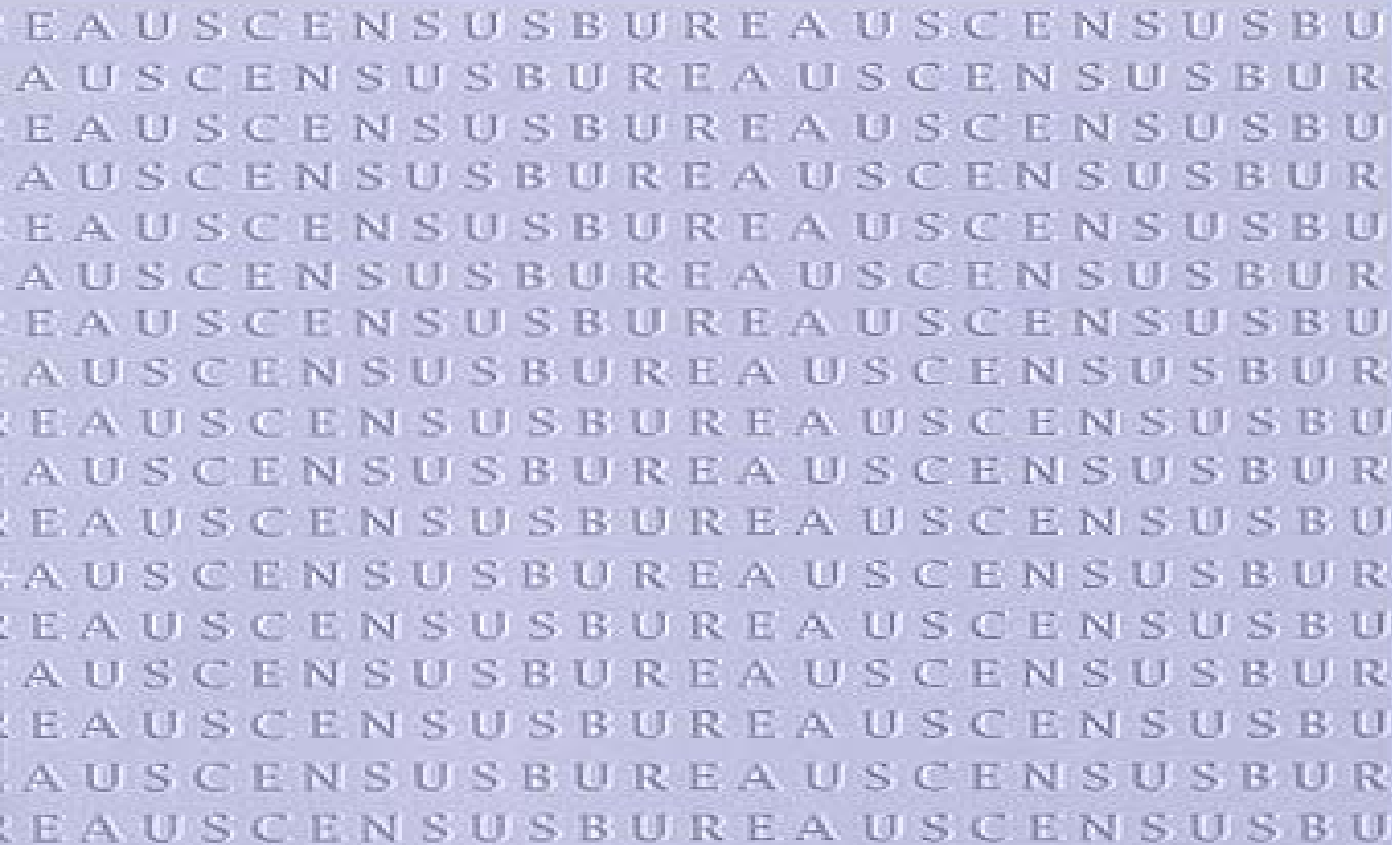


U.S. Census Bureau's
Budget Estimates
As Presented to Congress

May 2009

Fiscal Year
2010



USCENSUSBUREAU
Helping You Make Informed Decisions



Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
BUDGET ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 2010
SUBMISSION

CONGRESSIONAL

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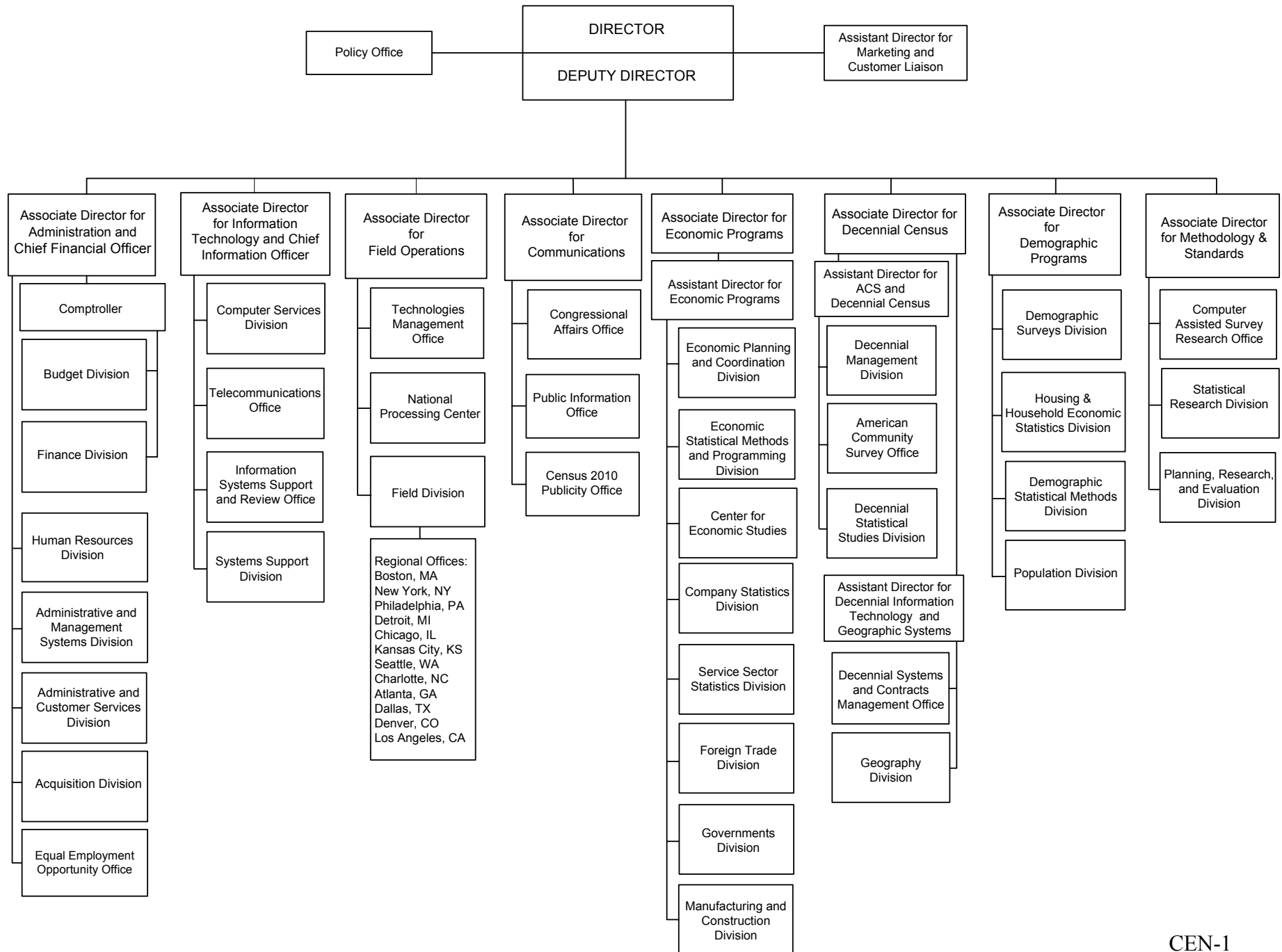
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Congressional Submission
May 2009

U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census



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U.S. Census Bureau Executive Summary

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 budget request reflects the resources needed for the U.S. Census Bureau to support Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3, “to advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

The Census Bureau’s mission is to serve as the leading source of quality data about the nation’s people and economy. We honor privacy, protect confidentiality, share our expertise globally, and conduct our work openly. The Census Bureau 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 \$7.4 billion.

Mandatory Domestic Spending: The Census Bureau expects to receive \$30 million in mandatory domestic spending in FY 2010 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 \$251.8 million in reimbursable funding from other federal and non-federal organizations to perform work for those entities.

FY 2010 Program Changes

The requested funding reflects the resources needed based on the changes in operational requirements between FY 2009 and FY 2010. The activities discussed for FY 2010 are predicated on successful implementation of efforts scheduled for FY 2009.

- 2010 Decennial census program: Budget Authority of \$6.9 billion (105,391 FTE), an increase of \$4.1 billion (69,027 FTE) over the FY 2010 base. The Obligation Authority of \$7.8 billion in FY 2010 includes \$897.9 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds carried over from FY 2009: As mandated in the U.S. Constitution, the decennial census provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining how the districts are defined for those seats. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and population groups that federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. Fiscal Year 2010 funding is requested to conduct the enumeration of the population, with Census Day falling on April 1, 2010. Specifically, in FY 2010 the Census Bureau will conduct the major 2010 Census operations, including mailout, receipt, and processing of returned census forms; conducting the non-response follow-up operation whereby households not returning a census form are contacted by census enumerators who collect the information. Other major operations include Group Quarters Enumeration, Update Leave, Update Enumerate, Military Enumeration, conducting census operations in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas, and numerous other operations. These operations will be supported by an extensive partnership and communications effort. The Census Bureau will also conduct Coverage Follow-up operations and conduct Coverage Measurement field operations. Additionally, the Census Bureau will continue to support these operations through a network of local census offices and regional census centers, as well as at headquarters.

In addition, the Census Bureau will continue data collection for the American Community Survey, reinstate the Community Address Updating System, and continue second cycle county realignments for counties updated early in the decade.

- Local Employment Dynamics (LED) (25 FTE, +\$11.7 million): This initiative leverages and builds on external and internal investments over the past several years in the Census Bureau's innovative pilot program, the Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program. The pilot program demonstrated the potential power and usefulness of linked longitudinal business/employee data sets. However, uncertain funding and resource shortages have limited efforts to develop a comprehensive set of local economic indicators. The LED program will be directed by the Center for Economic Studies, one of the most respected economic research organizations in the world. The enhanced LED program supports the Department of Commerce's plan to improve American competitiveness and measures of innovation and provides state and local governments with detailed information on local labor markets.
- Economic census: \$111.7 million (645 FTE) a decrease of \$5.2 million (-62 FTE) from the FY 2010 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 2010 is the last year of the

six-year 2007 Economic Census cycle and the first year of the 2012 Economic Census cycle. In FY 2010, the Census Bureau will release most of the data from the 2007 Economic Census and begin planning the 2012 Economic Census. The request reflects a planned reduction to funding and FTEs consistent with the end of the cycle.

- Census of governments: \$8.3 million (58 FTE), a decrease of \$702 thousand (-14 FTE) from the FY 2010 base:
The Census Bureau also conducts the census of governments every five years. It, too, is integral to the BEA's estimates of GDP. It is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of more than 90,000 state and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 16 percent of the U.S. workforce. Fiscal Year 2010 is the first year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments. The FY 2010 work provides a foundation for the remaining years of operations. This is the year we evaluate past efforts, consider new directions in conjunction with users, start to develop revised procedures and standards, review activities with data users, and assess the relative importance of the census of governments information. The requested decrease in funding and personnel reflects the fact that the resources required to start the 2012 cycle in FY 2010 are less than the resources required to end the 2007 cycle in FY 2009.

Other Program Highlights

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

Economic Programs Highlights/Overview

The FY 2010 request for budget authority for current economic programs is highlighted below.

- Current economic statistics: \$179.2 million (1,295 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. The requested funding level includes the \$11.7 million LED program change discussed above.

Demographic Programs Highlights/Overview

- Current demographic statistics: \$75.8 million (651 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. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2010.
- Intercensal demographic estimates: \$10.4 million (69 FTE):
The intercensal demographic estimates program provides decision-makers with annual population estimates for states, counties, cities, and towns in the years between decennial censuses. Approximately \$200 billion in federal funds are distributed based on these estimates. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2010.
- Demographic surveys sample redesign: \$11.5 million (62 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 2010 funding is requested to continue efforts to focus on shifting the demographic surveys sample redesign towards using a continually updated Master Address File and American Community Survey data to select household survey samples, rather than relying on the once-a-decade availability of decennial census data. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2010.

Mandatory Demographic Programs:

The following mandatory funding will be received in FY 2010 for demographic programs:

- Survey of program dynamics: \$10.0 million (65 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 (134 FTE):
This program provides statistically reliable annual data for each state on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. These data are used to allocate funds to states. This program was established and funded through mandatory appropriation by the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Act (P.L. 106-113). The SCHIP program was recently reauthorized by the Children's Health Insurance Reauthorization Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-3).

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: \$4.0 million (30 FTE):
The survey development and data services program provides basic statistical volumes, including the well-known Statistical Abstract, and guides to sources of statistics. This program also funds research into survey design and estimation, time series analysis, error reduction, privacy protection, and special experimental and evaluation studies. These activities continually improve the Census Bureau's survey and census activities and provide statistical information to the public. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2010.
- Geographic support: \$41.7 million (197 FTE):
The Census Bureau has developed the computer-based Geographic Support System, which integrates large volumes of information from many external sources to establish and maintain accurate geographic boundaries, address ranges, and other map information. These data are stored in an address list and associated geographic databases. This information must be updated on a regular basis to meet the needs of the economic census, the current demographic statistics programs, and the intercensal demographic estimates program. The requested funding level includes no program changes for FY 2010.
- Data processing systems: \$31.1 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 2009 Enacted Budget President's Budget and the FY 2010 Estimate
(Budget Authority in thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted		FY 2010 Estimate		Difference	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Salaries & Expenses	1,904	\$233,588	1,976	\$259,024	72	\$25,436
Periodic Censuses & Programs ¹	18,304	3,905,262	106,422	7,115,707	88,118	3,210,445
Total Discretionary Budget Authority	20,208	4,138,850	108,398	7,374,731	88,190	3,235,881
Mandatory Appropriations	199	30,000	199	30,000	0	0
Total Budget Authority	20,407	4,168,850	108,597	7,404,731	88,190	3,235,881
Working Capital Fund ²	2,235	263,936	2,728	251,758	493	-12,178
Total Available	22,642	4,432,786	111,325	7,656,489	88,683	3,223,703

¹FY 2009 amount includes \$1 billion in funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

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

FY 2010 Annual Performance Plan

U.S. Census Bureau

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Mission

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

Corresponding DoC Strategic Goal, Objective / Outcome

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

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

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

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

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

Impact of Recovery Act

The \$1 billion provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) will help the Census Bureau conduct a successful census in 2010. We believe the 2010 Census is on-track, and are confident that all operations will be implemented on schedule. We plan to use the ARRA funds as follows:

Enhance Efforts to Ensure an Accurate Count: \$250 million will be used to enhance efforts to ensure an accurate count. These include:

- **Coverage Follow-Up:** \$30 million of the ARRA funding will be used to expand the Coverage Follow-Up operation in which interviewers re-contact households by telephone where we believe a person(s) may have been erroneously omitted or included on the census report form, which helps improve the accuracy of the census.
- **Partnership Program:** \$120 million will be used to enhance the 2010 Census Partnership Program, which focuses on reaching those hardest to count and encouraging them to participate in the Census.
- **Advertising Program:** \$100 million will be added to the advertising contract. A major focus of this increase will be on minority communities and other areas that have historically lower-than-average initial response rates.

Reduce Risk to Early Operations: The remaining \$750 million will be used to support early 2010 Census operations including:

- **Group Quarters Operations:** \$138 million will be used to support Group Quarters Operations, including the enumeration of college dormitories, prisons, nursing homes, etc.
- **Update/Leave:** \$116 million will be used to conduct the Update/Leave operation. This operation is conducted in geographic areas where the type of address does not indicate the location of the housing unit or the delivery point for receiving mail does not ensure that the mail gets to the correct unit. During the operation, enumerators update the address list and census maps, determine whether housing units are duplicates or do not exist and should be deleted, and deliver addressed questionnaires to each housing unit, which are then mailed back by the respondent.
- **Update/Enumerate:** \$108 million will be used to conduct the Update/Enumerate operation. This operation is conducted in communities where many housing units may not have house-number-and-street-name mailing addresses, and where it would not be cost effective to conduct Update/Leave because we would not expect high

mail response rates. Enumerators canvass their assignment areas, update residential addresses and maps, and complete a questionnaire for the housing unit during the same visit.

- **Local Census Office (LCO) Staffing Operation:** \$388 million will be used to support staffing in LCOs which serve as the home base for census operations in local communities.

Priorities / Management Challenges

The FY 2010 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 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.

Targets and Performance Summary / FY 2010 Target Description / Measure Descriptions / Validation and Verification

Outcome 1 – Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments						
Measure 1 A: Correct street features in the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) database to more effectively support Census Bureau censuses and surveys, facilitate the geographic partnerships between federal, state, local, and tribal governments, and support the E-Government Initiative in the President’s Management Agenda.	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Original Target	623 counties were completed in FY 2005.	700 counties were completed in FY 2006.	737 counties were completed in FY 2007.	320 counties were completed in FY 2008.	Complete updates to eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico, and Island Areas	Increase TIGER update submissions electronically by 10%.
Increase in performance as a result of Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Adjusted Targets reflecting original and Recovery Act funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same as Original	Same as Original
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.						
Comments on Changes to Targets: Target has been reworded since publication of the FY 2009 President’s Budget.						
Impact of Recovery Act: No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.						
Relevant Program Change(s): 2010 Decennial Census Program	Title: There is an \$11,752,000 funding increase to the 2010 Decennial Census Subactivity. This increase relates to the MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program’s effort to update eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico and Island Areas in the TIGER (geographic reference file) database with information provided by geographic partners.				Exhibit 13 Page no: CEN-157	
Validation and Verification						
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Data Storage</i>	<i>Internal Control Procedures</i>		<i>Data Limitations</i>	<i>Actions to be Taken</i>
MAF/TIGER activity schedule	As scheduled	Census Bureau MAF/TIGER database.	The Census Bureau compares actual completion dates with scheduled dates.		None	Continue quarterly reviews of performance data.

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

Measure 1 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.	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Original Target	(1) Completed detailed project plan for FY 2007 Economic Census by 9/30/05. (2) Completed detailed project plan for FY 2007 Census of Governments by 9/30/05. (3) Intercensal Demographic Estimates: Improved controls for the 2004 ACS released by 5/30/05. (4) Intercensal Demographic Estimates: CPS controls were released each month in time for weighing monthly estimates. (5) 2010 Decennial Census Program: Completed evaluations of the 2004 Census Test.	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 completed on schedule.	At least 90% of key activities completed on schedule.

Measure 1B (Continued)	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Increase in performance as a result of Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	See "Impact of Recovery Act" section of this table	See "Impact of Recovery Act" section of this table
Total Adjusted Targets reflecting original and Recovery Act funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same as Original	Same as Original
Description: Due to the cyclical nature of these programs, it is important to track annual key activities that support the programs. The internal activities that are tracked are those considered to be the most important in meeting the long-term goals of the cyclical census programs.						
Comments on Changes to Targets: No Targets Have Been Changed for FY 2009 since the publication of the 2009 President's Budget						
Impact of Recovery Act: While Recovery Act funds affect this measure, the effect of those funds is on particular activities within the Decennial Census. 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. Measures for those funds appear in the section of this document titled "Recovery Act Measures."						
Relevant Program Change(s): 1) Economic Census 2) Census of Governments 3) 2010 Decennial Census Program	Title: 1) Cyclical program change for the sixth year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census Cycle. 2) Cyclical program change for the first year of the five-year 2012 Census of Governments cycle. 3) Cyclical program change associated with reengineering the 2010 Decennial Census Program.				Exhibit 13 Page no: 1) CEN-125 2) CEN-137 3) CEN-157	
Validation and Verification						
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Data Storage</i>	<i>Internal Control Procedures</i>		<i>Data Limitations</i>	<i>Actions to be Taken</i>
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.

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

Measure 1 C: Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index.	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
	73% score on ACSI (met target)	72% score on ACSI (met target)	74% score on ACSI (met target)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Measure 1 C: Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the E-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index.	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Original Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	66% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 73.9)	Meet or exceed overall federal score.	Meet or exceed overall federal score.
Increase in performance as a result of Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Adjusted Targets reflecting original and Recovery Act funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same as Original	Same as Original

Description: The ACSI is a survey conducted since 1994 by the University of Michigan in cooperation with other groups. It tracks trends in customer satisfaction and provides benchmarks that can be compared across industries and between the public and private sectors. Fiscal year 2008 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 2009 and FY 2010 cannot be determined until the survey results are released.

Comments on Changes to Targets: No Targets Have Been Changed for FY 2009 since the publication of the 2009 President's Budget

Impact of Recovery Act: No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.

Relevant Program Change(s): None	Title: N/A	Exhibit 13 Page no: N/A
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Validation and Verification

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

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

Measure 2 A: 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.	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Original Target	(1) 91.8% response rate for CPS. (2) 91.6% response rate for NCVS. (3) 89.2% response rate for AHS. (4) 85.2 response rate for SIPP. (5) 96.8% overall weighted response rate using three modes of data collection-mail, telephone, and personal visit for ACS. (6) 85.5% response rate for BAS.	90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	90% of key censuses and surveys met or exceeded their pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key surveys meet or exceed their pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.	At least 90% of key surveys meet or exceed their pre-determined collection rates at planned levels of reliability.
Increase in performance as a result of Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Adjusted Targets reflecting original and Recovery Act funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same as Original	Same as Original

Measure 2A (Continued)					
Description: Maintaining a high level of response for both demographic and economic surveys ensures that information from Census Bureau surveys and censuses is always reliable and widely accepted by customers over the long term. 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.					
Comments on Changes to Targets: No Targets Have Been Changed for FY 2009 since the publication of the 2009 President's Budget					
Impact of Recovery Act: No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.					
Relevant Program Change(s): None		Title: N/A			Exhibit 13 Page no: N/A
Validation and Verification					
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Data Storage</i>	<i>Internal Control Procedures</i>	<i>Data Limitations</i>	<i>Actions to be Taken</i>
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.

