 units
Annual Sub-County Population Estimate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$6.49/unit 203,625 units	\$5.18/unit 244,350 units
Annual State and County Housing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$41.38/unit 15,960 units	\$33.10/unit 19,101 units
(Units = data cells for each estimate)						

<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2001 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>
<b>2010 Decennial Census</b>						
ACS – Initial Mail Collection	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$13.28/unit 2,490,000 units	\$12.27/unit 3,000,000 units
ACS – Telephone Non-Response Follow-up	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$16.46/unit 830,000 units	\$16.50/unit 1,000,000 units
ACS – Personal Visit Non-Response Follow-up  (Units = Number of Households)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$126.46/unit 400,000 units	\$138.48/unit 480,000 units
MAF/TIGER (geographic database) Street and Address Location Improvements (Units = Number of counties completed during fiscal year)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$83,128/unit 610 units	\$76,710/unit 700 units
<b>Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign</b>						
Cycle Cost per Sample Unit (Unit = Number of sample housing units provided for the decade for surveys included in the demographic surveys sample redesign program)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20.03/unit 4,274,250 units
<b>Geographic Support</b>						
Boundary and Annexation Survey (Units = Legally defined governmental entities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$446/unit 12,000 units	\$446/unit 13,500 units

<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2001 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>
<b>Data Processing Systems</b>						
Desktop Services (Units = Number of desktop units)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,347/unit 1,550 units	\$1,318/unit 1,600 units
LAN Management (Units = Number of users supported by the LAN)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,118/unit 1,600 units	\$1,129/unit 1,600 units
Data Center Operations and Management	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$655/unit 10,921 units	\$634/unit 11,395 units
Enterprise Systems	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$789/unit 10,921 units	\$785/unit 11,395 units
Software Engineering /Data Backup	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$628/unit 10,921 units	\$569/unit 11,395 units
Capital Planning and IT Policy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$273/unit 10,921units	\$264/unit 11,395 units
Continuity of Operations (Units = Number of total Census Bureau current staff)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$137/unit 10,921 units	\$133/unit 11,395 units

1/ SIPP units for all fiscal years have been corrected. Previous units erroneously included Survey of Program Dynamics. There was no change to unit cost figures for prior years.



**PART Assessments**

Five Census Bureau programs have been evaluated using OMB’s Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART). During the FY 2005 budget cycle, current demographic statistics, intercensal demographic estimates, decennial census, and demographic surveys sample redesign were evaluated. During the FY 2006 budget cycle, the economic census program was evaluated, and the current demographic statistics program was reassessed. All of the Census Bureau programs have scored in the effective or moderately effective range, and the programs received valuable recommendations from OMB to make them more effective.

<b>U.S. Census Bureau PART Ratings</b>		
<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2005 Budget Cycle</b>	<b>FY 2006 Budget Cycle</b>
Current Demographic Statistics	Moderately Effective	Effective
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	Moderately Effective	
Decennial Census	Moderately Effective	
Survey Sample Redesign	Effective	
Economic Census		Effective

The Census Bureau has already implemented most of the OMB recommendations stemming from the FY 2005 PART assessments and is dedicated to continue working toward fully implementing the remaining recommendations. A milestone schedule for implementing OMB recommendations has been developed and will be updated on a quarterly basis. The current schedule is shown below.

**Status of Implementing OMB PART Recommendations from FY 2005 Cycle**

<b>Program</b>	<b>OMB Recommendation</b>	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Milestone Completion</b>	<b>Status</b>
Current Demographic Statistics	1. Continue to improve long-term goals for the SIPP by including an ambitious data release schedule.	1a. Establish a SIPP Data Products Team to review the problem.	August 2003	Complete
		1b. SIPP Data Products Team develops recommendations for improving the long-term release schedule.	December 2003	Complete
		1c. Early releases begin.	FY 2006	On Target

<b>Program</b>	<b>OMB Recommendation</b>	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Milestone Completion</b>	<b>Status</b>
	2. Develop ways to improve managerial accountability for SIPP release schedules.	2a. Establish a SIPP Data Products Team to review the problem.	August 2003	Complete
		2b. SIPP Data Products Team develops recommendations for improving managerial accountability for the SIPP release schedule.	September 2003	Complete
		2c. Approve and implement recommendations from the SIPP Data Products Team.	Approved Feb 04 Implementation is ongoing	Complete
	3. Pursue additional independent evaluations of the SIPP to demonstrate that results are being achieved.	3a. Outside study by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.	August 2003 (Census and SSA working on implementing suggestions)	Complete
		3b. Seek advice from the federal policy community on the order of topics on which data will be collected by the 2004 SIPP Panel.	August 2004	Complete
		3c. Repeat an external evaluation of the usefulness of the SIPP content by surveying prominent SIPP data users both inside and outside government.	Preliminary report Aug. 2004; Final report December 2004	Complete
<u>Intercensal Demographic Estimates</u>	1. Work to further increase the involvement of state partners and other stakeholders in the production and quality review of the estimates and consider more external reviews.	1a. Meet with Bureau of Labor Statistics to seek advice and discuss changes in population estimates for 2003.	November 2003	Complete

Program	OMB Recommendation	Milestone	Milestone Completion	Status
		1b. Provide preliminary state, county, and sub-county population estimates to members of the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE) for their review and comment.	December 2003	Complete
		1c. Additional meetings with the FSCPE and their steering committee.	April 2004 (and annually thereafter)	Complete
	2. More clearly incorporate programmatic changes into strategic planning documents, including improving the estimates of international migration and use of the American Community Survey.	2a. Incorporate programmatic changes into the Census Bureau Strategic Plan.	September 2003	Complete
		2b. Continue to document plans for enhancements in the Demographic Programs Directorate's internal strategic planning documents.	March 2004	Complete
	3. Continue to set ambitious annual performance goals and incorporate them within formal documents.	3a. Develop an ambitious product delivery schedule for the 22 standard outputs of the intercensal population estimates and projections program for the round of estimates with a reference date of July 1, 2003.	July 2003	Complete
		3b. Incorporate goals into the Demographic Programs Directorate's internal strategic planning documents.	March 2004	Complete

<b>Program</b>	<b>OMB Recommendation</b>	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Milestone Completion</b>	<b>Status</b>
<u>Decennial Census</u>	1. Continue to examine key cost factors to identify potential areas for savings.	1a. Update lifecycle cost estimate on an annual basis.	September 2004	Milestone met. Examination is an on-going effort.
	2. Develop ways to improve managerial accountability for cost, schedule and performance.	2a. Revise requirements for individual annual performance plans to ensure that senior managers are held accountable to overall performance goals in the annual performance plan.	August 2003	Complete
	3. Improve the cost model to be able to more clearly show how annual activities support the long-term performance goals of the 2010 census.	3a. Complete a needs assessment for the development of the 2010 Decennial Budget Integration Tool.	June 2003	Milestone complete. Cost model improvements are an ongoing effort.
		3b. (1) Complete the statement of requirements, and (2) award multi-year development contract.	3b(1) Sept 2004 3b(2) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Qtr FY05* (*Note: contract award delayed from FY04 due to Congressional reductions to our FY04 budget.)	3b(1) Complete 3b(2) On Target
<u>Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign</u>	1. More clearly incorporate programmatic changes into strategic planning documents, including redesigning samples on a regular basis using the ACS.	1a. Incorporate programmatic changes into the Census Bureau Strategic Plan.	September 2003	Complete
	2. Consider more external evaluations as the program shifts from redesigning based on decennial data to redesigning on a more frequent basis using the ACS and a continuously updated Master Address File.	2a. Consult with various external groups (Bureau of Labor Statistics, other federal sponsors, and outside statistical experts).	FY 2005 – 2006	On Target

<b>Program</b>	<b>OMB Recommendation</b>	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Milestone Completion</b>	<b>Status</b>
<u>Economic Census</u>	1. Pursue additional independent evaluations of the economic census.	1a. Propose to the Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) the possibility of doing one of three different evaluations of Census Bureau economic programs. One of the proposals is to establish a panel to do a clean slate review of the Economic Census for the 2012 Census with possible benefits accruing to the 2007 Census.	11/30/2004	Met
		1b. Meet with CNSTAT to find out if they are interested in doing the economic census evaluation. If they are, and Census Bureau funds are available, the evaluation could start as early as June 2005.	02/28/2005	On Target
		1c. Contract with a public accounting (CPA) firm to provide expert advice on economic census forms design to ensure proper use of accounting terminology and ability to collect the requested data.	03/31/2005	On Target
		1d. Devote spring 2005 Census Bureau Advisory Committee (AEA subcommittee) meeting to an evaluation of the 2002 Economic Census with an eye towards making improvements in the 2007 Economic Census.	04/22/2005	On Target
		1e. Send letters to government agencies and trade associations inviting them to comment on proposed 2007 Economic Census report forms.	11/30/2006	On Target

Program	OMB Recommendation	Milestone	Milestone Completion	Status
	2. Implement a plan to improve electronic response rates in the 2007 Economic Census.	2a. Establish a team to plan and oversee improvements to the electronic reporting instrument that will be used in the 2007 Economic Census. Scope of team covers: incorporation of cognitive testing results, addressing improvements to import/export requirement, addressing web inbox requirement, improving instrument's help, improving performance (importing, exporting, submitting, etc.) for companies with more than 2,000 establishments, addressing requirements for instrument's input and output files, and establishing a panel of respondents for ongoing instrument improvement and testing.	09/30/2004	Met
		2b. Complete plan to improve electronic response rates in the 2007 Economic Census that includes a newly designed electronic reporting instrument.	09/30/2006	On Target
		2c. Complete usability testing of new electronic reporting instrument.	09/30/2007	On Target
		2d. Make available on the internet new electronic reporting instrument.	12/31/2007	On Target

**FY 2006 Program Changes**

The Census Bureau budget request includes \$77.624 million and 448 FTE for cyclical program changes, and \$42.791 million and 65 FTE for initiatives to further the Census Bureau's mission and the Department of Commerce's general goal/objective 1.3.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Mail Security Crosscutting Initiative	0	0	0	\$1,162

The FY 2006 budget includes resources to safeguard Census Bureau employees against potential mail threats, such as anthrax or ricin, by providing increased mail screening capabilities. This increase includes the funds necessary for the initial set up of a facility and the contract costs necessary to screen the Census Bureau's current surveys and cyclical censuses mail processed through the National Processing Center. This crosscutting initiative supports current economic statistics (\$237K), the economic census (\$104K), and the decennial census (\$821K) programs.

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Economic Census	494	\$69,510	(23)	\$1,613

Fiscal Year 2006 is the second year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census cycle. The primary focus in FY 2006 is planning for the FY 2007 Economic Census to ensure it provides relevant and useful information about the changing economy, identifying ways to facilitate economic census reporting, and designing processing systems that improve the quality, usefulness, and timeliness of economic census data products. This excludes \$104K for the crosscutting initiative for mail security.

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Census of Governments	49	\$5,300	(8)	(\$647)

Fiscal Year 2006 is the second year in the five-year 2007 Census of Governments cycle. The primary focus for FY 2006 is planning and implementation of the Organization Phase, as well as planning for the Employment and Finance Phases of the 2007 Census of Governments.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
2010 Decennial Census	3,005	\$388,644	521	\$77,077

In FY 2006, the Census Bureau will continue efforts to re-engineer the 2010 Decennial Census to reduce operational risk, improve accuracy, provide more relevant data, and contain costs. FY 2006 will be the second year of American Community Survey data collection at the full national sample size of 250,000 addresses per month. By the end of FY 2006, enhancements to the TIGER (geographic reference file) database will be finished for nearly 67% of the nation's counties, which keeps us on schedule for completion in FY 2008. Early planning and development for a short-form only census in 2010 will be continued. This excludes \$821K for the crosscutting initiative for mail security.

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign	109	\$10,893	(42)	(\$419)

The requested level of funding in FY 2006 is necessary to continue to focus on shifting the demographic surveys sample redesign towards using a continually updated Master Address File (MAF) and American Community Survey (ACS) data to select household survey samples, rather than relying on the once-a-decade availability of census data. Resources will also be used to conduct the final activities necessary to implement the remaining Census 2000-based household survey samples through the demographic surveys sample redesign program.