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

Measure 2 B: Release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Original Target	(1) 2 SIPP data products were released by 9/30/05. (2) 12 CPS data products were released by 9/30/05. (3) 6 CPS Supplement data products were released by 9/30/05. (4) 1 AHS data product was released by 9/30/05. (5) Economic Census: issued 883 (100%) of the geographic series reports by 9/30/05; Issued 2 Survey of Business Owners reports by 9/30/05; Issued Business Expenses Survey Report by 6/30/05. (6) Released all 116 monthly & quarterly principal economic indicators according to pre-announced time schedule. (7) ASM was released as scheduled. (8) ATS was released as scheduled. (9) ARTS was released as scheduled. (10) SAS was released as scheduled.	(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.
Increase in performance as a result of Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure 2 B: (Continued)		FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Total Adjusted Targets reflecting original and Recovery Act funds		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Same as Original	Same as Original
<p>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.</p>							
<p>Comments on Changes to Targets: No Targets Have Been Changed for FY 2009 since the publication of the 2009 President's Budget</p>							
<p>Impact of Recovery Act: No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.</p>							
<p>Relevant Program Change(s): Current Economic Statistics General economic statistics</p>		<p>Title: An increase of \$11,661,000 to the Current Economic Subactivity is requested to fund the Local Employment Dynamics program.</p>				<p>Exhibit 13 Page no: CEN-59</p>	
Validation and Verification							
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Data Storage</i>	<i>Internal Control Procedures</i>		<i>Data Limitations</i>	<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	
Actual data releases by Census Bureau programs.	The frequency of data releases varies. Release dates are often published in advanced.	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.	

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

Measure 2 C: Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the American Customer Satisfaction Index.	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
	73% score on ACSI (met target)	72% score on ACSI (met target)	74% score on ACSI (met target)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Measure 2 C: Meet or exceed overall Federal score of customer satisfaction on the E-Government American Customer Satisfaction Index.	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Original Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	66% (Did not meet or exceed overall federal score of 73.9)	Meet or exceed overall federal score.	Meet or exceed overall federal score.
Increase in performance as a result of Recovery Act Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Adjusted Targets reflecting original and Recovery Act funds	Same as Original	Same as Original	Same as Original	Same as Original	Same as Original	Same as Original

Description: The ACSI is a survey conducted since 1994 by the University of Michigan in cooperation with other groups. It tracks trends in customer satisfaction and provides benchmarks that can be compared across industries and between the public and private sectors. Fiscal year 2008 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 2009 and FY 2010 cannot be determined until the survey results are released.

Comments on Changes to Targets: No Targets Have Been Changed for FY 2009 since the publication of the 2009 President's Budget

Impact of Recovery Act: No Recovery Act funds affect this measure.

Relevant Program Change(s): None	Title: N/A	Exhibit 13 Page no: N/A
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Validation and Verification

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

Recovery Act – new metrics

Note: The measures in this section are NOT Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) measures.

Outcome 1 – Provide benchmark measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments						
<i>Measure: Complete 67 percent of the Coverage Follow-up (CFU) Cases by the end of Production</i>	<i>FY 2005 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2006 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2007 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2008 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2009 Target</i>	<i>FY 2010 Target</i>
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Complete 67% Coverage Follow-up Cases for approximately 1.1 million additional cases.
<p>Description: Completion of 67% of Coverage Follow Up (CFU) cases by the end of production contributes to improved coverage for the Decennial Census. The CFU program goal is to ensure no one is missed or counted more than once in the Census. The target of 67% CFU completions is based on the Dress Rehearsal CFU achievement of 67% completes. NOTE: Coverage Follow-up workloads of 6.9M for original amount and 1.1M for ARRA funds are estimates. The arrival of the CFU workload and the total CFU workload is dependent on Census response.</p>						
Validation and Verification						
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Data Storage</i>	<i>Internal Control Procedures</i>	<i>Data Limitations</i>	<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	
<i>Decennial Response Integration System (DRIS) Production Data Management</i>	<i>Daily updates of completed CFU cases reported.</i>	<i>CFU completes stored within DRIS Workflow Control and Management. Additionally, CFU completes provided daily to Decennial Systems Processing Office</i>	<i>DRIS program provides Service Quality Monitoring to ensure accurate data collection. Additionally, CFU reported completes are verified against CFU delivered completes.</i>	<i>CFU cases are delivered in incremental 'drops.' Final percent complete calculated at the end of production.</i>	<i>Continue daily monitoring of cases completed per hour to understand progress towards goal.</i>	

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

<i>Measure: Provide approximately 7,000 Coverage Follow-up (CFU) Workers to Support Approximately 8 Million Cases.</i>	<i>FY 2005 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2006 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2007 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2008 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2009 Target</i>	<i>FY 2010 Target</i>
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<i>Provide approximately 1,250 Additional CFU Workers to Support 1.1 Million Additional CFU Cases. (See note in description)</i>
<i>Description: In order to support the 18 week Coverage Follow-Up call center operation, a significant number of workers will be hired. NOTE: The estimated number of CFU workers is subject to change once the third phase of the contract is awarded in October 2009.</i>						
Validation and Verification						
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Data Storage</i>	<i>Internal Control Procedures</i>	<i>Data Limitations</i>	<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	
<i>Decennial Response Integration System (DRIS) Workforce Management</i>	<i>As scheduled updates of CFU worker status</i>	<i>Decennial Response Integration System (DRIS) Workforce Management</i>	<i>Observation of DRIS training and production to ensure staff on board.</i>	<i>Projected number of CFU workers based on estimate of full time to part time ratio. Exact number of worker based on recruiting results.</i>	<i>Continue monitoring of staff hiring, training, and production.</i>	

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

<i>Measure: Achieve predetermined “reach and frequency” results for three phases of paid advertising by September 30, 2010.</i>	<i>FY 2005 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2006 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2007 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2008 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2009 Target</i>	<i>FY 2010 Target</i>
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1) For the Awareness Phase, reach 95% of the population at least 5 additional times through paid advertising. 2) For the Motivation Phase, reach 95% of the population at least 11 additional times 3) For the Support NRFU phase, reach the lowest responding population at least 2 additional times.

Description: The reach and frequency goals for the three phases of the paid advertising campaign ensures we effectively reach our target audiences and address the overall campaign goals. The Awareness phase informs the public what the census is and that the 2010 Census is coming. The Motivation phase encourages the public to participate in the 2010 Census. The Support NRFU phase is about educating the public that a census taker is coming to your door and encouraging people to open the door.

Validation and Verification

<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Data Storage</i>	<i>Internal Control Procedures</i>	<i>Data Limitations</i>	<i>Actions to be Taken</i>
<i>Paid Media Plan</i>	<i>Annually</i>	<i>Paid Media Plan</i>	<i>Post media buy analysis</i>	<i>Non-response follow-up reach & frequency data have limitations because we cannot develop these until after NRFU cut.</i>	<i>Incremental media activity within period of advertising, to ensure reach & frequency goals are met.</i>

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

<i>Measure: Partnership staff effectively engage community leaders and organizations, particularly in hard-to-count areas, with a civic engagement campaign that positively affects mail response rates, undercount, and public cooperation.</i>	<i>FY 2005 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2006 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2007 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2008 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2009 Target</i>	<i>FY 2010 Target</i>
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,027 additional partnership staff assist base-funded partnership staff in communications with local organizations.	2,027 additional partnership staff assist base-funded partnership staff with all efforts related to civic engagement campaign, including communications with organizations that partner with the U.S. Census Bureau.
<p>Description The ARRA provides resources to hire an additional 2,027 partnership staff that will support and expand the work of the existing 680 partnership staff currently working on the 2010 Census. Based on prior feedback and input from the Census 2000 program, the majority (1,750) of the additional hires will serve as Partnership Assistants. The primary job of the assistants will be to help with follow through with established partners. This expansion permits greater communications, better follow-up, and deeper penetration into hard-to-count communities to improve the mail response, decrease the undercount, and improve public cooperation.</p>						
Validation and Verification						
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Data Storage</i>	<i>Internal Control Procedures</i>	<i>Data Limitations</i>	<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	
1. Partnership Weekly Activity Reports; 2) Partnership Contact Database Entry Forms	As scheduled.	1. Integrated Partnership Contact Database; 2. Decennial Applicant, Personnel and Payroll System; 3. National Finance Center	1. Partnership specialists are responsible for completing Partner Contact Database Entry Forms; 2. Partnership coordinators will do ongoing quality control checks of Integrated Partnership Contact Database entries.		Continue monitoring of the partnership development process.	

FY 2010 Program Changes
(Obligations in Thousands)

	Accompanying GPRA		Base		Increase/Decrease		Page of Exhibit 13
	APP Page no.	Performance Measure no.	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Current Economic Statistics	CEN-21	2b	1,270	\$167,556		\$11,661	CEN-59
Economic Census¹:	CEN-16	1b	707	116,925	²⁵ -62	-5,247	CEN-125
Census of Governments¹:	CEN-16	1b	72	8,955	-14	-702	CEN-137
2010 Decennial Census Program²:	CEN-14 and CEN-16	1a and 1b	36,364	3,692,569	69,027	4,106,457	CEN-157

¹ Changes in funding from year to year are based on the changes in key activities and not tied to changes in performance.

²In FY 2010, the Census Bureau will conduct the 2010 Decennial Census Program in an effort to meet the constitutional mandate for an enumeration every ten years, as well as Public Law 94-171 (to provide redistricting data needed by the 50 states). It will be the sixth full year of American Community Survey (ACS) data collection. We will continue to update eligible counties in the U.S., Puerto Rico and Island Areas in the TIGER (geographic reference file) database with information provided by geographic partners. We will conduct the short-form only 2010 decennial census. 2010 Decennial Census operations will include the completion of opening Local Census Offices (LCOs), completing Group Quarters Validation and Group Quarters Advanced Visit, conducting the 2010 Census data collection activities (including mail out/ Mailback, Update/Enumerate, Update leave/Leave, Urban Update/Leave, Group Quarters Enumeration, Military Enumeration, Remote Alaska, Service Based Enumeration, and Enumeration of Transitory Locations), conducting Census operations in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas, conducting Nonresponse Follow-up operations, beginning Coverage Measurement field operations, and conducting Coverage Follow-up field operations.

Resource Requirements Table

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Base	Increase/ Decrease	FY 2010 Estimate
PERFORMANCE OUTCOME 1: PROVIDE BENCHMARK MEASURES OF THE U.S. POPULATION, ECONOMY, AND GOVERNMENTS.								
Salaries and Expenses / Mandatory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								0.0
Performance Outcome 1 Total	340.5	373.5	468.7	917.9	2,858.4	3,674.9	4,100.6	7,784.0
PERFORMANCE OUTCOME 2: PROVIDE CURRENT MEASURES OF THE U.S. POPULATION, ECONOMY, AND GOVERNMENTS.								
Salaries and Expenses / Mandatory	215.9	215.3	216.4	229.2	267.0	277.5	11.7	289.0
								251.8
Performance Outcome 2 Total	673.1	705.4	705.8	703.1	769.4	767.4	11.7	770.5
								8,554.5

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

	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Base	Increase/ Decrease	FY 2010 Estimate
Total Funding (Original)	\$1,013.6	\$1,078.9	\$1,174.5	\$1,621.0	\$3,525.6	\$3,544.5	\$4,112.3	\$7,656.6
Direct	765.6	825.4	922.7	1,378.3	3,261.7	3,292.7	4,112.3	7,404.8
Reimbursable Obligations	248.0	253.5	251.8	242.7	263.9	251.8	0.0	251.8
IT Funding	369.5	411.3	601.9	869.5	1,176.3	1,146.3	213.9	1,360.2
FTE	8,433.0	8,778.0	8,418.0	9,051.0	22,133.0	23,182.0	68,467.0	91,649.0
Total Funding (Recovery Act)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$102.1	\$927.9	\$0.0	\$927.9
Direct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.1	897.9	0.0	897.9
Reimbursable Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IT Funding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	509.0	19,167.0	0.0	19,676.0
GRAND TOTAL	\$1,013.6	\$1,078.9	\$1,174.5	\$1,621.0	\$3,627.7	\$4,472.4	\$4,112.3	\$8,584.5
Direct	765.6	825.4	922.7	1,378.3	3,363.8	4,190.6	4,112.3	8,302.7
Reimbursable Obligations	248.0	253.5	251.8	242.7	263.9	251.8	0.0	251.8
IT Funding	369.5	411.3	601.9	869.5	1,176.3	1,176.3	213.9	1,390.2
FTE	8,433.0	8,778.0	8,418.0	9,051.0	22,642.0	42,349.0	68,467.0	111,325.0

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

Page No.		Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	2009 Enacted	1,705	\$233,588	1,904	\$233,588
	FTE / positions realignment				
	less: Obligations from prior years				
CEN-35	less: Unobligated balance, start of year				
	plus: 2010 Adjustments to base	0	13,775	47	13,775
	less: Prior year recoveries				
	2010 Base Request	1,705	247,363	1,951	247,363
	Plus (or less): 2010 Program Changes	33	11,661	25	11,661
	2010 Estimate	1,738	259,024	1,976	259,024

Comparison by activity/subactivity		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Current Surveys and Statistics												
CEN-43	Current economic statistics	Pos./BA	1,091	\$151,767	1,154	\$159,885	1,154	\$167,556	1,187	\$179,217	33	\$11,661
		FTE/Obl.	1,210	151,659	1,260	159,885	1,270	167,556	1,295	179,217	25	11,661
CEN-79	Current demographic statistics	Pos./BA	190	47,242	528	69,874	528	75,821	528	75,821	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	378	47,136	614	69,874	651	75,821	651	75,821	0	0
CEN-89	Survey development and data services	Pos./BA	23	3,829	23	3,829	23	3,986	23	3,986	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	30	3,828	30	3,829	30	3,986	30	3,986	0	0
TOTALS		Pos./BA	1,304	202,838	1,705	233,588	1,705	247,363	1,738	259,024	33	11,661
		FTE/Obl.	1,618	202,623	1,904	233,588	1,951	247,363	1,976	259,024	25	11,661
Adjustments to Obligations:												
	Recoveries		0		0		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		0		0		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring		215		0		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		0		0		0		0		0	0
	Refund		0		0		0		0		0	0
Financing from transfers:												
	Transfer from other accounts		0		0		0		0		0	0
	Transfer to other accounts		0		0		0		0		0	0
	Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	1,304	202,838	1,705	233,588	1,705	247,363	1,738	259,024	33	11,661

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

Page
No.

	Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
2009 Enacted	159	\$30,000	199	\$33,419
FTE / positions realignment	-		-	
less: Obligations from prior years				
less: Unobligated balance, start of year				-3,419
plus: 2009 Adjustments to base	0	0	0	0
less: Prior year recoveries				
2010 Base Request	159	30,000	199	30,000
Plus (or less): 2010 Program Changes	0	0	0	0
2010 Enacted	159	30,000	199	30,000

Comparison by activity/subactivity

		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Enacted		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
CEN-93	Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	42	\$10,000	65	\$10,000	65	\$10,000	65	\$10,000	0	\$0
		FTE/Obl.	61	9,954	65	10,000	65	10,000	65	10,000	0	0
CEN-95	State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	67	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	117	16,581	134	23,419	134	20,000	134	20,000	0	0
TOTALS		Pos./BA	109	30,000	159	30,000	159	30,000	159	30,000	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	178	26,535	199	33,419	199	30,000	199	30,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:												
	Recoveries		0	0			0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		0	-3,419			0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring		46	0			0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		3,419	0			0		0		0	0
	Refund		0	0			0		0		0	0
Financing from transfers:												
	Transfers from other accounts		0	0			0		0		0	0
	Transfers to other accounts		0	0			0		0		0	0
	Subtotal, Appropriation	Pos.	109	30,000	159	30,000	159	30,000	159	30,000	0	0

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

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$229,158	\$267,007	\$277,363	\$289,024	\$11,661
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	
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	3,419		0	0
Unobligated balance, transferred	0	0 -	0 -	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	261	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	3,419	0	0	0	0
			0		
Discretionary Budget Authority	202,838	233,588	247,363	259,024	11,661
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	202,838	233,588	247,363	259,024	11,661

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

	FTE	Amount
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Adjustments:		
Restoration of FY 2009 adjustments to base	0	\$ 5,152
Other Changes:		
2009 Pay raise	0	2,630
2010 Pay raise	0	2,143
Payment to DOC Working Capital Fund	0	188
Full-year cost in 2010 of positions financed for part of year in 2009	47	4,250
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	-327
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	523
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)	0	-117
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA)	0	311
Health insurance	0	170
Employees' compensation fund	0	145
Travel:		
Per Diem	0	71
Mileage	0	668
Rental payments to GSA	0	286
Postage	0	30
Printing and reproduction	0	8
Other services:		
NARA storage costs	0	21
Working Capital Fund	0	1,526
Commerce Business System (CBS)	0	114
General pricing level adjustments:		
Transportation of things	0	5
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	21
Other Services	0	317
Supplies and materials	0	20
Equipment	0	31
Subtotal, other changes	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 13,034
Subtotal, adjustments to base	47	18,186
Less adjustments to base absorbed	0	-4,411
Total, adjustments to base	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 13,775

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

<u>Adjustments:</u>	FTE	Amount
<u>Restoration of FY 2009 adjustments to base</u>	0	\$5,152

This adjustment restores the base that partially offset the FY 2009 amendment.

Other Changes:

<u>Payraise</u>		4,961
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Full-year cost of FY 2009 pay increase and related costs:

Pay raise was effective January 1, 2009.....	3.9%	0
Total cost in FY 2010 of the FY 2009 pay increase.....	5,945,931	
Less amount funded in FY 2009.....	_ 3,316,000	
Total, adjustment for FY 2009 pay raise.....	2,629,931	

FY 2010 pay increase and related costs:

Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2010.....	2.0%	
Total cost in FY 2010 of the FY 2010 pay raise increase.....	2,143,000	
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	188,000	
Total, adjustment for FY 2010 pay increase.....	2,331,000	

Other Changes:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Full-year cost in 2010 of positions financed for part-year in 2009	47	\$4,250

An increase of \$4,249,673 is required to fund the full-year costs in 2010 of positions financed for part-year in 2009.

The computation is as follows:

Annual salary of new positions in FY 2009	247	15,521,181
Plus: FY 2009 pay raise of 3.9%		605,326
Less Lapse	-12	-806,326
Full-year cost of personnel compensation	235	15,320,181
Less personnel compensation in FY 2009	-188	-12,110,622
Subtotal, personnel compensation	47	3,209,559
Adjustment for FY 2010 pay raise for 3/4 of year		48,143
Amount required for personnel compensation		3,257,702
Benefits		991,971
Total, adjustment-to-base	-1	4,249,673

Other Changes:

FTE Amount

Civil Service Retirement System(CSRS)..... 0 -\$327

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 19.4% in FY 2009 to 15.3% in FY 2010.

The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2010.

This will result in a decrease of: \$326,948

-

Regular employees:

2010 \$113,919,232 x 15.3% x 7.0%..... 1,220,075

2009 \$113,919,232 x 19.4% x 7.0%..... 1,547,023

Total, adjustment-to-base..... - 326,948

Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)..... 0 523

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase from 80.6% in FY 2009 to 84.7% in FY 2010.

The agency contribution rate will remain at 11.2% in FY 2010.

This will result in an increase of: 523,117

Regular employees:

2010 \$113,919,232 x 84.7% x 11.2%..... 10,806,834

2009 \$113,919,232 x 80.6% x 11.2%..... 10,283,717

Total, adjustment-to-base..... 523,117

Other Changes:

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)</u>	0	-\$117

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 3.7% in FY 2009 to 3.4% in FY 2010. FERS participation rates will increase from 80.6% to 84.7% in FY 2010.

This will result in an decrease of: -\$116,653

Regular employees:

2010 \$113,919,232 x 84.7% x 3.4%.....	3,280,646
2009 \$113,919,232 x 80.6% x 3.7%.....	<u>3,397,299</u>
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	-116,653

<u>Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)</u>	0	311
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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 remain 98.4%. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2010.