In addition to the cyclical program changes listed above, the FY 2006 budget includes funds for new program-specific initiatives to significantly improve the scope and quality of information collected and provided to the country. Each initiative is described in further detail under the appropriate program area.



(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Business Statistics	327	\$27,895	36	\$6,000

The FY 2006 budget includes resources to (1) add coverage of 117 service industries to the Service Annual Survey (SAS), (2) expand coverage of the new quarterly services survey (QSS) indicator to match the expanded SAS coverage, (3) provide annual merchandise line data for selected retail and wholesale trade industries selling heterogeneous products, and (4) expand exported services information collected in SAS from 44 to 180 industries. This expansion provides a comprehensive framework for gathering information on services and improves the periodicity and detail of service sector statistics. This excludes \$77K for the crosscutting initiative for mail security.

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
General Economic Statistics	360	\$39,273	6	\$2,000

The FY 2006 budget includes resources to support the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) program, which will enable the Census Bureau to leverage existing data on employers with new data on employees to provide greatly improved products. This investment will yield improved information on changing labor market dynamics, economic development, transportation, and emergency planning. This new information will result in more informed decision-making at the local level as well as for national policy makers. This excludes \$36K for the crosscutting initiative for mail security.

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Foreign Trade Statistics	284	\$27,592	19	\$6,600

The FY 2006 budget includes resources to improve the Automated Export System (AES). This initiative will provide support for the legislatively mandated use of the AES to enhance the U.S. Government's ability to produce more accurate trade statistics and enforce export control laws. The initiative will fund the reengineering of the AES collection, processing and editing systems, thereby facilitating electronic reporting by American exporters and introducing new ways to verify data. The upgraded system will better respond to the needs of both government and business users.

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	88	\$9,151	4	\$1,230

The FY 2006 budget includes funding for measuring migration across U.S. borders. In 2006, the program will begin to improve its estimates of international migration at the state level. With these estimates, state planners will have the information they need to make informed decisions about program needs and service delivery and federal program managers will have the data necessary to make informed decisions about policy issues and allocating federal funds.

	<b>Base</b>		<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Building Modernization and Consolidation Project – Funding for Furniture and Moving			0	\$25,799

The FY 2006 budget includes resources to purchase open-space furniture for non-managerial employees and contractors in the new facility that is being constructed by the General Services Administration. It also provides for audiovisual equipment, signage for inside the building, furniture for the health center, equipment for the fitness center, as well as relocation costs for existing furniture in enclosed private offices, and employees' work area materials. This will help in providing a safe and productive environment for Census Bureau employees and avoid disruption of mission-critical operations necessary for the successful completion of the Census Bureau's many surveys, including the 2007 Economic Census and the 2010 Decennial Census.

**Target and Performance Summary**

<b>Census Bureau Performance Goal: Meet the needs of policymakers, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public for current and benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy and governments.</b>			
<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>
Measure 1a. 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.	(1) 92.3% response rate for the Current Population Survey (CPS). (2) 91.6% response rate for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). (3) 90.8% response rate for the American Housing Survey (AHS). (4) 72% response rate for the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). (5) 96.7% response rate for the American Community Survey (ACS). (6) 85.5% response rate for the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). (7) 81% response rate for the Annual Trade Survey (ATS). (8) 83% response rate for the Annual Retail Trade Survey (ARTS). (9) 78% response rate for Service Annual Survey (SAS). (10) 81% response rate for the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). (11) 77% response rate for employment phase of census of governments and 77% response rate for the finance phase.	(1) 54,000 out of 60,000 eligible (90%) for CPS ( <i>FY05 measure 1a(1)</i> ) (2) 44,500 out of 50,000 eligible (89%) for NCVS ( <i>FY05 measure 1a(2)</i> ) (3) 47,170 out of 53,000 eligible (89%) for AHS ( <i>FY05 measure 1a(3)</i> ) (4) 25,520 out of 31,900 eligible (80%) for SIPP ( <i>FY05 measure 1a(4)</i> ) (5) At least a 94% overall weighted response rate using three modes of data collection – mail, telephone and personal visit for ACS. ( <i>FY05 measure 3a</i> ) (6) 85% response rate for the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). ( <i>FY05 measure 4a</i> ).	At least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability

Measure	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target
<p>Measure 1b. Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.</p>	<p>(1) 10 data products released for SIPP.  (2) 2 data products released for the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD).  (3) 4 data products released for Census of Governments.  (4) Economic Census Advance Report issued on schedule, in March 2004.  (5) 577 Economic Census reports released.  (6) All 116 principal Economic Indicators were released on time.</p>	<p>(1) 2 SIPP data products released by 9/30/05, <i>(FY05 measure 1b(1))</i>  (2) 12 CPS data products released by 9/30/05, <i>(FY05 measure 1b(2))</i>  (3) 6 CPS Supplement data products released by 9/30/05, <i>(FY05 measure 1b(3))</i>,  (4) 1 AHS data product released by 9/30/05, <i>(FY05 measure 1b(4))</i>  (5) Economic Census: Issue all the geographic series reports by 9/30/05; Issue 2 Survey of Business Owners (SBO) reports by 9/30/05; Issue Business Expenses Survey (BES) Report by 6/30/05 <i>(FY05 measure 2b(3))</i>.  (6) Release all 116 monthly and quarterly principal economic indicators according to pre-announced time schedule.<i>(FY05 measure 1c)</i>  (7) Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) released as scheduled, <i>(FY05 measure 1d(1))</i>  (8) Annual Trade Survey (ATS) released as scheduled <i>(FY05 measure 1d(2))</i>  (9) Annual Retail Trade Survey (ARTS) released as scheduled <i>(FY05 measure 1d(3))</i>  (10) Service Annual Survey (SAS) released as scheduled. <i>(FY05 measure 1d(4))</i></p>	<p>(1) 100% of economic indicators released on schedule.   (2) At least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys released on schedule.</p>

<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>
<p>Measure 1c. Introduce Census 2000-based samples as scheduled so that the household surveys can continue through the next decade, and so that policymakers, businesses, and the public can continue to be confident in the major federal socioeconomic indicators these surveys provide.</p>	<p>(1) New samples implemented for the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) in February 2004.  (2) New samples implemented for the Current Population Survey (including State Children's Health Insurance Program) in April 2004.</p>	<p>(1) Consumer Expenditures Survey – Quarterly (CE-Q) samples introduced by 11/30/04 (<i>FY05 measure 2d(1)</i>)  (2) Consumer Expenditures Survey – Diary (CE-D) samples introduced by 1/31/2005 (<i>FY05 measure 2d(2)</i>)  (3) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) samples introduced by 1/31/2005 (<i>FY05 measure 2d(3)</i>)  (4) American Housing Survey – National Sample (AHS-N) samples introduced by 5/31/2005. (<i>FY05 measure 2d(4)</i>)</p>	<p>100% of Census 2000-based samples introduced on schedule.</p>
<p>Measure 1d. Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, facilitate the geographic partnerships between federal, state, local and tribal governments, and support the E-Government initiative in the President's Management Agenda.</p>	<p>600 counties were completed in FY 2004.</p>	<p>610 counties to be completed in FY 2005.</p>	<p>700 counties to be completed in FY 2006.</p>

Measure	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target
<p>Measure 1e. Complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates.</p>	<p>(1) Completed initial mailing of 2002 Survey of Business Owners forms by 7/31/04.</p> <p>(2) Decennial Census: Implemented the activities that supported the following objectives of the 2004 census test:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questionnaire content</li> <li>• Hand held computers (HHC) devices for field work</li> <li>• Coverage improvements</li> <li>• Special place/group quarters</li> <li>• Residence rules</li> </ul>	<p>(1) Detailed project plan for FY 2007 Economic Census by 9/30/05. <i>(FY05 measure 2a(1))</i></p> <p>(2) Detailed project plan for FY 2007 Census of Governments by 9/30/05. <i>(FY05 measure 2a(2))</i></p> <p>(3) Intercensal Demographic Estimates: Improved controls for the 2004 ACS released by 5/30/05. <i>(FY05 measure 2c(1))</i>.</p> <p>(4) Intercensal Demographic Estimates: CPS controls released each month in time for weighting monthly estimates. <i>(FY05 measure 2c(2))</i>.</p> <p>(5) Complete evaluations of the 2004 census test. <i>(FY05 measure 3c(1))</i>.</p> <p>(6) Determine design requirements and select sites for the 2006 census test. <i>(FY05 measure 3c(2))</i>.</p> <p>(7) Complete preparation for and begin implementation of the 2005 National Census Test. <i>(FY05 measure 3c(3))</i>.</p> <p>(8) Use research, testing, and development efforts to date to update relevant 2010 Census action plans. <i>(FY05 measure 3c(4))</i>.</p>	<p>At least 90% of key preparatory activities completed on schedule.</p>
<p>Measure 1f. Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index.</p>	<p>71% score on ACSI.</p>	<p>73% score on ACSI.</p>	<p>Meet or exceed overall federal score.</p>

## **Crosswalk for Revised Census Bureau Goals and Measures**

The FY 2006 budget reflects a shift to more customer-focused Census Bureau measures based on the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The Census Bureau has reduced the number of its performance measures, and made the remaining measures more outcome-oriented. The FY 2005 President's Budget reported on 4 goals, 14 measures, and 30 targets for the Census Bureau. The FY 2006 budget reduces the number of goals to 1, and the number of measures to 6, and the number of targets to 7. The summary, customer-focused information will now be included in the Department-level budget submission, and detailed targets and performance information will be maintained internally as a management tool and for supporting backup. The following crosswalks compare the FY 2005 President's Budget to the FY 2006 President's Budget:

### **GOAL CROSSWALK:**

<b>FY 2005 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2006 President's Budget</b>
Goal 1. Meet the needs of policy-makers, businesses and non-profit organizations, and the public for <u>current</u> measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.	Goal 1. Meet the needs of policy-makers, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public for current and benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.
Goal 2. Support the economic and political foundations of the U.S. by producing <u>benchmark</u> measures of the economy and population for the administration and equitable funding of federal, state, and local programs.	
Goal 3. Meet constitutional and legislative mandates by implementing a re-engineered 2010 census that is cost-effective, provides more timely data, improves accuracy, and reduces operational risk.	
Goal 4. Support innovation, promote data use, minimize respondent burden, respect individual privacy, and ensure confidentiality.	

### **MEASURE CROSSWALK:**

<b>Type of Information Reported</b>	<b>FY 2005 President's Budget Measure(s)</b>	<b>FY 2006 President's Budget Measure</b>
Data Collection	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a	1a
Data Release	1b, 1c, 1d, 2b	1b
Introducing Census 2000-based samples	2d	1c
Correcting Street Features in Geographic Database	3b	1d
Key Activities Contributing to the Long-Term Goals of the Cyclical Activities	2a, 2c, 3c	1e
Customer Service (American Customer Satisfaction Index)	4c	1f
Expanding Web-Based Technology Solutions	4b	Removed (internal measure only)

## **Resource Requirements Summary**

PERFORMANCE GOAL: MEET THE NEEDS OF POLICY MAKERS, BUSINESSES, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE PUBLIC FOR CURRENT AND BENCHMARK MEASURES OF THE U.S. POPULATION, ECONOMY, AND GOVERNMENTS.