This will result in a increase of: \$311,445

Regular employees:

2010 \$113,919,232 x 84.7% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	5,886,637
2009 \$113,919,232 x 80.6% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	<u>5,601,688</u>
Subtotal.....	284,949

Other salaries:

2010 \$10,592,768 x 84.7% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	547,368
2009 \$10,592,768 x 80.6% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....	<u>520,872</u>
Subtotal.....	26,496
Total, adjustment-to-base.....	311,445

<u>Other Changes:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Health Insurance</u> Effective January 2010, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 2.0%. Applied against the FY 2009 estimate of \$8,490,000 the increase will be \$169,800.	0	\$170
<u>Employees Compensation Fund</u> The Employees' Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June 30, 2008 is \$145,000 higher than the bill for the year ending June 30, 2007.	0	145
<u>Per Diem</u> Effective October 1, 2008, the General Services Administration changed per diem rates. This results in a increase of 5.8%. This percentage was applied to the 2009 estimate of \$1,225,000 to arrive at an increase of \$71,050.	0	71
<u>Mileage</u> Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on August 1, 2008 increased the rate of the use of privately owned automobiles from 48.5 cents to 58.5 cents. This represents a 20.6% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2009 mileage estimate of \$3,245,000 for an increase of \$668,470.	0	668
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u> GSA rates are projected to increase 2.5% over the FY 2009 estimate of \$11,429,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$285,725.	0	286
<u>Postage Rate Increase</u> The Governors of the Postal Service implemented a rate increase on May 12, 2008. First-class mail increased from 41 cents to 42 cents. The percentage increase of 2.4% was applied to the FY 2009 postage estimate of \$1,263,000 for an increase of \$30,312.	0	30
<u>GPO Printing</u> GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 0.8%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2009 estimate of \$1,057,000 to arrive at an increase of \$8,456.	0	8

<u>Other Changes:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>National Archives and Records Administration</u>	0	\$21
Storage and maintenance costs of records at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) were increased by \$21,000.		
<u>Working Capital Fund</u>	0	1,526
An additional \$1,526,000 is required to fund cost increase in the Department of Commerce's Working Capital Fund.		
<u>Commerce Business System</u>	0	114
The cost of Census Bureau participation in the Department-wide Commerce Business System (CBS) was increased by \$114,000.		
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u>	0	394
This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 0.8% for FY 2010 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:		
Transporation of things.....		5,448
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....		20,872
Other Services.....		317,208
Supplies and materials.....		19,600
Equipment.....		30,832
Subtotal, other changes.....	47	13,034
Subtotal, adjustments to base.....	47	18,186
Less: adjustments to base absorbed.....	0	<u>4,411</u>
Total, adjustments to base.....	47	13,775

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

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
 Subactivity: Current economic statistics

Line Item		2008		2009		2010		2010		Increase / (Decrease)	
		Actual	Amount	Enacted	Amount	Base	Amount	Estimate	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Business statistics	Pos./BA	297	\$31,237	360	\$38,865	360	\$41,117	360	\$41,117	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	273	30,639	322	\$38,865	332	41,117	332	41,117	0	0
Construction statistics	Pos./BA	89	14,619	89	14,218	89	14,820	89	14,820	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	125	14,218	126	14,218	126	14,820	126	14,820	0	0
Manufacturing statistics	Pos./BA	160	22,530	160	22,365	160	23,421	160	23,421	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	200	22,365	200	22,365	200	23,421	200	23,421	0	0
General economic statistics	Pos./BA	283	45,033	283	45,050	283	47,183	316	58,844	33	\$11,661
	FTE/Obl.	320	45,050	320	45,050	320	47,183	345	58,844	25	11,661
Foreign trade statistics	Pos./BA	206	29,875	206	31,128	206	32,350	206	32,350	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	223	31,128	223	31,128	223	32,350	223	32,350	0	0
Government statistics	Pos./BA	56	8,473	56	8,259	56	8,665	56	8,665	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	69	8,259	69	8,259	69	8,665	69	8,665	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	1,091	151,767	1,154	159,885	1,154	167,556	1,187	179,217	33	11,661
	FTE/Obl.	1,210	151,659	1,260	159,885	1,270	167,556	1,295	179,217	25	11,661
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring		108									
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	1,091	151,767	1,154	159,885	1,154	167,556	1,187	179,217	33	11,661

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

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: 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 sales, e-commerce sales, selected merchandise lines data, inventories, and purchases. The current retail trade estimates cover 2.9 million establishments.

The Census Bureau publishes advance monthly sales estimates for the United States as a whole, based on early reports from a small sub-sample of the larger monthly retail survey. This advance monthly retail publication is designated as one of the principal economic indicators. 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 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 sales and inventories. These data are important inputs to the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Also, these timely estimates provide principal indicators to the Federal Reserve Board and Council of Economic Advisers for formulation of monetary and fiscal policies and analysis of economic policies. The Census Bureau is the only source for these data.

Current wholesale trade reports This program provides monthly and annual estimates of wholesale sales, inventories, inventory/sales ratios, purchases, and e-commerce sales. The current wholesale trade estimates cover over 500,000 establishments.

The monthly wholesale trade report, a principal economic indicator, covers merchant wholesalers (except manufacturers' sales branches and offices), which account for 61 percent of all wholesale sales and 86 percent of all wholesale inventories. The merchant wholesalers included in this report are wholesalers that sell goods on their own account, such as industrial distributors, jobbers, exporters, and importers. Each month, the Census Bureau publishes totals

Unit Cost Estimate

Current retail trade

\$14,481,000 / 1,030,000 unit variables collected =
\$14.06 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

\$5,986,000 / 191,200 unit variables collected =
\$31.31 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

for sales, end-of-month inventories, and inventory/sales ratios registered by businesses engaged in wholesaling merchandise.

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

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

Current service trade reports This program provides quarterly and annual information on service industries in the United States. The Quarterly Services Survey (QSS), the first new principal economic indicator to be introduced in over 40 years, produces dollar-volume estimates of revenue and other important measures of service industry activity. 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.

Unit Cost Estimate

Current service trade reports

\$11,722,000 / 1,991,762 unit variables collected =
\$5.89 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 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 will increase 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. Edward Lazear, Former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said the initiative "... will add to our understanding of the economic world in which we are operating."

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, value of construction put in place, and residential improvements and repairs. 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 and the Construction Put in Place Survey, both 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 are derived from the Consumer Expenditures and other survey data.

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

Unit Cost Estimate

Construction put in place data

\$5,470,000 / 264,000 unit
variables collected =
\$20.72 unit cost/variable

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

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

Line Item: Manufacturing statistics

Overview

The manufacturing statistics programs measure the overall performance of the U.S. manufacturing sector and the investment behavior of all U.S. businesses. The data provide key national performance indicators for the sector of the economy that provides 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 318 industry groups and for about 1,800 product classes. The Census Bureau provides selected data at the state level. This program is the only source of comprehensive data on the manufacturing sector of our economy.

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

Industrial indicators and business investment The Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories and

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

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

The Annual Capital Expenditures Survey and the Information and Communications Technology Survey collect data, using a probability sample representative of all private nonfarm businesses on sales, capital expenditures for new and used structures and equipment, and capitalized and expensed spending on information and communication technology equipment and software. Annual program data are supplemented on a five-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.

Unit Cost Estimate

Manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders (M3)

\$4,239,000 / 302,750 unit variables collected =
\$14.00 unit cost/variable

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

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

Unit Cost Estimate

Annual survey of manufactures

\$7,574,000 / 2,597,000 unit variables collected =
\$2.92 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.

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.

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Line Item: General economic statistics

Overview

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

Base Program

Business register The Business Register (BR) identifies the business populations covered by economic censuses and surveys; maintains information about company affiliation and organizational structure; provides consistent industrial, geographic, and size classifications, as needed, to construct efficient, representative samples and enumeration lists; serves as a consolidated source for name, address, and other contact information needed for cost-effective data collection methods; and supports census and survey processing operations. The BR comprises more than 27 million active establishments. It includes 1.8 million establishments belonging to nearly 162,000 multi-establishment firms, 5.7 million single-establishment firms with paid employees, and 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.

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

Unit Cost Estimate

Business register

$\$27,522,000 / 73,100,000$ company records = \$0.38 unit cost/number of records

Variable= sum of company records.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Industry and Commodity Classification program also works on the continued development of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). The program provides much of the staff for development subcommittees, and documents all of the results and maintains a repository of United States products. The initial focus of the NAPCS project was the identification and definition of the products of service industries. This program coordinated with Census Bureau and other statistical programs during

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

Economic studies This program researches important economic issues; evaluates economic, decennial, and demographic data programs; and develops new and improved economic measures. The Center for Economic Studies does not conduct surveys but rather creates, maintains, and provides micro data from the Census Bureau's data collection programs to approved researchers. The research results have generated substantial new insights into the quality of census and survey data, identified gaps in existing programs, and suggested areas where new programs are needed. Specifically, the program has produced research with direct relevance to numerous existing Census Bureau programs (including the Annual Survey of Manufactures, Annual Capital Expenditures Survey, Research & Development Survey, Pollution Abatement Cost Expenditure Survey, and the Survey of Business Owners), identified new economic measures (including high-tech trade, 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 will also be taking a closer look at trade data and the firms that export and import.

Quarterly financial report The Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) program collects and reports current information on corporate financial conditions. It is a principal economic indicator, as well as a component of other economic indicators. It includes statistics on sales, profits, assets, liabilities, stockholders' equity, and related accounts and ratios. Using a sample survey of 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.

Unit Cost Estimate

Quarterly financial report

\$4,968,000 / 1,860,800 unit variables collected = \$2.67 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.

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.

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses
Increase for FY 2010
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics

		<u>2010 Base</u>		<u>2010 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>
General economic statistics	Pos./BA	283	47,183	316	58,844	33	\$11,661
	FTE/Obl.	320	47,183	345	58,844	25	11,661

Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program (+33 permanent positions, +25 FTE, + \$11,661,000). This initiative leverages and builds on external and internal investments over the past several years in the Census Bureau's innovative pilot program, the Longitudinal Employer Household Dynamics (LEHD) program. The pilot program demonstrated the potential power and usefulness of linked longitudinal business/employee data sets. However, uncertain funding and resource shortages have limited efforts to develop a comprehensive set of local economic indicators. The LED program will be directed by the Center for Economic Studies, one of the most respected economic research organizations in the world. The enhanced LED program supports the Department of Commerce's plan to improve American competitiveness and measures of innovation and provides state and local governments with detailed information on local labor markets.

Statement of Need:

The defining characteristic of the 21st century U.S. economy is its ability to adapt quickly to a dynamic and ever-changing environment. Firms constantly redefine and reinvent themselves. Worker movements from less productive to more productive firms drive American economic growth and productivity. The dynamism of these businesses is reflected in changing employment patterns and the characteristics of their workers. Some firms are increasing employment through hiring while others are contracting their workforce through separations. Some businesses are acquiring new skill sets through recruiting, others through retraining, and yet others through acquisitions. Moreover, businesses are also changing the composition of their workforce in terms of age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, or occupation. Existing measures of the dynamic nature of businesses and their workers are incomplete and inadequate for understanding our rapidly changing economy, even at the national level.

For example, economic indicators on employment, retail sales, residential construction, and manufacturing provide monthly measures of economic performance for key economic sectors and selected industries, but provide little or no information on local economies. Furthermore, summary statistics do not provide any information about the dynamism of the businesses within those sectors or industries; some firms flourish during economic contractions and some contract during periods of expansion. Similarly, local economies are much more volatile than the national economy, yet the dynamism of local economies, both in terms of their businesses and their workers, is not reflected in official statistics.

This initiative will provide the data needed to assess fundamental questions critical to American competitiveness, such as the characteristics of businesses expanding or contracting their most critical asset, human capital. It will provide federal, state and local policymakers and planners, businesses and private sector decision makers, and the Congress, with the full range of information on firm and worker changes they need. Labor market research organizations, economic development organizations, university researchers, labor market researchers, the insurance industry, and government agencies (such as state and local departments of transportation) will all potentially benefit from these data. Valuable information will be made available that will help them in transportation infrastructure planning and redesign, real estate development and sales, labor market research (by non-profits and universities), identification of labor shortages and subsequent mitigation strategies, and insurance coverage/premium evaluations.

Specifically the multi-faceted LED initiative will:

- Leverage and extend to *all* states the Census Bureau's pilot Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program that longitudinally tracks employment and earnings for U.S. businesses and their workers for most states;
- Extend across *all* states the existing state-based worker database so that job flows can be tracked nationally;
- Expand coverage to federal workers;

- Expand coverage to include businesses with no paid employees, which include many self-employed business owners, and may be predecessor businesses for as many as a quarter of new employer businesses;
- Add new information on the characteristics of the workers, including race/ethnicity, education, and, eventually, occupation;
- Add new information on the characteristics of the businesses, such as age of the business, organizational structure, and size of the firm;
- Improve the timeliness of data releases and put all state data releases on the same schedule.

By the end of the initiative's third year, LED will include about 150 million current workers, 26 million current businesses (including about 19 million businesses with no paid employees), and 190 million current jobs, or nearly all employers and workers in the United States, with employment histories of current workers dating back to approximately 1990. Information with this much economic, demographic, and geographic detail cannot be constructed from public-use data products.

Cost Effectiveness:

“This project probably has a better benefit-to-cost ratio than almost anything that I have seen.”

Phil Rones

Deputy Commissioner

Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. Department of Labor

The LED program is extraordinarily cost-effective. It leverages hundreds of millions of dollars of investment in existing federal and state data. The core data assets – universal state unemployment insurance (UI) wage records and establishment business level (ES202) data, covering 97.5 percent of non-farm private sector employment - are provided by partner states to the Census Bureau without charge. The other major data assets are information already collected by the Census Bureau. The LED initiative leverages the Census Bureau's pilot program that developed the basic longitudinal database, expands it, and puts it on stable funding path. No new data collection will be necessary and no new respondents will be burdened to create the new information.

LED's approach costs far less than would expanding existing surveys to collect all this information directly. For example, the Current Population Survey (CPS) costs about \$65 per household, according to the Census Bureau's FY 2009 Budget. Assuming roughly 2 workers per household, and a per-worker cost of \$32.50, a 150-million-worker survey would cost \$4.9 billion. But LEHD produces statistics four times a year, not once. Repeating such a survey four times a year would cost about \$19.5 billion.

Nor would such a survey alone produce the rich information in the LED. Households are in the CPS only over a 16-month period, and are asked for information only in the first and last four months. To begin to mimic the information available through LED,

households would need to provide information every month, and would be in the CPS permanently. In addition, survey records would need to be linked over time for workers and with employer records to yield anything like the proposed LED job-to-job flow time series.

By comparison, LED's proposed budget for 2010 is roughly \$14 million - \$12 million from the initiative and \$2 million from existing appropriations. Based on that budget, LED's cost-per-worker would be about 2.3 cents per year. For that annual investment, LED would process 150 million worker records, handle 26 million employer and non-employer records, and integrate all these records at a rate of four times per year.

Yet more costs will be avoided by other government agencies that will have access to and use the data made available by the LED program. With all customers providing input about the data elements they want the LED Program to capture, they should use 100 percent of the resulting data. These customers do not have to spend any funds to obtain LED data—they avoid the costs incurred by the LED program.

Rate of Return:

The return on investment for this innovative initiative is based primarily on the introduction and continuing production of data, products, and methods that have not been available before, as well as the cost avoidance to other government agencies. Viewed in terms of obtaining this rich set of information by alternative means, LED's return on investment is extraordinary. The CPS comparison above gives just one example of the relative return on investment from LED.

LED data are used, and not just by LED's state data partners. The U.S. Department of Labor has created active links to all LED products under its CareerOneStop website located at www.careeronestop.org/red/localemplomentdynamics.aspx. In addition, LED's Websites are designed so that state partners can seamlessly integrate LED web-based products into their own websites. (See the state of Illinois Department of Employment Security [IDES] website at <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/LED/default.htm>.) Assuming an annual cost of \$8 million per site, the total potential cost avoidance benefit is about \$432 million for the U.S. Department of Labor, 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands.

Value:

The expanded LED program envisioned by the initiative will:

- Address both Presidential and Congressional agendas;
- Fulfill the Census Bureau's core mission;
- Meet the needs of government and private data users.

The President's FY2008 Budget emphasized that "the ability of governments, businesses, and citizens to make appropriate decisions about budgets, employment, investments, taxes, and a host of other important issues depends critically on the ready availability of relevant, accurate, and timely Federal statistics." LED's expanded data will provide easily accessible, relevant, accurate, and timely data on items users specified as important.

The LED initiative responds to Congressional mandates to provide current demographic statistics for small areas and, through Title 13 of the United States Code, to use administrative records to help eliminate duplication of effort among government agencies collecting similar information, save tax dollars, and minimize the burden on the public.

The LED initiative will also fulfill the Census Bureau's core mission. The initiative will provide new and high-quality information about U.S. workers and employers, including their characteristics, and patterns of transitions and growth. The LED Program honors respondent privacy by leveraging existing responses and administrative records. LED provides these rich data using and leading in the development of, state-of-the-art techniques to preserve respondent confidentiality mentioned in the 2008 Economic Report of the President.

"Government agencies strive to improve the usefulness of their data products by providing greater detail while protecting the confidentiality of respondents. ... The Census Bureau creates synthetic data to obscure the underlying demographic data used in its "On the Map" feature. This feature creates maps showing commuting patterns and workforce data—where people live and work by age, earnings, and industry—for geographic areas selected by the user."

2008 Economic Report of the President, pages 196-197 http://www.gpoaccess.gov/eop/2008/2008_erp.pdf

LED shares its expertise and work openly through papers, conferences, on-line applications, and so forth. LED both draws on and increases the human capital base in the Census Bureau's workforce. All 14 of the student interns in the history of the LED program, who are central to the development and production of LED products, graduated with doctoral degrees. LED's products are new, innovative, and continue to evolve in response to the nation's needs.

Integrating administrative records with census and survey data – the approach LED has taken – has increasingly become an important tool for statistical agencies for describing the characteristics of businesses and households. LED uses and develops the leading-edge confidentiality protection methods that are beginning to replace traditional methods such as cell suppression, the method used in the American Community Survey and County Business Patterns. The suppression method has been severely criticized by the users, such as those for the Census Transportation Planning Package. Using the new methods allows LED to make more information, and more useful information, available to users, while meeting the responsibilities of the Census Bureau and its state partners to their data providers.

“The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) partnership and its products, especially the Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) and the On the Map online tool, have been critical to the business of analyzing the local labor market and the demographic makeup of King County's industry sectors.”

Kris Stadelan, CEO

Workforce Development Council of Seattle-King County

The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) are extraordinary data that provide detailed information about the dynamics of jobs in the local market. The QWI measures accessions, separations, turnover, and other dynamic workforce indicators at the state and local level (metro area, county, workforce investment area). QWI measures on worker demographic characteristics (age and gender) have never before been available at these detailed levels of geography, or in conjunction with information on employers. The flexible QWI data structure would allow major expansions under the LED initiative in the QWI information on workers, including race and ethnicity, education, and, eventually, occupation.

Business information in the QWI would be similarly enriched with characteristics such as age of the business, organizational structure, and size of the firm. Young businesses are more dynamic than older ones, with higher exit rates. Young businesses that survive have higher growth rates. Knowing the age composition of its business community is important for policy and for informed public and private decision-making. Firm age allows LED to give statistics on the business startups that are critical for American competitiveness and innovation. Adding data on 19 million businesses that do not have paid employees will give yet more information about the dynamics of local business communities, since as many as one quarter of new businesses with employees have a history as a self-employed business. Finally, the QWI currently only captures *in-state* worker dynamics. The initiative would allow QWI the resources needed to make linkages that would give users information about worker movements *among* states.

OnTheMap is an innovative, interactive mapping and reporting tool. It allows users to build maps and charts relating the location of where workers work and live. Because of the disclosure avoidance techniques developed by LED, OnTheMap can provide information about workers and businesses that is unmatched by anything in the private or public sectors. OnTheMap is proving to be a valuable tool to local communities for business development, the provision of services (e.g., child care centers), emergency planning, and transportation planning. The 2008 Economic Report of the President cited OnTheMap as an example of a way of improving the usefulness of data products by providing greater detail while protecting the confidentiality of respondents. OnTheMap will be even more valuable to users as it incorporates the expanding QWI data.

“People’s driving and commuting patterns are very important to our industry. Accurate information is always difficult to obtain. We’re always looking for sources of information that help [us] validate and understand its accuracy. LED, for the first time, is an application that allows us to do that.”

Gary W. Kerr/Sr. Research Director/Allstate Insurance Company

LED products are widely used. LED’s main web site gets 80,000 hits, and OnTheMap’s website gets 40,000 hits every day. Users include businesses as well as government; see, for example, the above quotation from Allstate Insurance. Business use was highlighted in a session, “LED Means Business,” at the LED Partnership Annual Workshop, in March 2008, with presentations by four representatives of the business world. Maggie Moree, Director of Federal Affairs for the Business Council of New York State, said the LED provided “easy access to useful data for business planning.” She also said “businesses do appreciate information on government services designed to facilitate business growth...” Mark Troppe from the Manufacturing Extension Partnership sees his group as using LED in “understanding the manufacturing landscape and identifying growing sectors.”

“Once in a while, an informational product comes along that makes the hearts of all good data geeks beat just a little bit faster. ... This Census Bureau product is named OnTheMap.”

Workforce News

Utah Department of Workforce Services

Alternative Uses:

“We’re trying to help the regional economies -- where there is a BRAC impact -- to identify how they’re going to develop an economic strategy with a talent development strategy behind it that will meet the needs of that community...”

Gay Gilbert/Administrator/Office of Workforce Investment,Employment Training Administration/ U.S. Department of Labor

In recent years states have begun using LED for uses beyond traditional workforce analysis. A number of states have used LED to help in mitigating the effects of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). States have also used LED, in particular OnTheMap, to get a better understanding of how natural or man-made disasters affect the local economy. For example, states can trace the path of a tornado, hurricane, floods, or wild fires. Understanding what types of businesses are most affected and what types of workers may be displaced helps local officials plan and prioritize relief and rebuilding efforts. In recent months, LED has supplied information to the Commerce Department and individual states on the Minnesota bridge collapse, California wild fires in '07 and '08, and the flooding in Iowa (for Iowa, see http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/emergencies/iowa_floods.html).

“Use of ... independent data sources for analyzing the impacts of the World Trade Center attack was severely limited by the quality of the data.”

New York State Assembly Bill A11619A

-- Amends the state labor law to share data with the Census Bureau so that the state can join LED

Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

By the end of FY 2010, race/ethnicity and education characteristics of the workforce will be added to the existing state-based QWI worker production data sets. In addition, these worker characteristics will be available in the enhanced, web-based OnTheMap application showing where workers live and work. The workforce coverage of LED products will also be expanded to include federal workers. Finally, LED will achieve complete nationwide coverage of all 50 states and the District of Columbia and begin developing the data infrastructure needed to support job flows across state boundaries.