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Enacted	FY 2006 Base	Increase/ Decrease	FY 2006 Estimate
<b>Salaries And Expenses</b>								
<b>Current Surveys and Statistics</b>								
Current Economic Statistics	102.7	111.3	122.9	131.3	133.6	139.8	14.8	154.6
Current Demographic Statistics	49.8	53.5	54.4	57.9	58.9	61.6	0	61.6
Survey Development and Data Services	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	0	3.8
<b>Mandatory</b>								
Survey Of Program Dynamics	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Children's Health Insurance Program	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
S & E /Mandatory	176.3	188.8	201.5	212.7	216.1	225.2	14.8	240.0
<b>Periodic Censuses And Programs</b>								
<b>Economic Statistics Programs</b>								
Economic Census	41.4	52.1	86.4	72.8	67.6	69.5	1.7	71.2
Census Of Governments	3.1	5.7	6.5	6.3	5.1	5.3	(0.6)	4.7
<b>Demographic Statistics Programs</b>								
Intercensal Demographic Estimates	5.7	6.3	9.3	9.4	8.9	9.2	1.2	10.4
2000 Decennial Census	441.5	147.9	92.4	9.8	0	0	0	0
2010 Decennial Census	New	64.3	144.7	253.2	392.6	388.6	77.9	466.5
Continuous Measurement	21.2	26.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign	7.9	12.4	12.1	13.0	11.1	10.9	(0.4)	10.5



	<b>FY 2001 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2006 Base</b>	<b>Increase/ Decrease</b>	<b>FY 2006 Estimate</b>
Electronic Information Collection	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.5	0	0	-	-
Geographic Support	34.8	37.3	37.7	40.1	38.8	39.8	-	39.8
Data Processing Systems	23.5	23.1	23.5	30.8	30.6	31.1	0.0	31.1
Suitland Federal Center Office Space Construction	0.3	2.1	1.5	23.1	0.0	0	25.8	25.8
Periodic Censuses And Programs	585.5	383.8	420.3	465.0	554.7	554.4	105.6	660.0
Reimbursable Obligations	205.2	226.9	225.1	252.4	225.7	220.9	0	220.9
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>967.0</b>	<b>799.5</b>	<b>846.9</b>	<b>930.1</b>	<b>996.5</b>	<b>1,000.5</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>1,120.9</b>
Direct	761.8	572.6	621.8	677.7	770.8	779.6	120.4	900.0
Reimbursable Obligations	205.2	226.9	225.1	252.4	225.7	220.9	0	220.9
IT Funding	347.5	291.4	246.2	363.4	364.8	364.8	66.9	431.7
FTE	10,380	8,420	7,729	7,795	9,111	9,111	513	9,624

\*Columns may not add due to rounding

### **Skills Summary:**

Survey statisticians, mathematical statisticians, large-scale census and survey specialists, economists, geographers, demographers, program and management analysts, and information technology specialists.

**Performance Goal:** Meet the needs of policymakers, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public for current and benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.

**Corresponding DOC Strategic Goal 1:** Provide the information and tools to maximize U.S. competitiveness and enable economic growth for American industries, workers, and consumers.

**DOC General Goal/Objective 1.3:** Enhance the supply of key economic and demographic data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses and the American public.

**Rationale:** As the nation’s premier statistical agency, the Census Bureau has the responsibility to provide policymakers, academia, businesses and the public with accurate, timely and relevant statistical information. This responsibility spans constitutional mandates, such as the decennial censuses, and legislative mandates, such as the collection of information on the impact of welfare reform. The Census Bureau must also capture the information which forms the basis for estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the nation’s economic indicators, trade and industry estimates, allocation of federal program funds, distribution of congressional seats, and national characteristics, such as race and Hispanic origin, sex, age, and disability status. 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.

**Program Increases/Decreases:**

The following initiatives directly support the Census Bureau’s goal to meet the needs of policymakers, businesses, non-profit organizations, and the public for current and benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments. They are not directly tied to any particular GPRA measure.  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Initiative	Funding Request (in \$K)	Anticipated Impact	Location in the Budget
Mail Security Crosscutting Initiative	\$1,162	Avoid disruption of mission-critical operations in the event of a potential mail threat. Mail operations are necessary for the successful completion of the Census Bureau’s surveys and censuses so that statistically reliable data can be provided to policymakers, businesses, and the public for better allocation of funds to the public and more accurate information for decision-makers.	Page # CEN-47

Program Initiative	Funding Request (in \$K)	Anticipated Impact	Location in the Budget
Improved Measurement of Services	\$6,000	Provide a comprehensive framework for gathering information on services and improving the periodicity and detail of service sector statistics.	Page # CEN-67
Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Program	\$2,000	Improved information on changing labor market dynamics, economic development, transportation, and emergency planning for local decision makers, as well as for national policy makers.	Page # CEN-84
Improve the Automated Export System (AES)	\$6,600	Facilitate electronic reporting by American exporters and introduce new ways to verify data. The upgraded system will better respond to the needs of both government and business users.	Page # CEN-95
Measuring Migration Across U.S. Borders	\$1,230	Improved estimates of international migration that provide state planners with the information they need to make informed decisions about program needs and service delivery; and federal program managers will have the data necessary to make informed decisions about policy issues and allocating federal funds.	Page # CEN-169
Building Modernization and Consolidation Project – Funding for Furniture and Moving	\$25,799	Avoid disruption of mission-critical operations necessary for the successful completion of the Census Bureau’s many surveys so that statistically reliable data can be provided to policymakers, businesses, and the public for better allocation of funds to the public, and more accurate information for decision makers.	Page # CEN-237

## **Measure 1a**

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.

**Explanation of Measure 1a:** 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 longer term. Reliability of Census Bureau statistics is essential for the Census Bureau to fulfill DOC general goal/objective 1.3, to enhance the supply of key economic and demographic data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses and the American public. 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 allocation of federal program funds, is done accurately. FY 2006 measure 1a combines information that was reported under measures 1a, 2a, 3a, and 4a in the FY 2005 President's Budget.

<b>FY 2006 TARGET</b>	<b>FY 2006 INTERNAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE TARGET</b>
Measure 1a target:  90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed pre-determined collection rates and levels of reliability.	(1) 90% of eligible households from a planned sample for CPS. (2) 89% of eligible households from a planned sample for NCVS. (3) 89% of eligible households from a planned sample for AHS. (4) An average of 80% of eligible households from a funded sample for SIPP across the three survey waves. (5) 92% overall weighted response rate for ACS using three modes of data collection. (6) 85% response rate for the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). (7) 77% response rate for the Annual Trade Survey (ATS). (8) 77% response rate for the Annual Retail Trade Survey (ARTS). (9) 77% response rate for the Service Annual Survey (SAS). (10) 77% response rate for the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). (11) 77% response rate for the Annual Public Employment Survey (APES).