By the end of FY 2011, additional characteristics on business demographics like the firm's age, size, and organizational structure will be added to the LED data infrastructure and products. Adding information on business age enriches the data and has important policy implications. Young businesses are more dynamic than older businesses. They have higher exit rates than older businesses, and conditional on survival, they have higher growth rates. In addition, adding firm age will yield LED statistics for business startups that are critical to American competitiveness and innovation. Also by the end of FY 2011, the LED business universe will be expanded to include an additional 19 million businesses with no paid employees. Research conducted at the Census Bureau's Center for Economic Studies shows, for selected industries, approximately one quarter of new employer businesses have a pre-history as a self-employed business. Such nonemployer firms are also an important contributor of jobs and earnings for the self-employed business owners.

By the end of FY 2012, the LED infrastructure will be re-engineered to track and measure job-to-job flows nationally. Job-to-job flows track where workers that are hired come from in terms of location, industry and other factors and similarly the destination of workers that have a separation. So in the case of major labor market disruptions, such as Hurricane Katrina or the recent downturn in the housing industry, the LED products will show where and in what kinds of businesses displaced workers were hired. Similarly, for expanding businesses, LED products will show what kinds of businesses are expanding and from what geographic area and industries the newly hired workers came from. In addition, by the end of FY 2012, we will begin integrating occupation information into the LED data infrastructure. Finally, the re-engineered infrastructure will improve the timeliness of the data releases and put all the state data releases on the same schedule.

Benefits:

The LED initiative will provide federal, state and local policymakers and planners, businesses and private sector decision makers, and the Congress with comprehensive and timely national, state, and local information on the dynamic nature of businesses and their workers. The multi-faceted initiative leverages and extends the Census Bureau pilot program that longitudinally tracks employment and earnings for U.S. businesses and their workers for most states to all states, extends the existing state-based worker database across all states so that job flows can be tracked nationally, and incrementally adds additional information on the characteristics of the

workers including race/ethnicity, education, and eventually occupation as well as new information on the characteristics of the businesses such as age of the business, organizational structure, and size of the firm.

The testimonials included above provide solid evidence that labor market research organizations, economic development organizations, university researchers, labor market researchers, the insurance industry, and several government agencies (such as state and local departments of transportation) could derive valuable and specific benefits from the expansion of LEHD from a pilot program to a full-scale rollout under LED. These benefits include utility in transportation infrastructure planning and redesign, real estate development and sales, labor market research (by non-profits and universities), identification of labor shortages and subsequent mitigation strategies, and insurance coverage/premium evaluations.

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 second Census Bureau goal to “provide current measures of the U.S. population, economy, and governments.”

Measure: This supports the Census Bureau’s FY 2010 non-GPRA performance measure to “release data products for key Census Bureau programs on time to support effective decision-making of policymakers, businesses, and the public.”

FY 2010 Targets:

By 9/30/2010, provide education and race/ethnicity characteristics for all participating states covered by Quarterly Workforce Indicators.

By 9/30/2010, expand workforce coverage of LED products to include federal workers.

Performance 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-21		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
	With Increase	<p>Release LEHD products on schedule.</p> <p>By 9/30/2010, provide education and race/ethnicity characteristics for all participating states covered by Quarterly Workforce Indicators.</p> <p>By 9/30/2010 expand workforce coverage of LED products to include federal workers.</p>	<p>Release LEHD products on schedule.</p> <p>By 9/30/2011 provide business demographics characteristics like the firm's age, size, and organizational structure to the LED data infrastructure and products.</p> <p>By 9/30/2011 complete expansion of the LED business universe to include an additional 19 million businesses with no paid employees.</p>	<p>Release LEHD products on schedule.</p> <p>By 9/30/2012 complete the LED infrastructure re-engineer to track and measure job-to-job flows nationally.</p> <p>By 9/30/2012 begin integration of occupation information into the LED data infrastructure.</p>	<p>Release LEHD products on schedule.</p> <p>By 9/30/2013 develop prototype to integrate occupation information into the LED data infrastructure.</p>
	Without Increase	Release LEHD products on schedule.	Release LEHD products on schedule.	Release LEHD products on schedule.	Release LEHD products on schedule.

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

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
 Subactivity: Current economic statistics
 Program Change: Local employment dynamics program

Title:	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Survey Statistician	13	4	\$86,927	\$347,708
Mathematical Statistician	13	2	86,927	173,854
Computer Programmer	13	7	86,927	608,489
Mathematical Statistician	12	4	73,635	294,540
Computer Programmer	12	11	73,100	804,100
Computer Programmer	11	2	60,989	121,978
Survey Statistician	9	<u>3</u>	50,408	<u>151,224</u>
Subtotal		33		2,501,893
Less lapse	25%	<u>8</u>		<u>625,473</u>
Total full-time permanent		25		1,876,420
2010 payraise	2.0%			<u>37,528</u>
Total				1,913,948

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	25
Other than full-time permanent	<u>0 -</u>
Total	25

Authorized Positions: -

Full-time permanent	33
Other than full-time permanent	<u>0</u>
Total	33

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

Activity: Current surveys and statistics
Subactivity: Current economic statistics
Program change: Local employment dynamics program

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2010 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$1,914
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	27
11.8 Special personnel services payments	<u>0</u>
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1,941
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	612
13 Benefits for former personnel	7
21 Travel and transportation of persons	417
22 Transportation of things	11
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	851
24 Printing and reproduction	16
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	3,445
25.2 Other services	181
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	810
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	40
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	215
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	2
26 Supplies and materials	63
31 Equipment	3,050
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	11,661

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Line Item: Foreign trade statistics

Overview

The foreign trade statistics programs provide official monthly statistics on imports, exports, and balance of trade for all types of merchandise and commodities moving between the United States and its international trading partners. The trade statistics are a principal economic indicator for the United States. They are released within 40 to 45 days after the reference month. The Census Bureau is the primary source of comprehensive monthly data that provide national performance indicators vital to understanding our economy, as well as our economic relationship with the rest of the world.

Base Program

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

The merchandise imports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance-of-payments basis and combined with imports of services statistics provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and published in a joint press release. Information is released monthly, covering major commodities and groupings for the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), end-use codes, and coverage by geographic areas. The program also produces a series of tabulations and automated media covering government and private-sector imports of merchandise into the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as selected information on foreign trade zones. In addition, data are released showing movements of imports by vessel and air with information on commodity and country of origin, value, quantity and shipping weight, and U.S. port of unloading.

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, and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). It also includes special provisions for handling imports from developing countries.

The BEA, Council of Economic Advisers, Federal Reserve Board and Department of the Treasury use import trade statistics to develop the import components for the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accounts and to monitor the impact of imports on the general economy. 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, CBP, and the private sector. These groups use the information to negotiate trade agreements, and implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA, and other special bilateral agreements on quotas, textiles, steel, automotive vehicles and parts, etc. In addition, this information is widely used by the business community in market research, trade promotional activities, and analysis of water transportation requirements.

Export statistics This program compiles monthly export statistics from electronic export information collected by the Census Bureau through the Automated Export System, which provides mainframe, downloadable PC-based software, and Internet filing options for exporters, freight forwarders, and carriers. The export statistics program also includes data on U.S. exports provided by Statistics Canada under a program of import data exchange between U.S. and Canadian agencies. Export statistics are compiled for all shipments individually valued over \$2,500 for all countries. However, the Census Bureau estimates data for shipments valued under \$2,500 for individual countries. The monthly and cumulative year-to-date statistics summarize merchandise exports for the commodity classifications of Schedule B, by country of destination and by customs district of exportation. Schedule B is the official schedule of commodity classifications used by shippers in reporting export shipments from the U.S. and in compiling the official statistics on exports of merchandise from the U.S.

The merchandise (goods) exports summary statistics are adjusted to a balance-of-payments basis, combined with exports of services statistics provided by the BEA, and published in a joint press release. Other reports show data covering major commodities and groupings for the SITC, NAICS and end-use codes, and coverage by geographic areas. Data items include movement of

Unit Cost Estimate

Foreign trade statistics

\$32,350,000 / 4,635,000,000 unit
variables collected = \$0.01 unit
cost/variable

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

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

exports by vessel and air, with information on value, quantity and shipping weight, U.S. port of 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 the CBP, as well as the business community. These groups use the export information to implement and monitor international trade agreements, such as NAFTA; promote exports through export promotion programs; enforce export control and national security laws; conduct trade negotiations; and conduct market research to determine export market potential, and vessel and air movement requirements.

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

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

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

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Line Item: Government statistics

Overview

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

Unit Cost Estimate

Survey of government finance
\$6,246,000 / 3,191,000 unit
variables collected = \$1.96
unit cost/variable

Variables collected = sum of
the number of questions asked
for two annual government
finance surveys.

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

database to prepare analyses of fiscal policy, tax burdens, and comparative studies on governmental finance. Local officials use the detail by types of government to understand the relative activity of counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, and school districts.

Survey of government employment Federal, state, and local governments account for about 16 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		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Household surveys	Pos./BA	123	\$37,637	435	\$60,412	435	\$63,305	435	\$63,305	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	302	37,780	518	\$60,412	555	63,305	555	63,305	0	0
Population and housing analyses	Pos./BA	67	9,605	93	9,462	93	12,516	93	12,516	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	76	9,356	96	9,462	96	12,516	96	12,516	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	190	47,242	528	69,874	528	75,821	528	75,821	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	378	47,136	614	69,874	651	75,821	651	75,821	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring		106									
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	190	47,242	528	69,874	528	75,821	528	75,821	0	0

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

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

Line Item: Household surveys

Base Program

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

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

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

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

Current Population Survey (CPS) The CPS is a monthly survey of about 57,000 households that has been conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for more than 50 years, with the BLS providing about 2/3 of the total funding of the program. Although the primary purpose of the CPS is to provide detailed labor force characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population and the monthly unemployment rate - a leading economic indicator – for the BLS, the Census Bureau’s funding supports the collection and processing as well as the oversampling of Hispanic households for the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) each year. In addition, Census Bureau funding supports the collection and processing of the CPS Fertility supplement, conducted every other June; the CPS School Enrollment supplement, conducted every October; and the Voting and Registration supplement, conducted every other November. Census Bureau funding for these CPS supplements produce annual data on work experience, income, poverty, migration, and school enrollment, and biennial data on voting and school enrollment of the population. Since 2000, the CPS program has also received separate funding from the State Children’s Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) to supplement the sample to obtain annual estimates of health insurance coverage of children. This additional sample increases the basic monthly CPS sample by about 20% and the sample for the March ASEC by about 25%. The CPS sample provides

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u> Current Population Survey \$3,876,000/57,000 units = \$68.00 per unit Units= Households surveyed each month in CPS</p>
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direct estimates for the nation as a whole and serves as part of a model for individual states and other geographic areas. In addition to the Census Bureau, the BLS, and the SCHIP funding, other agencies sponsor supplements to the CPS in other months as well, and have covered such topics as Child Support and Alimony, Tobacco Use, Volunteers, and Food Security. Sample cases that are found to be vacant in the CPS are also eligible for the Housing Vacancy Survey, which produces the quarterly housing vacancy rates, another leading economic indicator. The CPS is a longstanding, cooperative, statistical program that benefits many other government agencies and other organizations.

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

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

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

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u> SIPP: \$27,027,000/128,700 units = \$210.00 per unit Units= Number of households surveyed annually</p>
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disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.

Interviewing for the FY 2004 Panel ended in January 2008. In September 2008, the Census Bureau began data collection for the FY 2008 Panel. The September interviews covered the time period of May through August 2008. This created a data gap of four months (from January through April 2008) between the end of the FY 2004 Panel and the beginning of the FY 2008 Panel. The FY 2008 Panel is a continuing survey of 45,000 households with monthly interviewing, annually visiting about 150,000 households in FY 2009 and 135,000 households in FY 2010.

Also, during this fiscal year, a prototype of the new automated instrument (with both BLAISE and Event History Calendar (EHC) components) is being developed and a test of the prototype instrument is being planned for up to 5,000 households nationwide. The evaluation of the results of this prototype instrument in terms of the success of the instrument in collecting SIPP data, the completeness of the new content of the instrument, and field preparation for use of the new methodology will continue throughout FY 2010. Additionally 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.

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Line Item: Population and housing analyses

Overview

The population and housing analyses program uses a variety of approaches to create value-added information for policymakers 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 (FED), 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, FED, Treasury, CEA, and OMB) and private organizations use the data to evaluate housing markets and to determine the number and characteristics of available units and the level of home ownership. The White House, HUD, private businesses, nonprofit organizations, and academic researchers use these data to measure progress toward the Administration's goal of increasing home ownership among American families.

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

Activity: Current surveys and statistics

Subactivity: Survey development and data services

Line Item		2008		2009		2010		2010		Increase / (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey development and data services	Pos./BA	23	\$3,829	23	\$3,829	23	\$3,986	23	\$3,986	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	30	3,828	30	\$3,829	30	3,986	30	3,986	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	23	3,829	23	3,829	23	3,986	23	3,986	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	30	3,828	30	3,829	30	3,986	30	3,986	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year											
Unobligated balance, expiring		1									
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	23	3,829	23	3,829	23	3,986	23	3,986	0	0

*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

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

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

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

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

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

Activity: Survey of program dynamics

Line Item		2008		2009		2010		2010		Increase / (Decrease)	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Survey of program dynamics	Pos./BA	42	\$10,000	65	\$10,000	65	\$10,000	65	\$10,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	61	9,954	65	10,000	65	10,000	65	10,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	42	10,000	65	10,000	65	10,000	65	10,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	61	9,954	65	10,000	65	10,000	65	10,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year		46									
Unobligated balance, expiring											
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	42	10,000	65	10,000	65	10,000	65	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. Some of the funding was used to process the 1992-2002 longitudinal data and release data products. In FY 2010, the Census Bureau plans to use the mandatory funds to conduct, process, and disseminate the new 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		2008		2009		2010		2010		Increase / (Decrease)	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Enacted		over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
State children's health insurance program	Pos./BA	67	\$20,000	94	\$20,000	94	\$20,000	94	\$20,000	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	117	16,581	134	23,419	134	20,000	134	20,000	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	67	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	117	16,581	134	23,419	134	20,000	134	20,000	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries											
Unobligated balance, start of year					-3,419						
Unobligated balance, expiring			3,419								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	67	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	94	20,000	0	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

Data from SCHIP is used to allocate funds to states based on the number of children without health insurance living in low-income families. Allocations are based on statistics from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Census Bureau will make improvements in the reliability of the state-level data used to estimate changes from one year to the next in the number of low-income children without health insurance coverage.

Base Program

This program was established and funded through mandatory appropriation by the Medicare, Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program Bill (P.L. 106-113). 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.

In July 2001, the monthly CPS sample was expanded from about 50,000 to 60,000 eligible households. This expansion was one of two strategies implemented to meet the requirement of the SCHIP legislation to improve state estimates of children who live in low-income families and lack health insurance from the Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement to the CPS. The other strategy was to conduct an ASEC interview in February and April of each year with about 18,000 households that had completed their 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 strategies effectively increased the number of sample cases on which the ASEC generates annual estimates to 83,000. This SCHIP legislation has continued to provide \$10 million annually to the Census Bureau for this purpose.

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

Object Class	2008 Actual	2009 Currently Available	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$96,505	\$108,616	\$116,778	\$118,692	\$1,914
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	9,930	10,692	11,059	11,059	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,739	5,204	5,204	5,231	27
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	111,174	124,512	133,041	134,982	1,941
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	29,591	34,485	37,859	38,471	612
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	4	4	11	7
21 Travel and transportation of persons	4,244	6,103	6,216	6,633	417
22 Transportation of things	466	681	684	695	11
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	11,313	11,429	11,965	11,965	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	19	19	19	19	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	3,832	5,126	5,216	6,067	851
24 Printing and reproduction	429	1,057	1,065	1,081	16
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,549	5,841	5,932	9,377	3,445
25.2 Other services	5,424	6,781	6,841	7,022	181
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	9,078	12,832	13,627	14,437	810
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	3,627	3,677	3,708	3,748	40
25.5 Research & development contracts	1,811	2,127	2,134	2,134	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	11,613	12,249	12,327	12,542	215
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	360	361	362	364	2
26 Supplies and materials	2,195	2,450	2,483	2,546	63
31 Equipment	2,898	3,854	3,880	6,930	3,050
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	202,623	233,588	247,363	259,024	11,661
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year					
Unobligated balance, expiring	215				
Unobligated balance, end of year					
Refund					
Unobligated balance, rescission					
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	202,838	233,588	247,363	259,024	11,661

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>	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	1,425	1,668	1,715	1,740	25
Other than full-time permanent	193	236	236	236	0
Total	1,618	1,904	1,951	1,976	25
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	1,304	1,705	1,705	1,738	33
Other than full-time permanent	139	210	210	210	0
Total	1,443	1,915	1,915	1,948	33

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

Object Class	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Base	2010 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$9,595	\$11,469	\$10,594	\$10,594	\$0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,507	6,528	5,728	5,728	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	701	235	199	199	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	13,803	18,232	16,521	16,521	0
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	3,628	3,933	3,577	3,577	0
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	59	54	54	0
21 Travel and transportation of persons	1,286	1,321	717	717	0
22 Transportation of things	165	234	188	188	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	1,368	1,524	1,382	1,382	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	1	1	1	0
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	432	1,013	931	931	0
24 Printing and reproduction	282	264	245	245	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	427	1,337	1,280	1,280	0
25.2 Other services	1,323	851	744	744	0
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. from gov't accts.	1,571	2,344	2,229	2,229	0
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	339	430	388	388	0
25.5 Research & development contracts	484	0	0	0	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	952	949	893	893	0
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	78	305	278	278	0
26 Supplies and materials	167	368	337	337	0
31 Equipment	230	254	235	235	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	26,535	33,419	30,000	30,000	0
Prior year recoveries					
Unobligated balance, start of year		-3,419			
Unobligated balance, expiring	46				
Unobligated balance, end of year	3,419				
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>	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Base	2010 Enacted	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	128	132	132	132	0
Other than full-time permanent	50	67	67	67	0
Total	178	199	199	199	0
Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	109	159	159	159	0
Other than full-time permanent	10	84	84	84	0
Total	119	243	243	243	0

Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary BA
Detailed Requirements by Object Class
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Object Class	2010 Adjustments to Base	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation				
11.1 Full-time permanent				
Executive level	0	0	0	0
Senior executive service	\$47	\$484	\$500	\$16
General schedule	8,045	114,619	116,517	1,898
Commissioned officers	0	0	0	0
Wage board / wage marine	70	1,675	1,675	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	8,162	116,778	118,692	1,914
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				
General schedule	367	11,059	11,059	0
Wage board	0	0	0	0
Experts & consultants	0	0	0	0
Hourly	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	367	11,059	11,059	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation				
Overtime	0	1,189	1,196	7
Cash awards	0	4,015	4,035	20
Merit pay awards	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	5,204	5,231	27
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	8,529	133,041	134,982	1,941

Object Class	2010 Adjustments to Base	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits				
Civil service retirement	\$454	\$1,416	\$1,416	0
Federal employees' retirement	1,628	12,727	12,942	\$215
Thrift savings plan	323	4,029	4,096	67
Federal insurance contribution act	1,053	8,896	9,046	150
Health insurance	623	9,113	9,289	176
Life insurance	16	251	255	4
Employees' compensation fund	185	1,427	1,427	0
Employee pension & annuitant health benefits	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	3,374	37,859	38,471	612
13 Benefits for former personnel				
Severance pay	0	0	0	0
Unemployment compensation	0	4	11	7
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	4	11	7
21 Travel and transportation of persons				
Common carrier	0	331	333	2
Mileage	78	3,323	3,324	1
Per diem/actual	35	1,260	1,264	4
Vehicular	0	202	203	1
Other	0	1,100	1,509	409
(Overseas estimates)				
Subtotal	113	6,216	6,633	417
22 Transportation of things (Overseas estimates)	3	684	695	11
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	536	11,965	11,965	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	0	19	19	0

Object Class	2010 Adjustments to Base	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
23.3				
Communication, utilities, misc. charges				
Rental of ADP equipment	0	\$135	\$135	0
Rental of office copying equipment	\$3	736	736	0
Other equipment rental	0	114	114	0
Federal telecommunication system	0	1,254	1,269	\$15
Other telecommunications services	7	1,159	1,163	4
Postal Service by USPS	63	1,326	1,357	31
Other	17	492	1,293	801
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	90	5,216	6,067	851
24				
Printing and reproduction				
Publications	2	359	359	0
Public use forms and envelopes	2	595	595	0
Other	4	111	127	16
(Payments to GA, WCF)	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	8	1,065	1,081	16
25.1				
Advisory and assistance services				
Mgt. and professional support services	55	2,789	2,834	45
Studies, analyses, & evaluation	31	2,650	5,961	3,311
Engineering & technical services	5	493	582	89
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	91	5,932	9,377	3,445
25.2				
Other services				
Training:	12	625	779	154
University	12	625	779	154
Other	0	0	0	0
GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
ADP services	0	0	0	0
Other non-government contracts	48	6,216	6,243	27
Other	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	60	6,841	7,022	181

Object Class	2010 Adjustments to Base	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs from gov't accounts	\$795	\$13,627	\$14,437	\$810
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	31	3,708	3,748	40
25.5 Research & development contracts	7	2,134	2,134	0
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	78	12,327	12,542	215
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	1	362	364	2
26 Supplies and materials				
Office supplies	25	1,124	1,164	40
ADP supplies	6	1,021	1,043	22
Other	2	338	339	1
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	33	2,483	2,546	63
31 Equipment				
Office machines and equipment	11	566	566	0
ADP Hardware	13	2,761	5,717	2,956
ADP Software	2	553	553	0
Other	0	0	94	94
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	26	3,880	6,930	3,050
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
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	13,775	247,363	259,024	11,661
Less prior year recoveries	-			
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	13,775	247,363	259,024	11,661

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

Exhibit 33

1. For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$259,024,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page No.		Positions	Budget Authority	FTE	Direct Obligations
	2009 Enacted	4,576	\$3,905,262	18,304	\$3,096,808
	less: Obligated from prior years				_ 89,446
	plus/less: Recovery act funding / unobligated balance from prior year		-897,900	19,167	897,900
CEN-113	plus: 2010 Adjustments to base	0	7,837	0	7,837
	2010 Base Request	4,576	3,015,199	37,471	3,913,099
	Plus (or less): 2010 Program Changes	1,940	4,100,508	68,951	4,100,508
	2010 Estimate	6,516	7,115,707	106,422	8,013,607

Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity			2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Economic statistics programs:												
CEN-119	Economic census	Pos./BA	652	\$127,958	707	\$113,939	707	\$116,925	669	\$111,678	-38	-\$5,247
		FTE/Obl.	891	125,963	707	116,978	707	116,925	645	111,678	-62	-5,247
CEN-133	Census of governments	Pos./BA	64	8,783	85	8,783	85	8,955	71	8,253	-14	-702
		FTE/Obl.	79	8,864	72	8,783	72	8,955	58	8,253	-14	-702
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	716	136,741	792	122,722	792	125,880	740	119,931	-52	-5,949
		FTE/Obl.	970	134,827	779	125,761	779	125,880	703	119,931	-76	-5,949
Demographic statistics programs:												
CEN-145	Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	83	10,162	86	10,162	86	10,357	86	10,357	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	73	10,174	69	10,175	69	10,357	69	10,357	0	0
CEN-149	2000 Decennial census	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEN-150	2010 Decennial census program	Pos./BA	1,736	1,004,114	3,390	3,688,989	3,390	2,794,669	5,382	6,901,126	1,992	4,106,457
		FTE/Obl.	3,704	920,677	17,197	2,877,239	36,364	3,692,569	105,391	7,799,026	69,027	4,106,457
	Subtotal	Pos./BA	1,819	1,014,276	3,476	3,699,151	3,476	2,805,026	5,468	6,911,483	1,992	4,106,457
		FTE/Obl.	3,777	930,851	17,266	2,887,414	36,433	3,702,926	105,460	7,809,383	69,027	4,106,457

Comparison by activity/subactivity with subtotals by activity			2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
			Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
CEN-193	Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	56	\$11,280	84	\$11,280	84	\$11,493	84	\$11,493	0	\$0
		FTE/Obl.	83	11,293	62	11,326	62	11,493	62	11,493	0	0
CEN-197	Geographic support	Pos./BA	177	41,114	224	41,114	224	41,681	224	41,681	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	173	41,114	197	41,124	197	41,681	197	41,681	0	0
CEN-201	Data processing systems	Pos./BA	0	30,995	0	30,995	0	31,119	0	31,119	0	0
		FTE/Obl.	0	30,737	0	31,183	0	31,119	0	31,119	0	0
TOTALS		Pos./BA	2,768	1,234,406	4,576	3,905,262	4,576	3,015,199	6,516	7,115,707	1,940	4,100,508
		FTE/Obl.	5,003	1,148,822	18,304	3,096,808	37,471	3,913,099	106,422	8,013,607	68,951	4,100,508
Adjustments to Obligations:												
	Recoveries		-1,899		0		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, start of year		-2,220		-89,446		-897,900		-897,900		0	0
	Unobligated balance, expiring		503		0		0		0		0	0
	Unobligated balance, end of year		89,446		897,900		0		0		0	0
	Refund		-246		0		0		0		0	0
Adjustments to Budget Authority:												
	Unobligated Balance, Rescission		0		1,000		0		0		0	0
Financing from transfers:												
	Transfer from other accounts		0		0		0		0		0	0
	Transfer to other accounts		3,000		0		0		0		0	0
Subtotal, Appropriation		Pos.	2,768	1,237,406	4,576	3,906,262	4,576	3,015,199	6,516	7,115,707	1,940	4,100,508

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

	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligations	\$1,148,822	\$3,096,808	\$3,913,099	\$8,013,607	\$4,100,508
Financing:					
Offsetting collections from:					
	0	0	0	0	0
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	-1,899	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	-2,220	-89,446	-897,900	-897,900	0
Unobligated balance transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	503	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	89,446	897,900	0	0	0
Refund	-246	0	0	0	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	1,234,406	3,905,262	3,015,199	7,115,707	4,100,508
Unobligated Balance, Rescission		1,000			
Financing:					
	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from other accounts	3,000	0	0	0	0
Transfer to other accounts					
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	1,237,406	3,906,262	3,015,199	7,115,707	4,100,508

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

	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Adjustments:		
Recovery Act Funding Carried Over from FY 2009 (Offset to Budget Authority)	0	\$(897,900)
Restoration of Unobligated Balance Rescission	0	1,000
FTEs Funded from Recovery Act Carryover	19,167	0
Other Changes:		
2009 Pay raise	0	3,909
2010 Pay raise	0	3,094
Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)	0	-431
Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)	0	689
Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)	0	-154
Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA)	0	452
Health insurance	0	244
Employees' compensation fund	0	107
Travel:		
Per Diem	0	75
Mileage	0	2,546
Rental payments to GSA	0	396
Postage	0	272
Printing and reproduction	0	33
General pricing level adjustments:		
Transportation of things	0	9
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	0	26
Rental payment to others	0	1
Other services	0	934
Supplies and materials	0	25
Equipment	0	87
Subtotal, other changes	<u>0</u>	<u>12,314</u>
Subtotal, adjustments to base	19,167	-884,586
Less adjustments to base absorbed	0	-5,477
Total, adjustments to base	<u>19,167</u>	<u>-(890,063)</u>

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

<u>Adjustments:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Recovery Act Funding Carried Over from FY 2009 (Offset to Budget Authority)</u>	0	-\$897,900
<u>Restoration of Unobligated Balance Rescission</u>	0	1,000
<u>FTEs funded from Recovery Act Carryover</u>	19,167	0
<u>Other Changes:</u>		
<u>Payraise</u>		7,003
Full-year cost of FY 2009 pay increase and related costs:		
Pay raise was effective January 1, 2009.....	3.9%	0
Total cost in FY 2010 of the FY 2009 pay increase.....	8,838,207	
Less amount funded in FY 2009.....	-4,929,000	
Total, adjustment for FY 2009 pay raise.....	3,909,207	
FY 2010 pay increase and related costs:		
Assumed pay raise, to be effective January 1, 2010.....	2.0%	
Total cost in FY 2010 of the FY 2010 pay raise increase.....	3,094,000	
Payment to Working Capital Fund.....	0	
Total, adjustment for FY 2010 pay increase.....	3,094,000	

Other Changes:

FTE Amount

Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)..... 0 -\$431

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by CSRS will decrease from 19.4% in FY 2009 to 15.3% in FY 2010. The agency contribution rate will remain 7.0% in FY 2010.

This will result in a decrease of: -\$430,870

Regular employees:

2010	\$150,129,000 x 15.3% x 7.0%.....	1,607,882
2009	\$150,129,000 x 19.4% x 7.0%.....	<u>2,038,752</u>
	Total, adjustment-to-base.....	-430,870

Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS)..... 0 689

The estimated percentage of payroll for employees covered by FERS will increase from 80.6% in FY 2009 to 84.7% in FY 2010. The agency contribution rate will remain at 11.2% in FY 2010.

This will result in an increase of: \$689,392

Regular employees:

2010	\$150,129,000 x 84.7% x 11.2%.....	14,241,837
2009	\$150,129,000 x 80.6% x 11.2%.....	<u>13,552,445</u>
	Total, adjustment-to-base.....	689,392

Other Changes:

FTE Amount

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP)..... 0 -\$154

The estimated agency contribution rate for the Thrift Savings Plan will decrease from 3.7% in FY 2009 to 3.4% in FY 2010. FERS participation rates will increase from 80.6% to 84.7% in FY 2010.

This will result in an decrease of: -\$153,732

Regular employees:		
2010 \$150,129,000 x 84.7% x 3.4%.....		4,323,415
2009 \$150,129,000 x 80.6% x 3.7%.....		4,477,147
Total, adjustment-to-base.....		-153,732

Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA)..... 0 452

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 remain 98.4%. The OASDI tax rate will remain 6.2% in FY 2010.

This will result in a increase of: \$ 451,927

Regular employees:		
2010 \$150,129,000 x 84.7% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....		7,757,732
2009 \$150,129,000 x 80.6% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....		7,382,210
Subtotal.....		375,522
Other salaries:		
2010 \$30,546,000 x 84.7% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....		1,578,427
2009 \$30,546,000 x 80.6% x 98.4% x 6.2%.....		1,502,022
Subtotal.....		76,405
Total, adjustment-to-base.....		451,927

<u>Other Changes:</u>	FTE	Amount
<u>Health Insurance</u>	0	\$244
<p>Effective January 2010, the Census Bureau's contribution to Federal employee's health insurance premiums will increase by 2.0%. Applied against the FY 2009 estimate of \$12,215,000 the increase will be \$244,300.</p>		
<u>Employees' Compensation Fund</u>		107
<p>The Employees' Compensation Fund Bill for the year ending June 30, 2008 is \$107,010 higher than the bill for the year ending June 30, 2007. The Census Bureau will reimburse the Department of Labor pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 8147.</p>		
<u>Per Diem</u>	0	75
<p>Effective October 1, 2008, the General Services Administration changed per diem rates. This results in an increase of 5.8%. This percentage was applied to the 2009 estimate of \$1,287,000 to arrive at an increase of \$74,646.</p>		
<u>Mileage</u>	0	2,546
<p>Changes to the Federal Travel Regulations on August 1, 2008 increased the rate of the use of privately owned automobiles from 48.5 cents to 58.5 cents. This represents a 20.6% increase. This percentage was applied to the FY 2009 mileage estimate of \$12,359,000 for an increase of \$2,545,954.</p>		
<u>Rental Payments to GSA</u>	0	396
<p>GSA rates are projected to increase 2.5% over the FY 2009 estimate of \$15,840,000 for currently occupied space. This results in an increase of \$396,000.</p>		

<u>Other Changes:</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Postage Rate Increase</u>	0	\$272
<p>The Governors of the Postal Service implemented a rate increase on May 12, 2008. First-class mail increased from 41 cents to 42 cents. The percentage increase of 2.4% was applied to the FY 2009 postage estimate of \$11,321,000 for an increase of \$271,704.</p>		
<u>GPO Printing</u>	0	33
<p>GPO has provided an estimated rate increase of 0.8%. This percentage was applied to the FY 2009 estimate of \$4,182,000 to arrive at an increase of \$33,456.</p>		
<u>General Pricing Level Adjustment</u>	0	1,082
<p>This request applies OMB economic assumptions of 0.8% for FY 2010 where the prices that the Government pays are established through the market system. Factors are applied to sub-object classes that result in the following adjustments to base:</p>		
Transporation of things.....	8,928	
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (excluding postage).....	25,784	
Rental payment to others.....	504	
Other services.....	934,400	
Supplies and materials.....	25,136	
Equipment.....	86,992	
Subtotal, other changes	0	12,314
Subtotal, adjustments to base	19,167	-884,586
Less: absorption of adjustment to base	0	-5,477
Total, adjustments to base	19,167	-890,063

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		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	14	\$4,533	32	\$4,790	32	\$4,865	26	\$6,723	-6	\$1,858
	FTE/Obl.	19	4,279	28	4,910	28	4,865	26	6,723	-2	1,858
Content determination and design	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	1,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mail list development and mailout	Pos./BA	107	22,387	16	6,101	16	6,203	1	83	-15	-6,120
	FTE/Obl.	120	20,356	13	6,290	13	6,203	1	83	-12	-6,120
Collection and processing	Pos./BA	520	91,411	500	75,864	500	78,288	263	35,160	-237	-43,128
	FTE/Obl.	726	91,205	473	77,874	473	78,288	228	35,160	-245	-43,128
Publication and dissemination	Pos./BA	11	9,627	159	27,184	159	27,569	379	69,712	220	42,143
	FTE/Obl.	26	9,121	193	27,904	193	27,569	390	69,712	197	42,143
Total	Pos./BA	652	127,958	707	113,939	707	116,925	669	111,678	-38	-5,247
	FTE/Obl.	891	125,963	707	116,978	707	116,925	645	111,678	-62	-5,247
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		-326								
	Unobligated balance, start of year		-694		-3,039						
	Unobligated balance, expiring		-58								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		3,074								
	Refund		-1								
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
	Unobligated Balance, Rescission				1,000						
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	652	127,958	707	114,939	707	116,925	669	111,678	-38	(5,247)

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

Activity: Economic statistics programs

Subactivity: Economic census

Goal Statement

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

Overview

Title 13 U.S.C. §131 requires the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, and other businesses every five years, covering the years ending in “2” and “7.” The 2007 Economic Census collected data on over 26 million establishments. The Census Bureau minimized 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. In the 2007 Economic Census, of the 4.7 million businesses sent questionnaires, all of the 3.5 million businesses sent long questionnaires were also offered the 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 2007 Economic Census consists of eight core program components and several related data collections. The core components are separately tailored for each major domestic business sector, provide comprehensive and detailed information on the structure of the U.S. non-farm economy, and are the cornerstone of our nation's economic statistics programs. The related data collections are more specialized and provide supplementary information on businesses owned by women, minorities, supplementary information on expenditures and expenses for non-goods producing businesses, transportation information on the movement of goods, and periodic census information on the economies of Puerto Rico and the island territories.

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

Economic Census Program Components (dollars in millions)

	FY 2010 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Core Programs</u>	
Retail Trade	\$21.2
Services	24.6
Manufactures	17.8
Wholesale Trade	12.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	14.5
Construction	6.3
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	2.2
Minerals	<u>1.2</u>
Subtotal	100.1
<u>Related Programs</u>	
Survey of Business Owners	9.0
Census of Puerto Rico and Island Areas	1.5
Business Expenditure Survey	<u>1.1</u>
Subtotal	11.6
TOTAL, Budget Authority	111.7

Unit Cost Information:

Three censuses of the U.S. economy are conducted once every five years, collecting data for years ending in “2 ” and “7.” The Census Bureau conducts two of the censuses while one is conducted by the Department of Agriculture. These censuses are cyclical programs. For example, the actual data collection took place in FY 2008 as businesses, farms, and governments report data on their calendar year 2007 activities, with dissemination of results in FY 2009 to FY 2011. The changing activities associated with these cyclical programs complicate the designation of appropriate unit cost measures. That is, the total number of variables collected and processed may be a meaningful unit cost for the data collection year but would be meaningless for all the other years of the cycle. Similarly, total numbers of cells published may be appropriate for years in which information is released but would not be relevant for other years of the cycle. Consequently, a unit cost measure was selected that highlighted the relative total cycle costs of estimating GDP in the three censuses of the economy.

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

The 2007 Economic Census will cover sources for an estimated 84 percent of the 2007 GDP of \$13.8 trillion, at a cost of \$6.00 million for each percentage point measured. The 2007 Economic Census cycle costs are greater than previous cycles due to increased number of businesses, growing organizational and operational complexity of economic activity, expanded content, including first-time collection of data on employers contributions for pension and health care and new data on service products. The budget also reflects the redesign of antiquated processing systems, the realignment of our computer processing environment with enterprise architecture, improvements to our data dissemination system, and increased rent for the new Census Bureau facility.

2007 CENSUS COMPARISONS

Census	Percent of GDP Coverage	Total Cycle Costs ¹ (\$ Millions)	Cycle Cost in Millions of Dollars Per 1% GDP Share
Economic Census	84%	\$504 (est)	\$6.00 million
Census of Governments	12%	\$35 (est)	\$2.95 million
Census of Agriculture ²	1%	\$180 (est)	\$180.00 million

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

²The Census of Agriculture is funded and conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Decrease for FY 2010*

<i>Activity:</i> Economic statistics programs		<u>2010 Base</u>		<u>2010 Estimate</u>		Increase / (Decrease)	
<i>Subactivity:</i> Economic census						<u>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	707	\$116,925	669	\$111,678	-38	-\$5,247
	FTE/Obl.	707	116,925	645	111,678	-62	-5,247

Economic census (-38 permanent positions; -62 FTE; -\$5,247,000) Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 is the sixth year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census funding cycle and the first year of the planning cycle for 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 2010 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Direction (\$6,723,000 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 2010, we will continue support activities necessary to conduct the 2007 Economic Census and begin to plan the 2012 Economic Census.

Content Determination/Design (\$0 BA/Obligations). Activities include a review of census program components and content, including the Survey of Business Owners and other census-related surveys, with business and government analysts, data providers, and other data users, as well as the design and printing of more than 550 industry specific report forms. In FY 2010, no funds are allocated to this activity.

Mail List Development and Mailout (\$83,000 BA/Obligations). Activities include assembling and preparing the census mail list of over 26 million business locations. Specific activities include computer specifications, procurement and processing of administrative records, programming support, and labeling and assembly of mailing, follow-up, and correspondence packages. Postage costs are included in this line item. All work related to mail list development ended in FY 2009. FY 2010 funds will be used to cover the costs of completing follow-up mailings to businesses without employees participating in the Survey of Business Owners.

Collection and Processing (\$35,160,000 BA/Obligations). Includes all collection and clerical operations conducted in Jeffersonville, Indiana at the Census Bureau's National Processing Center. Activities include check-in of forms, data capture, customer support associated with handling incoming telephone calls and correspondence, re-mailing of forms and telephone follow-ups of delinquent reporters or businesses, computer edits of reported data, and the correction of erroneous and/or inconsistent data. This line item also includes the development, testing, and maintenance of processing systems and computer programs that support data collection and processing, including an electronic reporting infrastructure to support the electronic reporting option offered to 3.5 million businesses. The decrease in funding for collection and processing relates to the shift in focus from the collection and processing of data to data preparation and dissemination. Staff will have completed hundreds of thousands of complex edit rejects and resolved large company reporting problems. In addition, most of the activities associated with the collection for the business owners program will be completed. There will, however, still be some programming activities occurring that are related to the processing of the business owners program and the other census follow-on surveys.

Publication and Dissemination (\$69,712,000 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 2010, the activities will focus on the final table and electronic review, publication release, and dissemination of the 2007 Economic Census products scheduled for release. The expanded introduction of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) products to 375 service sector industries and new special inquiries have significantly increased the workload compared to previous censuses.

Schedule of Key Milestones:

For FY 2010

- Complete the release of the Industry Series across sectors of the economy.
- Release all of the Geographic Area Series across all sectors, with these data providing detailed local information about businesses.
- An accelerated release of expenses data for all sectors of the economy, including new data on employer costs associated with pension funds and health coverage.
- New data products reflecting the publication of products on the NAPCS for 375 industries in the services sectors of the economy – up significantly from the 85 industries covered by NAPCS last census.
- Release project plan for the 2012 Economic Census.
- Begin activities related to planning the design and content of the forms for the 2012 Economic Census cycle.

For FY 2011

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

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 include:

- Complete the release of the Industry Series.
- Issue the entire Geographic Area Series, detailing the local economies.
- New Product data for 375 service sector industries, up from the 85 industries covered in the last census.
- Release of new data to meet specific BEA needs that include data on franchising, computer systems integration, and research and development expenditures.
- Detailed data on the characteristics of small business owners.

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

Performance Measures:

Measure: This supports the Census Bureau’s FY 2010 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-16		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
	With Increase / 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.

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

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Economic census

Title:	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Statistical Assistant	7	-1	41,210	-41,210
Statistical Assistant	5	-14	33,269	-465,766
Processing Clerk	5	-16	33,269	-532,304
Processing Clerk	3	-5	26,487	132,435
Processing Clerk	2	-2	24,277	-48,554
Subtotal		<u>38</u>		<u>-1,220,269</u>
Total full-time permanent		-38	-	- 1,220,269

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	-38
Other than full-time permanent	<u>-24</u>

Total	-62
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Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	-38
Other than full-time permanent	<u>-45</u>

Total	-83
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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
Subactivity: Economic census

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2010 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$1,220
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-2,349
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-16
11.8 Special personnel services payments	
11.9 Total personnel compensation	-3,585
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	-1,162
13 Benefits for former personnel	-13
21 Travel and transportation of persons	182
22 Transportation of things	-30
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	-546
23.2 Rental payments to others	-17
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	953
24 Printing and reproduction	-32
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	4,830
25.2 Other services	-6,278
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	1,402
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-1,621
25.5 Research and development contracts	1,468
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	31
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-10
26 Supplies and materials	2,241
31 Equipment	-2,696
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	-5,247

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

Activity: Economic statistics programs
 Subactivity: Census of governments

Line Item		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Direction	Pos./BA	5	\$1,396	9	\$1,545	9	\$1,570	6	\$983	-3	_\$587
	FTE/Obl.	7	1,053	10	1,545	10	1,570	5	\$983	-5	-587
Content determination and design	Pos./BA	2	145	0	0	0	0	30	3,379	30	3,379
	FTE/Obl.	1	149	0	0	0	0	23	3,379	23	3,379
Mail list development and mailout	Pos./BA	5	759	3	301	3	307	22	2,310	19	2,003
	FTE/Obl.	6	642	3	301	3	307	19	2,310	16	2,003
Collection and processing	Pos./BA	50	6,194	42	4,879	42	4,987	13	1,581	-29	-3,406
	FTE/Obl.	63	6,789	41	4,879	41	4,987	11	1,581	-30	-3,406
Publication and dissemination	Pos./BA	2	289	31	2,058	31	2,091	0	0	-31	-2,091
	FTE/Obl.	2	231	18	2,058	18	2,091	0	0	-18	_,2091
Total	Pos./BA	64	8,783	85	8,783	85	8,955	71	8,253	-14	_,702
	FTE/Obl.	79	8,864	72	8,783	72	8,955	58	8,253	-14	-702
Adjustments to Obligations:			-17								
Recoveries			177								
Unobligated balance, start of year			25								
Unobligated balance, expiring			-266								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Unobligated Balance, Rescission											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	64	8,783	85	8,783	85	8,955	71	8,253	-14	-702

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

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 is the twelfth since its inception in 1957. 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 16 percent of the U.S. workforce.