**FY 2006 Target:** The FY 2006 target for Measure 1a is that at least 90% of key censuses and surveys meet or exceed pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability. The internal targets will continue to be measured by the Census Bureau in support of this measure.

**Changes to FY 2005 Targets:** The FY 2005 target for the response rate for the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) changed from 83% to 85%.

## **Measure 1b**

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

**Explanation of Measure 1b:** Ensuring that data products are released on schedule is essential for the Census Bureau to fulfill DOC general goal/objective 1.3, to enhance the supply of key economic and demographic data to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses and the American public. However, the Census Bureau acknowledges an important distinction between release of the Economic Indicators and the other surveys' and censuses' data products. OMB Statistical Directive Number 3 requires that data for the principal economic indicators be released within prescribed time periods. The impact of not meeting release dates for the economic indicators is much more grave, so two separate targets are noted. FY 2006 measure 1b combines information that was reported under measures 1b, 1c, 1d, and 2b in the FY 2005 President's Budget.

FY 2006 TARGET	FY 2006 INTERNAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE TARGET
Measure 1b targets:  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) 2 SIPP data products released by 9/30/06, (2) 12 CPS data products released by 9/30/06, (3) 6 CPS Supplement data products released by 9/30/06, (4) 1 AHS data product released by 9/30/06, (5) Remaining Economic Census data products released by 9/30/06, (6) Core ACS tables released by 9/30/2006, (7) 116 monthly and quarterly economic indicators released as scheduled, (8) Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) released as scheduled, (9) Annual Trade Survey (ATS) released as scheduled, (10) Annual Retail Trade Survey (ARTS) released as scheduled, (11) Service Annual Survey (SAS) released as scheduled, (12) Annual Public Employment Survey (APES) released as scheduled.

**FY 2006 Target:** The FY 2006 target for Measure 1b is that 100% of economic indicators will be released on schedule, and at least 90% of other data products from key censuses and surveys will be released on schedule.

**Changes to FY 2005 Targets:** The FY 2005 dissemination target for the economic census has changed. The previous FY 2005 target was to release 1,027 data products. This is replaced by three targets (1) Issue all geographic series reports by 9/30/05; (2) Issue two Survey of Business Owners (SBO) reports by 9/30/05; (3) Issue Business Expenses Survey (BES) report by 6/30/05. The change is a direct consequence of delayed funding for the economic census data collection activities in FY 2004 and lagging response rates that extended data collection activities during FY 2004. The extension of data collection by four months in FY 2004 pushed the original release schedule back by three months, into FY 2005. However, the adjusted dissemination schedule satisfies the Bureau of Economic Analysis' needs and is a significant improvement to the 1997 schedule.

**Measure 1c**

Introduce Census 2000-based samples as scheduled so that the household surveys can continue through the next decade and so that policymakers, businesses, and the public can continue to be confident in the major federal socioeconomic indicators these surveys provide.

**Explanation of Measure 1c:** Introducing new Census 2000-based, redesigned samples is critical to the successful implementation of the demographic surveys sample redesign and the continuation of household surveys at a quality and reliability level demanded by Congress, survey sponsoring agencies, and data users. This information was reported under measure 2d in the FY 2005 President’s Budget.

FY 2006 TARGET	FY 2006 INTERNAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE TARGET
Measure 1c target:  100% of Census 2000-based samples will be released on schedule.	(1) National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) samples introduced by 1/31/06. (2) American Housing Survey – Metropolitan Sample (AHS-MS) samples introduced by 5/31/06.

**FY 2006 Target:** The FY 2006 target for Measure 1c is that 100% of Census 2000-based, redesigned samples planned for release in FY 2006 will be released on schedule.

**Changes to FY 2005 Targets:** There are no changes to the FY 2005 targets associated with this measure.

**Measure 1d**

Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, facilitate the geographic partnerships between federal, state, local and tribal governments, and support the E-Government initiative in the President's Management Agenda.

**Explanation of Measure 1d:** Correctly locating every street in the Master Address File and geographic database (MAF/TIGER) is critical 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. Investing in the identification and correct location of new housing units and streets or roads in small towns and rural areas will assure uniform address and street coverage is in the MAF/TIGER database and in the Census Bureau’s data products, both for the American Community Survey and the 2010 Decennial Census. This information was reported under measure 3b in the FY 2005 President’s Budget.

FY 2006 TARGET	FY 2006 INTERNAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE TARGET
Measure 1d target:  Bring features in TIGER (geographic) database within 7.6 meters of true GPS location for 700 of the nation’s counties in FY 2006.	Enhancements to the TIGER (geographic reference file) database will be finished for 700 counties during FY 2006, which keeps the program on schedule for completion in FY 2008.

**FY 2006 Target:** The FY 2006 target for Measure 1d is to bring features in TIGER (geographic) database within 7.6 meters of Global Position System (GPS) location for 700 of the Nation’s 3,233 counties during FY 2006.

**Changes to FY 2005 Targets:** The FY 2005 target associated with this measure changed from completing 700 counties to completing 610 counties, due to reductions in funding.

**Measure 1e**

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

**Program Increases/Decreases:** The following program increases/decreases are directly related to performance measure 1e (Dollars in Thousands):

Program Initiative	Funding Request (\$ in K)	Anticipated Impact	Location in the Budget
Cyclical program change for the second year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census cycle.	\$1,613 (excluding \$104 for mail security)	The increase in funding is simply due to the cyclical nature of the economic census program. Changes in funding from year to year are based on the changes in key activities and not tied to changes in performance.	Page # CEN-149
Cyclical program change for the second year in the five-year 2007 Census of Governments cycle.	(\$647)	There is no impact on the American public with regard to performance based on this program change. The decrease in requested funding is simply due to the cyclical nature of the census of governments program.	Page # CEN-159
Cyclical program change associated with re-engineering the 2010 Decennial Census.	\$77,077 (excluding \$821 for mail security)	A re-engineered Decennial Census will provide more accurate official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and will result in better allocation of funds for an array of programs ranging from Medicaid to Highway Planning and Construction.	Page # CEN-187
Cyclical program change for the demographic surveys sample redesign program.	(\$419)	There is no impact on the American public with regard to performance based on this program change. The decrease in requested funding is simply due to the cyclical nature of the demographic surveys sample redesign program.	Page # CEN-220

**Explanation of Measure 1e:** 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. FY 2006 measure 1e combines information that was reported under measures 2a, 2c, and 3a in the FY 2005 President’s Budget.