The census of governments represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy. It provides essential information to the Congress and federal agencies, such as the Departments of Education, Justice, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, for planning and evaluating programs involving intergovernmental relationships. The census contributes an important element for constructing composite national economic measures, such as the GDP quantifying economic output, the Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) input-output tables that measure market sectors, and the Federal Reserve Board's flow of funds that provide time-series data of financial flows in the economy. The census of governments' findings supply vital analytical tools for a wide variety of data users. Among the most prominent data users are state and local government officials, educational organizations, criminal justice organizations, public interest groups, private

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

Unit Cost Information:

Three censuses of the U.S. economy are conducted once every five years, collecting data for years ending in “2 ” and “7.” The Census Bureau conducts two of the censuses while one is conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The Census of Governments, as the Economic and Agriculture Censuses, is a cyclical program. The Census of Governments economic statistics program encompasses three related segments – Organization, Employment, and Finance. These three data programs collect most of the economic data from state and local governments in FYs 2012 and 2013 and disseminate the results 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 2007 Census of Governments will cover sources for an estimated 12 percent of the 2006 U.S. GDP of \$13.2 trillion, at a cost of \$2.95 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%	\$35 (est)	\$2.95 million
Economic Census	84%	\$504 (est)	\$6.00 million
Census of Agriculture ²	1%	\$180 (est)	\$180.00 million

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

²The Census of Agriculture is funded and conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Decrease for FY 2010
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

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

		<u>2010 Base</u>		<u>2010 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	85	\$8,955	71	\$8,253	-14	_ \$702
	FTE/Obl.	72	8,955	58	8,253	-14	_ 702

Census of governments (-14 permanent positions; -14 FTE; -\$702,000). Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 is the first year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments. The requested decrease in funding and personnel reflect the fact that the resources required to start the 2012 cycle in FY 2010 are less than the resources required to end the 2007 cycle in FY 2009. The 2012 Census of Governments consists of three phases: government organization, public employment, and government finances. Fiscal Year 2010 funding is requested primarily for activities related to vital planning, scheduling, and organizing required for such a large-scale operation. The work encompasses all three phases of the census of governments and includes development of a detailed project management plan and schedule. The FY 2010 work provides a foundation for the remaining years of operations. This is the year we evaluate past efforts, consider new directions in conjunction with users, start to develop revised procedures and standards, review activities with data users, and assess the relative importance of the census of governments information.

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 16 percent of the civilian labor force population (including federal employees). The census of governments represents the primary source of facts about the structure and function of the public sector of the U.S. economy. It provides essential information to the Congress and federal agencies, such as the 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 2010 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Direction (\$983,000 BA/Obligations). Direction includes overall planning, design and organizing activities for content determination, universe development, collection, processing, and dissemination operations. The FY 2010 work will focus on overall coordination of activities through a project management plan.

Content Determination/Design (\$3,379,000 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 2010 these activities include outreach to state and local government officials and data users regarding program content; initial work and research into survey design options, design and testing of paper and electronic collection instruments, and preliminary development of forms clearance packages for submission to the Office of Management and Budget.

Mail List Development and Mailout (\$2,310,000 BA/Obligations). The primary focus of activity for FY 2010 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. In FY 2010, this work consists of 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.

Collection and Processing (\$1,581,000 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 2010, we will begin 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. We will begin working with federal, state, public interest, and private organizations to determine the availability and usability of secondary source data.

Publication and Dissemination (\$0 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 2010 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 2010

The Census of governments will:

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

Outcomes:

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

- A comprehensive evaluation of the content, processing, and dissemination components of the 2007 Census of Governments by 9/30/2010.
- Evaluation report to include a priority list of improvements for the 2012 Census of Governments.
- A detailed schedule of activities 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 (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
	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 survey 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.

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

Activity: Economic statistics programs
Subactivity: Census of governments

Title:	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Salaries</u>
Survey Statistician	9	-2	\$50,408	-\$100,816
Survey Statistician	7	_ 3	41,210	_ 123,630
Statistical Assistant	7	_ 4	41,210	_ 164,840
Processing Clerk	5	_ 2	33,269	_ 66,538
Clerk Office Automation	3	_ 1	27,370	_ 27,370
Clerk Office Automation	3	<u> 2</u>	26,487	<u> 52,974</u>
Subtotal		<u> 14</u>		<u> 536,168</u>
Total full-time permanent		-14		_ 536,168
<u>Personnel Data</u>				
Full-Time Equivalent Employment:				
Full-time permanent		14		
Other than full-time permanent		<u> 0</u>		
Total		-14		
Authorized Positions:				
Full-time permanent		14		
Other than full-time permanen		<u> 1</u>		
Total		15		

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
Subactivity: Census of governments

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2010 Estimate</u>
11 Personnel compensation	
11.1 Full-time permanent	-\$536
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	-33
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-32
11.8 Special personnel services payments	<u>0</u>
11.9 Total personnel compensation	-601
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	-157
13 Benefits for former personnel	-2
21 Travel and transportation of persons	129
22 Transportation of things	-4
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	-72
23.2 Rental payments to others	2
23.3 Commun., util., misc. charges	77
24 Printing and reproduction	76
25.1 Advisory and assistance service	275
25.2 Other services	-378
25.3 Purchases of goods and services from gov't accts.	143
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-29
25.5 Research and development contracts	0
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-26
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-2
26 Supplies and materials	-67
31 Equipment	-66
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	-702

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
 Subactivity: Intercensal demographic estimates

Line Item		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Intercensal demographic estimates	Pos./BA	83	\$10,162	86	\$10,162	86	\$10,357	86	\$10,357	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	73	10,174	69	10,175	69	10,357	69	\$10,357	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	83	10,162	86	10,162	86	10,357	86	10,357	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	73	10,174	69	10,175	69	10,357	69	10,357	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		- 64								
	Unobligated balance, start of year		439		- 13						
	Unobligated balance, expiring		-430								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		43								
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Unobligated Balance, Rescission											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	83	10,162	86	10,162	86	10,357	86	10,357	0	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 populations' size, as well as its basic characteristics like age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, in the years between the decennial censuses. Since the United States population grows and changes between decennial censuses – and governments base many of their funding decisions on the size and basic characteristics of the population – effective and efficient government requires these updated estimates. The program supports the Department of Commerce general goal/objective 1.3 to “advance key economic and demographic data that support effective decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the American public.” The FY 2010 targets support the long-term goal to improve the accuracy, timeliness, and relevance of the intercensal population estimates.

Overview

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

Among the federal programs that use these intercensal estimates to allocate funds are the Department of Health and Human Services; Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) and Social Service Block Grants/Entitlement Grants Program; the Department of Housing

and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant Program; and the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration – Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Workers Program. 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.

FY 2010 Unit Cost Measures:

Intercensal Estimate Products	Units	Cost	Unit Cost
Annual National Population Estimates	125,240	\$826,845	\$6.60/unit
Monthly National Population Estimates	150,288	\$639,821	\$4.26/unit
Annual State Population Estimates	5,438,640	\$1,128,709	\$0.21/unit
Monthly State Population Estimates	6,526,368	\$226,398	\$0.03/unit
Annual County Population Estimates	334,956,240	\$2,032,114	\$0.01/unit
Annual Sub-County Population Estimates	390,000	\$1,355,107	\$3.47/unit
Annual State and County Housing Estimates	31,920	\$677,007	\$21.21/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.

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: 2000 Decennial census

Line Item		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2000 Decennial Census	Pos./BA	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		.334								
	Unobligated balance, start of year		993								
	Unobligated balance, expiring		0								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		-456								
	Refund		-203								
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
	Unobligated Balance, Rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
2010 Decennial census program	Pos./BA	1,736	\$1,004,114	3,390	\$3,688,989	3,390	\$2,794,669	5,382	\$6,901,126	1,992	\$4,106,457
	FTE/Obl.	3,704	920,677	17,197	2,877,239	36,364	3,692,569	105,391	7,799,026	69,027	4,106,457
Total	Pos./BA	1,736	1,004,114	3,390	3,688,989	3,390	2,794,669	5,382	6,901,126	1,992	4,106,457
	FTE/Obl.	3,704	920,677	17,197	2,877,239	36,364	3,692,569	105,391	7,799,026	69,027	4,106,457
Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries			_ 1,024								
Unobligated balance, start of year			-2,675		_ 86,150		_ 897,900		_ 897,900		
Unobligated balance, expiring			820								
Unobligated balance, end of year			86,358		897,900						
Refund			_ 42								
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Unobligated Balance, Rescission											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts			3,000								
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	1,736	1,007,114	3,390	3,688,989	3,390	2,794,669	5,382	6,901,126	1,992	4,106,457

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 of policymakers, businesses, and the American public.”

The decennial census provides comprehensive and useful demographic information about all people living in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the associated Island Areas. The program also provides data for small geographic areas and population groups that federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. In February 2003, a General Accounting Office report (GAO-03-178) stated “In fiscal year 2000, the federal government obligated about \$332 billion in grants to state and local governments to help fund an array of programs ranging from Medicaid to Highway Planning and Construction. Over 85 percent, or about \$283 billion, of this grant money was distributed to state and local governments using formulas that are based on data, such as state population and personal income. For example, the \$196 billion federal-state Medicaid program finances health care to low-income families with children and aged, blind, and disabled individuals through a statutory formula based on state per capita income—the ratio of total personal income to state population.” The Census Bureau provides state population totals and other data used in these formulas.

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)	We are collecting and tabulating long-form (detailed characteristics) data every year throughout the decade using a large household survey.
Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Enhancement Program (MTEP)	With the MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program, we 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	FY 2010 is dedicated to final preparations and completing the 2010 Census enumeration. This is the culmination of a 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 and collect basic characteristics data needed for Congressional apportionment and redistricting.

These components and their interdependencies are further described in the following pages.

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, we 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. The FY 2010 budget submission includes funding to continue full implementation of the ACS.

Collecting long-form data during the decade through the ACS has had a profound effect on the 2010 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 2010 Decennial Census can focus on its constitutional mandate to accurately count the population to apportion the House of Representatives. The ACS—supported by a complete and accurate address system—has simplified the 2010 Census design, resulting in improvements in both coverage and data quality, while providing current data on detailed population, social, economic, and housing characteristics.

MAF/TIGER 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 2010, we will continue our program of enhancing geographic partnerships with the goal of using them to keep MAF and TIGER fully up-to-date.

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 we have 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 2008, the President's Budget request for FY 2009, and ongoing programmatic enhancements or changes due to new requirements, the estimated life cycle cost for the 2010 Decennial Census Program now stands at \$14.7 billion (in nominal dollars). The life cycle estimate has been revised to reflect the Field Data Collection Automation Program rescope, including the Census Bureau's assuming activities descope from that contract and increases to a contingency fund based on increased risk. Additional changes include: (1) higher estimated mileage costs (increased to 62.5 cents/mile) that we will have to pay to over 1,000,000 temporary employees in FY 2010; and (2) higher costs for Census Coverage Measurement field activities due to revised work hour assumptions.

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

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

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

Cost in Constant 2010 Dollars (billions of dollars) ¹	\$1.0	\$2.6	\$4.1	\$8.1	\$15.0
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	\$68.94	\$112.11

¹Year 2010 dollars calculated using the Chained Price Index contained in the Historical Tables volume of the FY 2009 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). Note that versions of this table through the FY 08 President’s Budget used housing unit (HU) figures from a GAO report of December 2001 (GAO-02-31). Starting with the FY 09 President’s Budget, this table will reflect official Census Bureau HU figures and estimates for the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. For 2010, this incorporates a recent, revised Census Bureau estimate.

As the figures in this table illustrate, even after factoring out the effects of inflation and growth in the population, the cost of conducting censuses increases with each subsequent cycle. Several factors that are independent of programmatic methodology contribute to this phenomenon. For example, a desire for accurate coverage of a growing and increasingly diverse population adds complexity to each census. Also, experience reveals that people have become more resistant to answering surveys and providing information to the government. Adding to these difficulties is increased immigration and its diversity of languages and cultures, which creates challenges in maintaining a wholly inclusive census. Factors such as these lead to an expectation for increased costs for the 2010 Census over the 2000 Census, regardless of the design.

However, while achieving the significant benefits to the nation from the annual release of long-form data by the ACS and the improvements to the MAF/TIGER databases, the table shows that the reengineered 2010 Decennial Census Program also will be 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 70.8%. 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 \$117.72 per housing unit, and thus an estimated total cost of \$15.75 billion, compared to our plan of \$112.11 per housing unit and a total of \$15.0 billion.

*Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau
Periodic Censuses and Programs
Increase for FY 2010
(Dollar amounts in thousands)*

Activity: Demographic statistics programs

Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

	<u>2010 Base</u>		<u>2010 Estimate</u>		<u>Increase/(Decrease) Over Base</u>	
	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pers.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Pos./BA	3,390	\$2,794,669	5,382	\$6,901,126	1,992	\$4,106,457
FTE/Obl.	36,364	3,692,569	105,391	7,799,026	69,027	4,106,457

Introduction

2010 Decennial Census Program

(+1,992 permanent positions; +69,027 FTE; +\$4,106,457,000)

The request for FY 2010 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. A more detailed discussion of the 2010 Decennial Census Program reengineering effort can be found in Exhibit 12. The program description that follows reflects that, of the \$1.0 billion in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, \$250 million will support program enhancements for partnership and outreach/advertising efforts to minority communities and hard-to-reach populations and improved Coverage Follow-Up activities. These enhancements will occur in both FY 2009 and FY 2010. The remaining \$750 million will support previously identified requirements. As such, the overall increase to the lifecycle cost of the 2010 Decennial Census Program will be \$250 million, bringing the total to approximately \$14.7 billion.

Statement of Need:

In order to meet the nation's ever-expanding needs for social, demographic, and geographic information, the Department of Commerce and the Census Bureau have developed a multi-year effort to 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 2010 will be the sixth 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 2nd quarter of FY 2005 at its full housing unit sample size. The complete sample, including Group Quarters, began data collection for the first time in the 2nd quarter of FY 2006. Fiscal Year 2010 will be the sixth year of ACS data collection.
- Ongoing support for the ACS will allow the Census Bureau to continue publishing detailed social and economic data every year for all places with a population of 65,000 or more. Additionally, beginning in 2008 the ACS published measures of change between 2006 and 2007 and will continue to publish annual change measures every year thereafter.
- Beginning in 2008 and every year thereafter, three consecutive years of data are combined to make multi-year estimates for all places with a population of 20,000 or more.
- Beginning in 2010 and every year thereafter, five consecutive years of data are combined to make multi-year estimates for all places and tracts (small statistical subdivisions of counties or county equivalents). In 2010, ACS will combine data from 2005 to 2009 to produce information on the population similar in content and reliability to decennial long-form data.

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

- The MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project will continue to capture new streets and roads in areas since their initial cycle of realignment.
- The Community Address Updating System (CAUS) is scheduled to return to the field for data collection in FY 2010 after having been temporarily suspended due to budget priorities.

Nearly a decade of planning, testing, and development culminates on Census Day, April 1, 2010.

- The 2010 Census efforts in FY 2010 center on completing the opening of Local Census Offices (LCOs); completing Group Quarters Validation and Group Quarters Advanced Visit operations; conducting the 2010 Census enumeration (including Mailout/Mailback, Update/Enumerate, Update/Leave, Urban Update/Leave, Group Quarters Enumeration, Military Enumeration, Remote Alaska, Shipboard Enumeration, and Enumeration of Transitory Locations); conducting census operations in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas; conducting Nonresponse Follow-up operations; conducting Coverage Follow-up operations; and conducting Coverage Measurement field operations.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

Schedule of Key Milestones:

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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.

The Census Bureau continues to collect data from all counties throughout the U.S (including the fifty states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico). The ACS continues to be the only Census Bureau survey that collects information in many of these counties. Fiscal Year 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 will continue 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. The budget includes a request to realign funding from Initial Mail Collection to Telephone Nonresponse Follow-up and Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-up activities with a zero net change for the program. Our past experiences have indicated that the ACS is experiencing a decreasing trend in mail response rates. This decrease has contributed to higher than expected telephone and personal interviewing workloads and thus affects the costs for subsequent data collection operations.

The following tables present the FY 2010 request by budget category and by object class.

American Community Survey (1,066 permanent positions; 1,992 FTE; \$200,548,000):

American Community Survey by Budget Category – FY 2010				
(obligations in thousands)				
Budget Category	Base	Program Change	Total	
<i>Initial Mail Collection</i>	\$40,879	-\$3,214	\$37,665	
<i>Telephone Nonresponse Follow-Up</i>	18,165	1,399	19,564	
<i>Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-Up</i>	77,400	1,815	79,215	
<i>Puerto Rico</i>	3,486	0	3,486	
<i>Group Quarters Data Collection</i>	15,057	0	15,057	
<i>IT Infrastructure</i>	5,392	0	5,392	
<i>Data Processing, Weighting, and Review</i>	14,526	0	14,526	
<i>Data Dissemination</i>	8,316	0	8,316	
<i>Partnership and Outreach</i>	2,318	0	2,318	
<i>Project Management</i>	3,628	0	3,628	
<i>Methods Panel</i>	11,381	0	11,381	
<i>Total</i>	200,548	0	200,548	

American Community Survey by Object Class – FY 2010
(obligations in thousands)

Object Class	Base	Program Change	Total
<i>Full Time Permanent</i>	\$55,876		\$64,305
<i>Other Than Full Time Permanent</i>	39,351	4,380	34,971
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	2,492	\$8,429	1,190
<i>Total Personnel Compensation</i>	97,719	2,859	100,578
<i>Personnel Benefits</i>	22,578	269	22,847
<i>Benefits for Former Personnel</i>	305	15	320
<i>Travel</i>	15,318	1,398	16,716
<i>Transportation of Things</i>	955	135	1,090
<i>Rental Payments to GSA</i>	8,414	176	8,590
<i>Rental Payments to Others</i>	34	0	34
<i>Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous</i>	12,159	-1,986	10,173
<i>Printing and Reproduction</i>	3,810	-854	2,956
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	11,605	3,729	15,334
<i>Other Services</i>	11,278	-8,525	2,753
<i>Purchase of Goods from Government Accounts</i>	4,842	2,755	7,597
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</i>	2,671	-299	2,372
<i>Research and Development Contracts</i>	2	-2	0
<i>Medical Care</i>	0	0	0
<i>Operation & Maintenance of Equipment</i>	4,744	777	5,521
<i>Subsistence and Support of Persons</i>	384	-133	251
<i>Supplies</i>	1,218	570	1,788
<i>Equipment</i>	2,512	-884	1,628
Total	200,548	0	200,548

FY 2010 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Initial Mail Collection (\$37,665,000 BA/Obligations): This activity covers printing, mailing (initial and second), postage and data capture for a multiple mail approach to over 229,000 addresses spread monthly 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 450,000 questionnaires) 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 in English and Spanish will be maintained. The place of birth coding will be updated, as well as race, work, industry, occupation, field of degree, and migration coding. 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.
- 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.

Unit Cost Estimates

Initial Mail Collection:

\$37,665,000/2,750,000 households=\$13.70/household

Telephone Nonresponse Follow-up

(unit cost per household that fails to respond)

\$19,564,000/1,200,000 households=\$16.30/household

Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-up

(unit cost per household that needs a personal visit)

\$79,215,000/552,000 households=\$143.51/household

Group Quarters:

(unit cost per personal interview conducted)

\$15,057,000/195,000 interviews=\$77.22/interview

- Prior to full implementation, the Census Bureau modified the CAPI sample design to address concerns regarding the reliability of ACS estimates for small geographic areas with the goal of equalizing the total number of interviews for tracts of the same size. This modification improved tract level reliability of data. As a result, tracts in the U.S. with low levels of completed interviews prior to CAPI sampling have their CAPI sampling rates adjusted upward to increase the total number of interviews completed across all modes. To offset the resulting increase in CAPI costs, the initial mail out rates for tracts in the U.S. with the highest mail and CATI response rates were reduced. Research showed that these changes would allow for more reliable estimates across all census tracts. We implemented the changes as they were cost neutral to the overall program.
- Fiscal Year 2010 is the sixth year of data collection and experiences have indicated that the survey is experiencing a slight decreasing trend in mail response rates. This decrease affects subsequent data collection operations by increasing the Telephone Nonresponse Follow-up and Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-up workloads and costs.

Telephone Nonresponse Follow-Up (\$19,564,000 BA/Obligations): For addresses that fail to return their questionnaires, approximately 1.2 million telephone numbers can be identified. Telephone nonresponse follow-up operations for these households are conducted from the three Census Bureau telephone centers in the United States. Costs include personnel, supervision, telephone charges, maintenance of the telephone system and the automated data collection instrument, and monitoring for quality purposes and maintenance.

- 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.
- The Census Bureau will continue to maintain a significant staff of CATI interviewers who are bilingual in English and Spanish or other languages to accommodate households that speak a language other than English.
- For FY 2010, with five full years of data collection for a nationwide sample completed, there is a slight declining trend in the mail response rates, which have a direct impact to the CATI workload. The increase in Telephone Nonresponse Follow-up costs will be offset by the reduction in the Initial Mail Collection.

Personal Visit Nonresponse Follow-Up (\$79,215,000 BA/Obligations): For addresses that fail to return a questionnaire or complete the interview by telephone, personal nonresponse follow-up visits are made to approximately 552,000 addresses. Costs are for field

staff, regional office staff, travel, mileage, and quality control. This activity requires about 3,500 Field Representatives (FRs) spread across every county and tribal government area in the United States. The FRs report to the Census Bureau's twelve, permanent Regional Offices (ROs) and are supervised by experienced, permanent supervisory FRs.

- The Census Bureau continues to 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, conducting research to improve the procedures for CAPI operations, and conducting refresher training to cover revisions to content/questionnaire, as necessary. A successful CAPI process is the key to a high response rate since this is the final opportunity to obtain interviews from households that otherwise had not responded. The staff is well trained through a series of monthly home-study exercises and instructional memoranda, structured observations by senior staff, reinterview of the interviewers' work, and access to permanent senior staff to resolve problems that arise.
- Prior to full implementation, the CAPI sampling rate was modified to improve tract level reliability of data. Tracts in the U.S. with low levels of completed interviews prior to CAPI sampling have their CAPI sampling rates adjusted upward to increase the total number of interviews completed across all modes. This modification and the decrease in mail response rates have increased the CAPI workload to approximately 552,000 addresses. The reduction in the Initial Mail Collection costs will be used to offset the increased workloads generated from the higher CAPI sampling rate.

Puerto Rico (\$3,486,000 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 addresses with mailable addresses across the 78 county-type areas in Puerto Rico. Approximately 12,000 nonresponse follow-up interviews are conducted by telephone and approximately 15,000 personal nonresponse interviews are conducted by FRs. All interviewing as well as the Telephone Questionnaire Assistance System is maintained 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 provide invaluable data on Puerto Rico every year between the decennial censuses for the first time.
- The Census Bureau maintains questionnaires and automated interview tools specific to Puerto Rico. Although the questionnaire for Puerto Rico is consistent with the questionnaire for the United States, there are important differences. A few response categories have been modified to refer to "Born in Puerto Rico or the United States," for example. This requires modification of the paper questionnaire, the CATI instrument, the CAPI instrument, and all associated instructions and training materials (in addition to translation into Spanish). Through the mail interviewing, CATI, and CAPI processes, the Census Bureau must track the Puerto Rico survey cases separately to ensure the proper materials are used. This is similar in complexity to having a separate survey.

- 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.

Group Quarters Data Collection (\$15,057,000 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 twelve, permanent 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 collected through personal visit and interview. The Group Quarters Facility Questionnaire (GQFQ) is used to gather information about the facility in terms of group quarters type, the number of residents, and name/location of each resident. The GQFQ provides a listing of all facility residents from which the sample is selected. Residents are then interviewed to complete the group quarters (GQs) questionnaire. The GQ facility and resident interviews are conducted using automated instruments.

- The ACS 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. The ACS uses the Census 2000 list as the foundation and keeps it up-to-date by adding new GQs through basic survey processes. The ACS will continually work to improve the universe file throughout the decade.
- The ACS also must maintain the quality and integrity of the data collected in GQs. Senior Field Representatives and the RO staff oversee the operations, correct any mistakes, ensure timeliness, and maintain the quality of the operation, thus ensuring the procedures are followed correctly and the data are of high quality.
- 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 group quarters types 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, staff are well trained through a series of monthly home study exercises and instructional memoranda, and refresher training is conducted to cover revisions to content/questionnaire, as necessary.
- Collection of GQ data is continuously monitored to ensure response rates remain consistently high each month and across all ROs.

IT Infrastructure (\$5,392,000 BA/Obligations): This activity funds maintenance charges, repair, and ongoing replacement charges for laptops used in the field by over 3,500 FRs. Funds also cover the procurement and maintenance of computer equipment needed for the data processing activities.

Data Processing, Weighting and Review (\$14,526,000 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 2.9 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. We will continue to improve 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., for Group Quarters data and Puerto Rico.
- The goal of the ACS is to release data annually by the end of the fiscal year. Timeliness is an important aspect of the quality of data estimates. This activity supports that goal by providing the funds to edit and statistically weight the data needed as input into the data products system. The data provides an adequate sample size to publish all geographic areas with populations of 65,000 or more. Beginning in 2008, combined data from 2005 – 2007 was used to make multi-year estimates for all places with a population of 20,000 or more. And beginning with 2010, combined data from 2005-2009 will be used to make multi-year 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 scheduled ACS products is published with a measure of reliability.
- The Census Bureau continues to research better ways to include small population groups in the sample and develop new and innovative methodologies for editing the data and providing responses for missing data that draw upon as much information as possible.

Data Dissemination (\$8,316,000 BA/Obligations): This activity includes developing all specifications and completing all computer processing to create data tabulations and data products. The data products cover all of the detailed characteristics collected in the ACS, such as income, poverty, educational attainment, migration, journey to work, and so forth. The products include tables, rankings, and profile reports. The data are disseminated electronically through the American FactFinder and the Census Bureau's Website.

- This activity provides for the further development of automated systems and tools to review the ACS estimates. The ACS produces more products than the decennial census long form historically did, creating far too much data for our statisticians to review and approve using traditional methods. The Census Bureau works to continually develop and improve statistical computer tools/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 2010.

- 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 (\$2,318,000BA/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 information and education materials. It also provides funding for operational assistance, technical consultations, responses to a wide variety of data user needs and requests, and supports contracts for research and evaluation into improved communication methods.

Project Management (\$3,628,000BA/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. Project management staff develop schedules for all operations, ensure compliance with the scheduled dates, and, if necessary, intervene and modify operations where problems are identified.

Methods Panel (\$11,381,000 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 2010 Methods Panel will focus on testing methods for increasing survey and operational efficiencies. We will develop and evaluate alternative methods or procedures that could potentially reduce the overall survey cost, lessen respondent burden, and improve response rates, such as the use of postal tracking technology on incoming ACS mail returns or the use of the Internet as an alternative response mode. 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 Congress, reduce respondent burden, control costs, and improve data quality. This research may include developing methods for evaluating the quality of ACS data on an ongoing basis and establishing new measures of reliability to provide critical information for data users. An evaluation of the quality measures collected through this activity would provide insight on which questions are appropriate candidates for future content improvement research and testing. The 2010 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 the response rates among non-English speaking and culturally-isolated households. Funds for the 2010 Methods Panel also cover analysis and completion of the FY 2009 research, as well as planning for the FY 2011 projects.

Benefits:

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 - 8,000) similar to the Census 2000 long-form (detailed characteristics) data, in conjunction with the 2010 Census short-form (basic characteristics) data. The ACS—supported by a complete and accurate address system—will simplify the 2010 Census design, resulting in improvements in both coverage and data quality.

MAF/TIGER ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Schedule of Key Milestones:

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

With the success of two major program objectives of MTEP (road centerline realignment and modernization of the MAF (Master Address File) and TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) databases), the Census Bureau is positioned to continue significant work in FY 2010 supporting operations for the 2010 decennial census.

The multi-year effort to collect and correct the locations of streets and other geographic information of all U.S. counties required to support the ACS and 2010 Census operations completed its initial cycle in FY 2008. The Street Center Line Correction objective will continue to focus on road centerline correction for counties that were completed very early in the program. The work on these early cycle counties will allow us to update the road network to a more recent vintage that includes new streets and roads constructed since realignment started at the beginning of the decade. FY 2010 cycle updates will increase the accuracy and efficiency of many 2010 Census field operations and evaluations.

The Community Address Updating System (CAUS) objective will resume data collection in FY 2010 after temporarily suspending operations. 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 2010 request by budget category and by object class.

MAF/TIGER Enhancement (178 permanent positions; 212 FTE; \$30,099,000):

MAF/TIGER Enhancements by Budget Category – FY 2010				
(obligations in thousands)				
Budget Category	Base	Program Change	Total	
<i>Street Center Line Location Correction</i>	\$3,537	\$1,099	\$4,636	
<i>Modern Processing Environment</i>	0	0	0	
<i>Geographic Partnership Programs</i>	5,889	119	6,008	
<i>Community Address Updating System</i>	3,033	10,414	13,447	
<i>Evaluations</i>	5,888	120	6,008	
<i>Total</i>	18,347	11,752	30,099	

MAF/TIGER ENHANCEMENT by Object Class – FY 2010

FY 2010 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Street Center Line Location Correction (\$4,636,000 BA/Obligations): Having completed initial realignment of street center lines in FY 2008, the Census Bureau will continue on a smaller scale using state, county, local, and tribal imagery and Geographic Information System (GIS) files to update the locations of streets and other geographic information required to support ACS and 2010 Census operations. All work will focus on adding newly constructed road centerlines for counties that were realigned very early in the program. The work on these counties will further assist field staff to locate themselves accurately along every street and in relation to other map features, and ensure assignment of each housing unit and group quarters address to the correct census block. Having an updated road network and correct street locations is a necessary enhancement to improve the efficiency of all Census Bureau surveys and field operations.

Modern Processing Environment (\$0 BA/Obligations): All operations in this budget category were completed prior to FY 2010.

Geographic Partnership Programs (\$6,008,000 BA/Obligations): In FY 2010, the Census Bureau will continue implementation of computerized tools that allow state, local, and tribal governments to provide updates electronically, rather than forcing them to use paper products, such as maps. This will help ensure current and correct boundaries for all data tabulations and a current and complete address list for use by all censuses and household surveys managed by the Census Bureau.

Community Address Updating System (CAUS) (\$13,447,000 BA/Obligations): After a temporary suspension, the CAUS program is scheduled to resume data collection in FY 2010. Funding will support infrastructure, research of targeting methodology for updates along with field work to maintain the MAF for 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 MAF.

Evaluations (\$6,008,000 BA/Obligations): In FY 2010, the Census Bureau will implement the sixth in a series of periodic MAF/TIGER evaluation studies to document the current status of the MAF in comparison to its completeness at the end of Census 2000 and to identify areas that require further corrective action.

Benefits:

The MAF/TIGER Enhancement Program will continue to collect 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 will be incorporated into the current processing environment, which is based on commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) products and GIS software products. In addition to the great benefits of these improvements to the nation's geographic information infrastructure, this will allow the 2010 Census to utilize GPS-equipped handheld computers for the Address Canvassing Operation.

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

Work in FY 2010 culminates a multi-year program (that began in FY 2002) of integrated planning, development, and testing to completely restructure the management and conduct of the 2010 Census. Efforts in FY 2010 (described in more detail below) center on conducting the 2010 Census (including Mail Out/Mail Back, Update/Enumerate, Update/Leave, Urban Update/Leave, Group Quarters Enumeration, Military Enumeration, Service Enumeration, and Enumeration of Transitory Locations); opening, equipping, and staffing of the remaining Local Census Offices; conducting major components of the Integrated Communications plan (outreach and promotion efforts, and continuing to purchase 2010 Census advertising); capturing data from all paper forms at the three Paper

Data Centers (PDCs); continuing other major contracting efforts related to Field Data Collection Automation (FDCA), Decennial Response Integration Systems (DRIS), and Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS) contracts; and continuing the overall management and implementation efforts for the 2010 Census.

Relative to our previous outyear profile, we have experienced cost growth in FY 2010. FY 2010 increases include a major replan of the Nonresponse Follow-up operations to revert to a paper-based approach, which increases questionnaire printing, field, and data capture workloads and costs; changes to assumptions in productivity and hours per week; increased mileage costs; and increase to a contingency fund based on increased risk.

Schedule of Key Milestones:

2010 Decennial Census Program Milestones

Oct 2008	Begin Opening Local Census Offices (150 Early LCO's)
Apr 2009	Begin Address Canvassing
Sep 2009	Begin Group Quarters Validation
Mar 2010	Begin Delivery of 2010 Census Questionnaires to Households
Apr 1, 2010	Census Day
Apr 2010	Begin Nonresponse Follow-up
Dec 2010	Deliver Apportionment Counts to President
Mar 2011	Complete Delivery of Redistricting Data to the States
Jun 2012	Complete Release of All Data Products
Sep 2013	Complete Research, Evaluation, and Experiments Program

The following tables present the FY 2010 request by budget category and by object class.

2010 Census (4,138 permanent positions; 103,187 FTE; \$7,568,379,000):

2010 Census by Budget Category – FY 2010				
(obligations in thousands)				
Budget Category	Base	Program Change	Total	
<i>Program Development and Management</i>	\$3,444	\$753	\$4,197	
<i>Content, Questionnaires, and Products</i>	238,498	79,567	318,065	
<i>Field Data Collection and Support Systems</i>	2,770,847	2,996,738	5,767,585	
<i>Automated Data Collection, Systems, and Data Capture</i>	395,820	304,812	700,632	
<i>Census Design, Methodology and Evaluation</i>	62,439	41,070	103,509	
<i>Census Test and Dress Rehearsal Implementation</i>	2,626	-2,626	0	
<i>Contingency</i>	0	674,391	674,391	
Total	3,473,674	4,094,705	7,568,379	

2010 Census by Object Class –FY 2010

Object Class	Base	Program	Total
<i>Full Time Permanent</i>	\$134,483	\$58,886	\$193,369
<i>Other Than Full Time Permanent</i>	1,239,208	2,414,586	3,653,794
<i>Other Personnel Compensation</i>	8,964	-1,105	7,859
<i>Total Personnel Compensation</i>	1,382,655	2,472,367	3,855,022
<i>Personnel Benefits</i>	175,384	258,723	434,107
<i>Benefits for Former Personnel</i>	1,212	272	1,484
<i>Travel</i>	211,456	670,771	882,227
<i>Transportation of Things</i>	21,250	-3,693	17,557
<i>Rental Payments to GSA</i>	92,905	127,189	220,094
<i>Rental Payments to Others</i>	73	4,353	4,426
<i>Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous</i>	12,901	255,079	267,980
<i>Printing and Reproduction</i>	204,069	-187,230	16,839
<i>Advisory and Assistance Services</i>	598,470	-498,379	100,091
<i>Other Services</i>	359,523	578,492	938,015
<i>Purchase of Goods from Government Accounts</i>	63,459	-28,796	34,663
<i>Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</i>	4,590	-532	4,058
<i>Research and Development Contracts</i>	2,581	8,104	10,685
<i>Medical Care</i>	0	0	0
<i>Operation & Maintenance of Equipment</i>	255,223	-226,811	28,412
<i>Subsistence and Support of Persons</i>	158	29	187
<i>Supplies</i>	39,810	-14,008	25,802
<i>Equipment</i>	47,955	4,384	52,339
<i>Contingency Fund</i>	0	674,391	674,391
<i>Total</i>	3,473,674	4,094,705	7,568,379

FY 2010 Proposed Actions and Deliverables:

Program Development and Management (\$4,197,000 BA/\$4,197,000 Obligations): Funding in this category supports overall coordination of the final development and 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 (\$318,065,000 BA/\$318,065,000 Obligations): Funding in this category supports efforts towards completing the public use forms across all data collection modes planned for 2010 Census and functions related to the delivery of paper questionnaires, such as coordination with the U.S. Postal Service (USPS), printing and mailing of forms, and the mailing of replacement forms. Specifically, in FY 2010, these efforts include complete assembling and shipping of the 2010 Census questionnaires, mailing packages, and other forms. We will continue to deploy an independent quality control system, and conduct various quality check activities for each of these steps.

- Mailing and return of census questionnaires, the replacement questionnaire mailing, and other materials.
- Assembling manuals, training guides, supplies, and other materials into kits for each enumerator for each field operation, including Nonresponse Follow-up and Vacant/Delete Check operations. It also includes the shipping of these kits to each Local Census Office (LCO), and preparing and mailing enumeration materials to designated military and commercial vessels.
- Completing the cognitive testing of forms and content-related research planned as part of the 2010 Census Program of Evaluations and Experiments (CPEX).

In FY 2010, we estimate we will mail over 400 million documents, including over 120 million advance letters, over 108 million English language mailout/mailback questionnaires, over 12 million bilingual (Spanish/English) mailout/mailback questionnaires, over 40 million mailout/mailback replacement questionnaires, and over 108 million reminder post cards.

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, we are reengineering the entire existing DADS system, while maintaining the same functionality provided by the current inter-related system solution. We plan to design and incrementally implement the replacement DADS system, DADS II. The legacy DADS system will remain in an operational steady state and will be maintained until DADS II assumes its functionality. DADS II will retire sub-systems of the legacy system incrementally, as each replacement component is fully tested and achieves required operating maturity. 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.

When completed, DADS II will be a Census Bureau-wide system; not just used (or funded) by the Decennial Census program. During FY 2010, costs will be for hardware, software, system development and testing efforts by the contractor, and for contract management.

Field Data Collection and Support Systems (\$4,899,685,000 BA/\$5,767,585,000

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 2010, these efforts encompass the following:

- We will complete the opening of 494 LCOs. This includes furniture, non-IT equipment, supplies, utilities, and security, and provides for LCO staff needed to support all field operations, including the paper-based Nonresponse Follow-up (NRFU) operation. Functions include management, recruiting, hiring, training, administrative support, and quality control. This also includes LCO operational costs, such as space, security, and utilities.
- Continue support for ongoing Regional Census Center (RCC) operational costs, such as space, furniture and other non-IT equipment leases, security, and utilities. The RCCs provide for continued training of LCO management that support LCO staff for all field operations. In addition, the RCCs will continue working with local governments on geographic programs, including Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA), Redistricting, and Statistical Areas.
- Support an independent staff within each LCO who are dedicated to monitoring quality throughout all field activities.
- Complete the recruiting of approximately 3 million applicants and conduct name checks on each.

- Hire approximately 1.4 million enumerators, crew leaders, and field operator supervisors.
- Open and operate Questionnaire Assistance Centers (QACs) in neighborhoods to assist respondents in completing their census questionnaire. In addition, Be Counted forms will be provided in frequently accessed places, such as convenience stores, to give people who do not believe they were otherwise included in the census a way to “Be Counted.”
- Continue to fund partnership specialists and partnership program activities (on both the national and local levels) that facilitate reaching and encouraging those hardest to count to participate in the 2010 Census. Partnership activities will include securing additional partnership agreements, continuing to establish Complete Count Committees, and continuing to work with organizations representing various immigrant communities, faith-based organizations, and so on. We also will continue the Tribal Liaison Program, with ongoing outreach efforts to federally-recognized tribes, state-recognized tribes, and urban Indians.
- Continue to make media buys under the 2010 Communications contract, primarily to raise awareness and to educate residents about the 2010 Census and the importance of participation and response. The Census Bureau intends to support decennial operations with a comprehensive, nationwide communications campaign designed to reach diverse audiences, which will also include media relations, special events, and limited use of inexpensive promotional items.
- Complete Group Quarters Validation (GQV). GQV is used to determine whether the addresses flagged in the Address Canvassing operation, as “other living quarters” are group quarters (e.g., prisons, college residence halls, nursing homes), housing units, or non-residential addresses. If the address is a group quarters, the GQV operation also determines the specific type of group quarters. It is important to identify all potential GQs to help avoid both missed and duplicated GQs.
- Conduct an advance visit to all group quarters locations to determine the appropriate method and timing for enumerating the facility, and to determine the appropriate contact person for the enumeration.
- Conduct the enumeration of residents in group quarters facilities, either by dropping off questionnaires and picking up completed questionnaires, by conducting direct interviews, or by obtaining administrative records data from the facility.
- Conduct the enumeration of military personnel residing in group quarters on military bases.

- Conduct the personal visit enumeration (Nonresponse Follow-up) of approximately 48 million housing units, including Puerto Rico, that do not return their 2010 Census questionnaire by mail.
- Conduct the field operation whereby census enumerators interview people living in very difficult-to-access areas of Alaska.
- Conduct the Service Based Enumeration, designed to count people experiencing homelessness who might otherwise be missed by other census operations, at locations that provide services to this population. The operation is conducted at locations, such as shelters, soup kitchens, and mobile food vans. Funding also supports an operation designed to enumerate people staying in targeted non-sheltered outdoor locations.
- Conduct the Enumeration of Transitory Locations whereby census enumerators interview people with no usual home elsewhere at commercial and public campgrounds, parks, fairs, carnivals, racetracks, and marinas, hotels and motels.
- Conduct the Update/Enumerate field operation whereby census enumerators canvass assigned areas to complete interviews at each household and concurrently update the list of addresses and maps. The operation is conducted in the most remote areas where the USPS does not typically provide city-style mail delivery or in places where the Census Bureau believes it will be more efficient to conduct the enumeration all at one time in the field such as areas with large seasonal vacant housing units, and on American Indian Reservations.
- Conduct the Update/Leave field operation whereby census enumerators leave questionnaires at each address, and concurrently update their address list and maps. This operation is conducted in areas where the USPS does not provide city-style mail delivery to the physical residence and where it is cost effective to allow households the opportunity to fill out their own questionnaires and mail them back, even though some Nonresponse Follow-up visits will be needed. In contrast, for Update/Enumerate areas, which tend to be very rural and sparsely populated, enumerators update the address list and maps but complete a questionnaire for each housing unit at the same time because the cost and difficulty of making NRFU visits for even a subset of the units is too high in comparison to the cost of just completing questionnaires for each unit during the single visit.
- Conduct the Urban Update/Leave field operation in urban areas whereby census enumerators leave questionnaires at each housing unit, update the address list, and update maps in pre-identified situations where the USPS does not deliver mail directly to specific housing units (e.g., the individual apartments in a large residential building).

- Conduct Coverage Measurement field operations, designed to measure the coverage of persons and housing units in the census. These operations include Independent Listing, Initial Housing Unit Follow-up, Housing Unit Relisting, and Person Interviewing.
- Conduct the Field Verification operation that is needed to verify the existence of new addresses reported during census operations.
- Provide funds to the Island Area governments to conduct field work for their 2010 Censuses and to fund initial processing and tabulation activities.
- Provide IT support, including a help desk, for all 2010 Census LCO and RCC activities and field operations.
- Operate a help desk, in the Local Census Offices, to provide support for all paper-based operations.
- Support work in our Jeffersonville, Indiana National Processing Center relating to the production, assembly, and distribution of Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) materials to all 39,000 governments. This also includes receipt of feedback from the governments and processing of their responses. The BAS is an annual survey of all counties and statistically equivalent entities, all or selected incorporated places and minor civil divisions, all or selected federally-recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust land, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations, to determine the location of legal limits and related information.