FY 2006 TARGET	FY 2006 INTERNAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE TARGET
<p>Measure 1e target:</p> <p>At least 90% of key preparatory activities will be completed on schedule.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Finalize report form content for 2007 Economic Census core programs.</li> <li>(2) Complete forms design for 60% of the 2007 Economic Census core programs’ report forms.</li> <li>(3) Finalize the content for the 2007 Census of Governments.</li> <li>(4) Complete forms design for the 2007 Census of Governments Organization and Employment programs.</li> <li>(5) Intercensal Demographic Estimates: CPS controls released each month in time for weighting monthly estimates.</li> <li>(6) Complete implementation and evaluation of the 2005 National Census Test and, based on the findings, make appropriate revisions to research, testing, and development efforts for the 2010 Decennial Census.</li> <li>(7) Implement activities scheduled for FY 2006 that support the objectives of the 2006 Census Test.</li> <li>(8) Award the Field Data Collection Automation and Decennial Response and Integration System contracts.</li> </ol>

**FY 2006 Target:** The FY 2006 target for Measure 1e is at least 90% of key preparatory activities will be completed on schedule.

**Changes to FY 2005 Targets:** There are no changes to the FY 2005 targets associated with this measure.

**Measure 1f**

Meet or exceed the overall federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI).

**Explanation of Measure 1f:** 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. The Census Bureau’s model traditionally focuses on key communications, services, and products: data products, web products, and overall customer service as these relate to customers’ perceived quality, expectations, overall customer satisfaction, complaints, and loyalty. This information was reported under measure 4c in the FY 2005 President’s Budget.



FY 2006 TARGET	FY 2006 INTERNAL INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE TARGET
Measure 1f target:  Meet or exceed the overall federal score on the ACSI.	The federal ACSI score will be available at the same time as the Census Bureau score.

**FY 2006 Target:** The FY 2006 target for Measure 1f is that the Census Bureau will meet or exceed the overall federal score on the ACSI.

**Changes to FY 2005 Targets:** There are no changes to the FY 2005 targets associated with this measure.

### **Program Evaluations**

The Census Bureau is committed to rigorous and extensive evaluations of all data against statistical standards. Program evaluations are numerous and ongoing. They include both internal and external reviews.

Five Census Bureau programs have been evaluated using the Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART): current demographic statistics, intercensal demographic estimates, decennial census, demographic surveys sample redesign, and economic census. All of the programs scored in the effective or moderately effective range, and the programs received valuable feedback with recommendations on how to make them even more effective. The Census Bureau has already implemented several of the recommendations stemming from those PART assessments and is dedicated to continue working toward fully implementing the remaining recommendations. A milestone schedule for implementing recommendations has been developed and will be updated on a quarterly basis.

### **Cross-cutting Activities**

#### **Intra-Department of Commerce:**

- **Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA):** The Census Bureau works closely with other statistical agencies, in particular BEA. BEA is a primary customer for the Census Bureau's economic and demographic data. For example, BEA uses self-employment earnings data from the Current Population Survey to improve the National Income and Product Accounts. Additionally, the economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for measures, such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the BEA Input Output analyses, and the National Income and Product Accounts. BEA also supports the Census Bureau in the compilation of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* and the *County and City Data Book*.
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA):** The MAF/TIGER (geographic database) Enhancements Program works with NOAA on issues related to the global positioning system and geodetic control. NOAA also supports the Census Bureau in the compilation of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* and the *County and City Data Book*.
- **International Trade Administration (ITA):** ITA supports the Census Bureau in the compilation of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* and the *County and City Data Book*.
- **Patent and Trademark Office (PTO):** PTO supports the Census Bureau in the compilation of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* and the *County and City Data Book*.

### **Other Government Agencies:**

- **Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS):** BLS shares costs for the Census Bureau's major annual Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS provides BLS with monthly unemployment numbers that are used to calculate the change in unemployment rates from previous months, which is a critical measure of the nation's economy.
- **Federal Reserve Board (FRB) and Council of Economic Advisors (CEA):** The Census Bureau also supports the missions of the FRB and the CEA. The FRB uses Census Bureau data to measure flow of funds and to assess industrial debt structure, liquidity, and profitability. Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, called the Census "...indispensable to understanding America's economy. It insures the accuracy of the statistics we rely on for sound economic policy and for successful business planning..." The CEA uses the Census Bureau's principal economic indicators as input into economic policy decisions.
- **Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP):** Under the auspices of OMB, the Census Bureau is a major participant in this council, which works to improve the collaborative activities of federal statistical agencies. Activities of the ICSP have led to standardized data and concepts, technology transfers, methodology exchange, collaborative research, process improvement, better customer service, reduced respondent burden, and infrastructure sharing.
- **Other Federal Agencies:** Agencies involved in crosscutting activities with the MAF/TIGER (geographic database) Enhancements Program include the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the OMB, and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA). The federal agencies involved in crosscutting activities with the Geographic Support System (GSS) include the U.S. Postal Service, the FGDC, the USGC, and the Department of Education. The compilation of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* and the *County and City Data Book* cuts across all federal statistical agencies, such as the BLS and a number of other federal agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service.
- **State, Local and Tribal Governments:** The Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates (FSCPE) and the State Data Center (SDC) program are two of the Census Bureau's most longstanding and successful partnerships. Between 1967 and 1973, the FSCPE was formalized between the states and the Census Bureau to promote consistent and jointly prepared county and sub-county population estimates with complete state coverage. This assures the highest quality population estimates are available to be used to distribute about \$200 billion and to determine eligibility for many social programs, which are based on population. The SDC program between the states and the Census Bureau was created in 1978 to make data available locally to the public through a network of state agencies, universities, libraries, and regional and local governments. The Census Bureau disseminates demographic data relating to poverty, income, population trends, child health insurance issues, and other important measures to SDCs for distribution throughout local communities. The Business and Industry Data Center program was added in 1988 to meet the needs of local business communities for economic data. State governors appoint data center lead organizations. In addition, the MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program also seeks geographic partnerships with all 39,000-plus state, local, and tribal governments in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the island areas. The 2010 Census seeks direct input from state, local, and tribal governments, as well as the private sector, through its advisory committee.

### **Government/Private Sector:**

- **Businesses and business associations:** The Census Bureau consults extensively with businesses and business associations in the development of economic surveys and censuses.
- **Private sector contractors:** The Census Bureau is working with several private sector contractors and will be using commercial off-the-shelf software and geographic information system software developed and supported by the private sector for major portions of the MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program.
- **External advisory committees:** The 2010 Census, including the American Community Survey and the MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program, interacts regularly with seven external advisory committees composed of members from governmental, professional, public, and private sector organizations. They comprise the Advisory Committee of Professional Associations (American Statistical Association, Population Association of America, American Economic Association, and American Marketing Association), the Decennial Census Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Commerce, and the five Racial and

Ethnic Advisory Committees (African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Hispanic, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). These committees provide advice and connections used by all three programs in shaping the specific approaches. Work is also done in cooperation with National Academy of Science panels.

**International/Private Sector:**

- The International Programs Center (IPC), which is part of the Census Bureau’s Population Division, conducts demographic and socioeconomic studies and strengthens statistical development around the world through technical assistance, training, and software products. Its work is commissioned and funded by federal agencies, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, private businesses, and other governments. For more than 50 years, the IPC has assisted in the collection, processing, analysis, dissemination, and use of statistics with counterpart governments throughout the world.

**External Factors and Mitigating Strategies**

External Factors (public perception, the economy, privacy, the federal budget, and workforce management) are discussed in the second section of the APP, titled “Priorities/Management Challenges.” Some of the Census Bureau’s mitigating strategies are as follows:

- Continually informing the public of Census Bureau privacy and confidentiality policies for all Census Bureau activities helps to improve public perception about government intrusion into personal and business information. This involves publishing policy statements via the Census Bureau web site and carrying out other information activities.
- Each decade the Census Bureau must adapt the design of the decennial census to changes in the nation’s social, demographic, and technological environment. In recent decades, the pace of change has accelerated, along with demands for increasing accuracy in census results. These forces have engendered a series of census designs that have been increasingly complex and operationally risky—with attendant escalating costs. That trend continued with Census 2000, which for all its notable successes, was conducted at great risk and at historically high cost. Unlike the most recent decennial censuses, our strategy for this decade is to begin to develop and fully test the 2010 Census design earlier in the decade so that we can mitigate late decade operational risks and costs. Both the American Community Survey and MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program are integral to a successful 2010 Census. In addition, based on lessons learned from Census 2000, developing a design infrastructure that leads to operational testing earlier in the decade is crucial. Testing will be done to identify ways to fundamentally change information technology systems and field infrastructure to improve the 2010 Census. There will be small special purpose field tests of individual activities and methods that use relatively few people. There will also be relatively large integrated field tests that will study several methodologies in combination, involving several hundred thousand people. Results from these carefully designed tests will be used to conduct a dress rehearsal in the latter part of the decade and ultimately to achieve a successful, well-managed, cost-effective 2010 Census.

**Data Validation and Verification**

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

**Data Validation and Verification**

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Data Storage</b>	<b>Internal Control Procedures</b>	<b>Data Limitations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>
<b>Measure 1a.</b> 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.	The Census Bureau collects, calculates, and assesses performance measure data on reliability as the surveys are tabulated.	Performance measures are available at the time of survey's public data release.	Survey performance data are in Census Bureau databases and are published in public press releases and data reports (Source and Reliability Statements in every release).	The Census Bureau publicly reports methodological standards for its surveys. The survey data tabulations are compared to these standards to verify that the specified reliability measurements are attained.	None	N/A
<b>Measure 1b.</b> Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.	Data collection dates are published in advance. These set the baseline for release dates.	As scheduled	Census Bureau databases and public data releases	Data are verified by comparison with scheduled release dates. Official responses to customers verify customer satisfaction.	None	N/A
<b>Measure 1c.</b> Introduce Census 2000-based samples as scheduled so that the household surveys can continue through the next decade and so that policymakers, businesses, and the public can continue to be confident in the major federal socioeconomic indicators these surveys provide.	Data sources used to initially create the samples are the Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF), Decennial Census information, and other internal and external sources.	As scheduled	This information is contained in a Census Bureau database for the demographic surveys sample redesign program.	Data from new samples are compared to various sources (previous samples or survey results, past trends, etc) to ensure the samples are appropriately selected.	None	N/A

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Data Storage</b>	<b>Internal Control Procedures</b>	<b>Data Limitations</b>	<b>Actions to be taken</b>
<b>Measure 1d.</b> Correct street features in TIGER (geographic) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, facilitate the geographic partnerships between federal, state, local and tribal governments, and support the E-Government initiative in the President's Management Agenda.	MAF/TIGER activity schedule	As scheduled	Census Bureau MAF/TIGER database.	The Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates.	None	N/A
<b>Measure 1e.</b> Complete key activities for cyclical census programs on time to support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the public and meet constitutional and legislative mandates.	Activity schedules kept by each of the cyclical census programs.	As scheduled	Schedules are stored internally at the Census Bureau.	The Bureau compares actual completion dates with the scheduled completion dates.	None	N/A
<b>Measure 1f.</b> Meet or exceed the overall federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index.	The American Customer Satisfaction Index, an internationally recognized measure of customer satisfaction.	Annual	University of Michigan Business School.	University of Michigan calculates the Census Bureau score by applying survey results to the satisfaction model, a series of causal equations that link customer expectations, perceived quality, and perceived value to customer satisfaction.	None	N/A