Automated Data Collection, Systems, and Data Capture (\$670,632,000 BA/\$700,632,000 Obligations): Funding in this category supports multi-year efforts to maintain a business and logical architecture for the 2010 Census, conducting data processing and, completing development and implementation of data capture and related processing systems for the 2010 Census. Specifically, in FY 2010, these efforts will:

- Provide response data integration (for mail returns, nonresponse enumerator questionnaires, and group quarters facilities forms), and respondent assistance for all 2010 Census operations.
- Provide data capture through high-speed scanners and keying for all 2010 Census operations, including the paper-based NRFU, coverage follow-up, and fulfillment.

<p>We expect our high-speed scanners to capture data from approximately 250 million forms: Mailout/Mailback (130 million); Update/Leave (11 million); Replacement Mailing (47 million); Update/Enumerate (2 million); Group Quarters Enumeration (2 million); and Nonresponse Follow-up, including Vacant/Delete Check and NRFU Reinterview (58 million).</p>

- Conduct the Coverage Follow-up operation intended to improve the coverage of persons in certain households. Based on the original enumeration (either via mail return or enumerator visit), the operation includes such situations as completing the enumeration for large households (the mailback form only has space for the complete enumeration of up to six persons), households with count discrepancies (mailback forms where the number of people with data on the questionnaire is different than the number of people the respondent reported as the population living there), and households where their responses to the coverage questions on the form indicate potential coverage problems.
- Continue to provide overall contract management for the Decennial Response Integration System (DRIS) program contract. We will ensure contractor compliance with quality assurance and security requirements; provide technical support for all aspects of the DRIS contract; provide planning and acquisition support for the DRIS; and continue to implement business management, metrics, and performance evaluations.
- Continue to maintain the integrated 2010 Census Architecture and determine and implement data integration and communication strategies that support architecture ownership and business requirements characteristics.
- Maintain production of the Cost and Progress System for the 2010 Census.
- Maintain the detailed 2010 Census schedules.

Census Design, Methodology and Evaluation (\$103,509,000 BA/\$103,509,000 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 2010, these efforts encompass the following:

- Continue development associated with coverage measurement that includes matching operations and field and clerical procedures.
- We will begin implementation of the 2010 Census Coverage Measurement Program, including selecting the sample, conducting housing unit follow-up, computer and clerical matching for housing units, and beginning interview operations.
- In addition, this funding will support the planning and coordination of the CPEX and operational assessments, all of which will lay the foundation for research during the next decade on ways to improve the 2020 Decennial Census Program. We also will continue development and use of the Master Trace Sample database. This database merges data from multiple sources to provide

information about cases in various phases of data collection and processing, which allows quantitative insight into the relationship of key census processes.

- We will continue coordination of quality assurance activities across projects: management of quality assurance integration; research and evaluation of quality assurance techniques and approaches; and development of quality assurance reporting systems and software.

Census Test and Dress Rehearsal Implementation (\$0 BA/\$0 Obligations): All operations in this budget category were completed prior to FY 2010.

Contingency (\$674,391,000 BA/\$674,391,000 Obligations): Funding in this category includes contingency reserves, which includes monies necessary for fingerprinting.

- 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., mail response rate) are not realized. Funding not used during the 2010 Decennial Census life cycle will be returned to the U.S. Treasury.
- Included in this category is funding for fingerprinting of temporary decennial census field workers. The Census Bureau began conducting fingerprinting for the Address Canvassing field operations in 2009. We will be evaluating the results of the Address Canvassing fingerprinting and will use the results to determine if or how best to conduct fingerprinting in 2010.

Benefits:

The multi-year integrated program for planning, testing and development of the constitutionally mandated enumeration has encompassed mailout/mailback tests in 2003 and 2005, major field tests under census-like conditions in 2004 and 2006, 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:

- 1) Improve the relevance and timeliness of census long-form data compared to Census 2000 by implementing the ACS to produce long-form-type data each year. This was a completely new and revolutionary survey designed to remove the long form from the once-a-decade decennial and produce the same data on an annual basis;
- 2) Reduce operational risk compared to Census 2000 by completing a multi-year program of research, development, and testing, ending with a dress rehearsal of 2010 Census methods and systems in FY 2008 and by completing the MAF/TIGER Enhancement program for all 3,232 counties by FY 2008;
- 3) Improve the accuracy of census coverage compared to Census 2000 by reducing the measured number of geographic coding errors by at least 50%, reducing the measured number of duplicates by at least 50%, and reducing the measured overall net coverage error at the national level to less than one-half of one percent;
- 4) Contain costs by conducting all three components of the reengineered census for an amount that is less than the cost of repeating the methodology used in the 2000 Census, in large part through the use of handheld computers.

The program is on track in meeting the long-term performance goals to reduce operational risk, improve accuracy, and provide more timely data. 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 NRFU data. In making this change, the Census Bureau acknowledges the inability to meet goal 4, containing cost. However, we believe that making this change gives us the greatest ability to conduct a successful 2010 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 more accurately.

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

- determine the boundaries of congressional, state, and local legislative districts;
- allocate federal funds for state, local, and tribal governments – (estimated to be over \$300 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. Further, all of the FY 2010 targets support the long-term goal reported in the 2003 (and 2007) PART evaluation—“to implement a reengineered census that is cost-effective, provides more timely data, improves coverage, and reduces operational risk.”

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

Measure 1A					
APP Page: CEN-14		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
	With Increase	Increase TIGER update submissions electronically by 10%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Without Increase	This long anticipated partnership capability would have to be cancelled for our customers at least until after the 2010 Census.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure: This supports Census Bureau FY 2010 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-16		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
	With Increase	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 Followup operations. 6) Begin Coverage Measurement field operations. 7) Conduct Coverage Followup field operations.	1) Deliver Apportionment Counts to the President. 2) Complete delivery of Redistricting Data to the States.	1) Complete release of all data products. 2) Release 100% of all evaluation reports scheduled for FY 2012.	1) Release 100% of all evaluation reports scheduled for FY 2013. 2) Create data and questionnaire images for archiving. 3) Close out DRIS contract.

Measure: Conduct the CAUS program.

CAUS (Non-GPRA)					
		FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 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.	Assign 16,000 eligible blocks for field work.
	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.	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. CAUS is scheduled to resume data collection in FY2010. These areas are excluded from automated updates from postal files and require the use of trained field representatives to add, update or delete non-city style addresses in the Master Address File. Assignment lists are determined through review of gross growth indicators and target high growth areas.</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

Title:	Grade	Number	Annual Salary	Total Salaries
Supervisory IT Specialist	15	4	\$120,830	\$483,320
Program Analyst	15	3	120,830	362,490
Supervisory Survey Statistician	14	2	102,721	205,442
Cartographer	13	2	86,927	173,854
Geographer	13	4	86,927	347,708
IT Specialist	13	9	86,927	782,343
Mathematical Statistician	13	4	86,927	347,708
Survey Statistician	13	24	86,927	2,086,248
IT Specialist	12	17	73,100	1,242,700
Survey Statistician	12	32	73,100	2,339,200
Program Analyst	11	307	60,989	18,723,623
Survey Statistician	11	1	60,989	60,989
Statistical Assistant	6	1,144	34,300	39,239,200
Statistical Clerk	5	428	30,772	13,170,416
Telephone Interviewer	4	11	27,504	302,544
Subtotal		1,992		79,867,785
Less Lapse	11.4%	-227		-9,104,927
Total full-time permanent		1,765		70,762,858
2010 pay raise	2.0%			1,415,257
Total				72,178,115

Personnel Data

Full-Time Equivalent Employment:

Full-time permanent	1,765
Other than full-time permanent	67,262
Total	69,027

Authorized Positions:

Full-time permanent	1,992
Other than full-time permanent	802,191
Total	804,183

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

Activity: Demographic statistics programs
Subactivity: 2010 Decennial census program

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>2010 Estimate</u>
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$72,178
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,412,407
11.5 Other personnel compensation	-2,396
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	<u>2,482,189</u>
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	260,690
13 Benefits for former personnel	310
21 Travel and transportation of persons	673,454
22 Transportation of things	-3,502
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	127,966
23.2 Rental payments to others	4,353
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	253,329
24 Printing and reproduction	-188,036
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	-495,174
25.2 Other services	570,103
25.3 Purchases of goods & services from Government Accounts	-25,171
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities	-661
25.5 Research and development contracts	8,102
25.6 Medical care	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	-225,619
25.8 Subsistence and support of persons	-81
26 Supplies and materials	-13,368
31 Equipment	3,182
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
92 Contingency fund	<u>674,391</u>
99 Total Obligations	4,106,457

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

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

Line Item		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Demographic surveys sample redesign	Pos./BA	56	\$11,280	84	\$11,280	84	\$11,493	84	\$11,493	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	83	11,293	62	11,326	62	11,493	62	11,493	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	56	11,280	84	11,280	84	11,493	84	11,493	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	83	11,293	62	11,326	62	11,493	62	11,493	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:			16								
Recoveries			-332		-46						
Unobligated balance, start of year			-3								
Unobligated balance, expiring			306								
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Refund											
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
Unobligated Balance, Rescission											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Appropriation	Pos.	56	11,280	84	11,280	84	11,493	84	11,493	0	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 FY 2010 targets support the long-term goal to produce accurate, timely, and relevant statistics by developing new samples that reflect the current characteristics and geographic location of the population. The primary objectives of the program are to:

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

Overview

The demographic surveys sample redesign program is essential to maintain the relevance, accuracy, and quality of major federal surveys of families and households by providing improved sampling methodologies, sample designs, and automated data processing systems. Only by selecting new, updated samples for the major household surveys – based on the most recent information about the population – will the Congress and the public be able to maintain confidence in critical socioeconomic indicators such as the monthly unemployment rate, the monthly consumer price index and annual measures of health insurance coverage and fair market rent, which are vital to the effective management of the United States’ economy and government programs. The demographic surveys sample redesign program takes updated information on the location and characteristics of the American population and uses that up-to-date snapshot to select representative samples of the population. These new, representative samples then become the basis for major household surveys conducted by federal agencies until the next sample redesign.

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

The major recurring household surveys requiring sample redesign include the:

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

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

Unit Cost Estimate

Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign

Cycle costs per sample unit for 2010 Census based samples

\$123,937,600 / 5,680,000
number of sample housing
units = \$21.82 unit
cost/variable

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

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

Activity: Geographic support
 Subactivity: Geographic support

Line Item		2008 Actual		2009 Enacted		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Geographic support	Pos./BA	177	\$41,114	224	\$41,114	224	\$41,681	224	\$41,681	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	173	41,114	197	41,124	197	41,681	197	\$41,681	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	177	41,114	224	41,114	224	41,681	224	41,681	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	173	41,114	197	41,124	197	41,681	197	41,681	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		-48								
			-1		-10						
	Unobligated balance, start of year		47								
	Unobligated balance, expiring		2								
	Unobligated balance, end of year										
	Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
	Unobligated Balance, Rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.	177	41,114	224	41,114	224	41,681	224	41,681	0	0

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

Activity: Geographic support

Subactivity: Geographic support

Goal Statement

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<p><u>Unit Cost Estimate</u></p> <p>Boundary and Annexation Survey</p> <p>\$7,153,273/15,000 units = \$476.88 per unit</p> <p>Units = legally defined governmental entities</p>
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there are approximately 15,000 units of government annually surveyed by the BAS. The BAS is the only current source of a nationally consistent inventory of governments, their legal status, and their boundaries. In accordance with OMB Circular A-16, the data the BAS collects is available through the Geospatial One-Stop Website.

Finally, the GSS supports quality assurance operations for geographic support products. To assure high quality census and household survey results, the Census Bureau employs statistically sound techniques to evaluate the quality of the processes used to build, update, and enhance the MAF and the TIGER database. This includes continuous development of and adherence to geographic standards and criteria for statistical areas to support data dissemination. In addition, the Census Bureau must perform quality assurance processes before releasing geographic products for use by the public and the various censuses and household surveys to ensure that these products meet completeness and accuracy expectations.

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		2008		2009		2010		2010		Increase / (Decrease)	
		Actual		Enacted		Base		Estimate		over Base	
		Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount
Data processing systems	Pos./BA	0	\$30,995	0	\$30,995	0	\$31,119	0	\$31,119	0	\$0
	FTE/Obl.	0	30,737	0	31,183	0	31,119	0	31,119	0	0
Total	Pos./BA	0	30,995	0	30,995	0	31,119	0	31,119	0	0
	FTE/Obl.	0	30,737	0	31,183	0	31,119	0	31,119	0	0
Adjustments to Obligations:											
	Recoveries		-102								
	Unobligated balance, start of year		-127		-188						
	Unobligated balance, expiring		102								
	Unobligated balance, end of year		385								
	Refund										
Adjustments to Budget Authority:											
	Unobligated Balance, Rescission										
Financing from transfers:											
	Transfer from other accounts										
	Transfer to other accounts										
Appropriation	Pos.		30,995		30,995		31,119		31,119		

*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 2010 Unit Cost Measures:

Service Provided	Units	Cost	Unit Cost	Unit Description
Data Center Operations and Management	13,379	\$7,347,705	\$549.20/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Enterprise Systems	13,379	8,607,632	643.37/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Desktop and LAN Management				
Desktops	1,600	2,144,804	1,340.50/unit	Desktop Units
LAN Management	1,600	1,836,131	1,147.58/unit	Users supported by LAN
Software Engineering and Data Backup	13,379	7,045,263	526.59/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Capital Planning and IT Policy	13,379	2,597,279	194.13/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff
Continuity of Operations	13,379	1,540,186	115.12/unit	Number of Census Bureau Current Staff

Unit cost amounts are not exact due to rounding.

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

Object Class	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation					
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$240,334	\$282,944	\$276,852	\$347,274	\$70,422
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	44,775	676,677	1,282,928	3,692,953	2,410,025
11.5 Other personnel compensation	15,058	14,949	15,908	13,464	-2,444
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	0	0	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	300,167	974,570	1,575,688	4,053,691	2,478,003
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	81,032	168,701	223,978	483,349	259,371
13 Benefits for former personnel	0	1,669	1,831	2,126	295
21 Travel and transportation of persons	22,243	100,663	229,163	902,564	673,401
22 Transportation of things	1,790	22,720	22,383	18,847	-3,536
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	48,583	111,473	109,835	237,183	127,348
23.2 Rental payments to others	138	211	137	4,475	4,338
23.3 Communication, utilities, misc. charges	38,113	29,656	29,386	283,745	254,359
24 Printing and reproduction	10,863	209,563	208,281	20,289	-187,992
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	322,946	657,858	644,668	154,599	-490,069
25.2 Other services	21,520	327,505	388,845	952,292	563,447
25.3 Purchases of goods and svcs. From gov't accts.	39,851	77,589	72,888	49,262	-23,626
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	7,476	11,654	11,401	9,090	-2,311
25.5 Research & development contracts	1,265	3,403	3,360	12,930	9,570
25.6 Medical Care	5	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	206,140	294,121	288,219	62,605	-225,614
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	1,074	673	654	561	-93
26 Supplies and materials	23,317	43,827	43,068	31,874	-11,194
31 Equipment	22,298	60,952	59,314	59,734	420
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	1	0	0	0	0
92 Contingency fund	0	0	0	674,391	674,391
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	1,148,822	3,096,808	3,913,099	8,013,607	4,100,508
Prior year recoveries	-1,899	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	-2,220	-89,446	-897,900	-897,900	0
Unobligated balance, expiring	503	0	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	89,446	897,900	0	0	0
Refund	-246	0	0	0	0
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	1,234,406	3,905,262	3,015,199	7,115,707	4,100,508

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

Personnel financed from direct obligations	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
<hr/>					
Full-Time equivalent employment:					
Full-time permanent	3,700	4,293	4,293	6,006	1,713
Other than full-time permanent	1,303	14,011	33,178	100,416	67,238
	<hr/>				
Total	5,003	18,304	37,471	106,422	68,951
Total Authorized Positions:					
Full-time permanent	2,768	4,576	4,576	6,516	1,940
Other than full-time permanent	5,160	80,756	203,739	1,005,884	802,145
	<hr/>				
Total	7,928	85,332	208,315	1,012,400	804,085

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

Object Class	2010 Adjustments to Base	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
11 Personnel compensation				
11.1 Full-time permanent				
Executive level	0	\$76	\$7	-\$69
Senior executive service	\$39	3,049	3,647	598
General schedule	3,052	271,299	341,192	69,893
Commissioned officers	0	0	0	0
Wage board / wage marine	33	2,428	2,428	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	3,124	276,852	347,274	70,422
11.3 Other than full-time permanent				
General schedule	869	1,282,844	3,692,869	2,410,025
Wage board	0	84	84	0
Experts & consultants	0	0	0	0
Hourly	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	869	1,282,928	3,692,953	2,410,025
11.5 Other personnel compensation				
Overtime	0	1,229	2,047	818
Cash awards	0	14,679	11,417	-3,262
Merit pay awards	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	15,908	13,464	-2,444
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	3,993	1,575,688	4,053,691	2,478,003

Object Class	2010 Adjustments to Base	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
12.1				
Civilian personnel benefits				
Civil service retirement	-\$389	\$4,966	\$6,145	\$1,179
Federal employees' retirement	1,016	45,004	54,934	9,930
Thrift savings plan	-51	14,162	17,639	3,477
Federal insurance contribution act	717	113,808	304,250	190,442
Health insurance	244	41,129	49,681	8,552
Life insurance	7	776	3,409	2,633
Employees' compensation fund	107	4,133	47,291	43,158
Employee pension & annuitant health benefits	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,651	223,978	483,349	259,371
13				
Benefits for former personnel				
Severance pay	0	0	0	0
Unemployment compensation	0	1,831	2,126	295
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	1,831	2,126	295
21				
Travel and transportation of persons				
Common carrier	0	2,629	8,232	5,603
Mileage	215	115,255	779,483	664,228
Per diem/actual	30	3,434	22,589	19,155
Vehicular	0	1,026	7,156	6,130
Other	0	106,819	85,104	-21,715
(Overseas estimates)				
Subtotal	245	229,163	902,564	673,401
22				
Transportation of things	6	22,383	18,847	-3,536
(Overseas estimates)				
23.1				
Rental payments to GSA	395	109,835	237,183	127,348
23.2				
Rental payments to others	1	137	4,475	4,338

Object Class	2010 Adjustments to Base	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
23.3				
Communication, utilities, misc. charges				
Rental of ADP equipment	0	\$1,999	\$209	-\$1,790
Rental of office copying equipment	\$6	8,594	3,141	-5,453
Other equipment rental	3	3	3	0
Federal telecommunication system	0	3,354	3,962	608
Other telecommunications services	5	2,093	4,624	2,531
Postal Service by USPS	113	11,631	267,035	255,404
Other	3	1,712	4,771	3,059
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	130	29,386	283,745	254,359
24				
Printing and reproduction				
Publications	3	174,617	3,742	-170,875
Public use forms and envelopes	10	3,010	18	-2,992
Other	1	30,654	16,529	-14,125
(Payments to GA, WCF)	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	14	208,281	20,289	-187,992
25.1				
Advisory and assistance services				
Mgt. and professional support services	34	595,132	109,674	-485,458
Studies, analyses, & evaluation	51	29,018	22,652	-6,366
Engineering & technical services	47	20,518	22,273	1,755
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	132	644,668	154,599	-490,069
25.2				
Other services				
Training:	4	3,446	3,299	-147
University	4	3,446	3,299	-147
Other	0	0	0	0
GSA reimbursable services	0	0	0	0
ADP services	0	0	0	0
Other non-government contracts	1,071	385,399	948,993	563,594
Other	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,075	388,845	952,292	563,447

Object Class	2010 Adjustments to Base	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
25.3 Purchases of goods & svcs from gov't accounts	\$18	\$72,888	\$49,262	-\$23,626
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	17	11,401	9,090	-2,311
25.5 Research & development contracts	2	3,360	12,930	9,570
25.6 Medical care	0	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipment	116	288,219	62,605	-225,614
25.8 Subsistence & support of persons	1	654	561	-93
26 Supplies and materials				
Office supplies	6	42,063	27,117	-14,946
ADP supplies	1	785	4,559	3,774
Other	0	220	198	-22
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	7	43,068	31,874	-11,194
31 Equipment				
Office machines and equipment	12	34,809	32,221	-2,588
ADP Hardware	20	23,596	23,011	-585
ADP Software	2	909	4,502	3,593
Other	0	0	0	0
(Overseas estimates)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	34	59,314	59,734	420
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
92 Contingency fund	0	0	674,391	674,391
99 Subtotal, Direct Obligations	7,837	3,913,099	8,013,607	4,100,508
Stimulus Funding Carried Over from FY 2009	-(897,900)	-897,900	-897,900	
Less prior year recoveries				
TOTAL, BUDGET AUTHORITY	(890,063)	3,015,199	7,115,707	4,100,508

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, \$7,115,707,000, to remain available until expended, provided that from the amounts made available herein, funds may be used for additional promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.

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

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

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

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

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

Commerce determines such information is appropriate to augment and improve the quality of data collected under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	FTE	Direct Obligations
Currently Available, 2009	2,235	\$758,749
FTE / positions realignment		
less: Obligated from prior years		
less: Unobligated balance, start of year		
plus: 2010 Adjustments to base	493	-2,692
less: Prior year recoveries		
 2010 Base Request	2,728	756,057
Plus (or less): 2010 Program Changes	0	0
 2010 Estimate	2,728	756,057

Comparison by activity/subactivity	2008 Actual		2009 Estimate		2010 Base		2010 Estimate		Increase / (Decrease) over Base		
	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	Personnel	Amount	
Current surveys and statistics											
Current economic statistics	FTE/Obl.	405	\$207,234	402	\$245,400	494	\$236,966	494	\$236,966	0	\$0
Current demographic statistics	FTE/Obl.	1,818	245,027	1,805	272,503	2,216	269,475	2,216	269,475	0	0
Decennial census	FTE/Obl.	0	16,358	0	19,792	0	20,172	0	20,172	0	0
Other	FTE/Obl.	29	183,011	28	221,054	18	229,444	18	229,444	0	0
TOTALS	FTE/Obl.	2,252	651,630	2,235	758,749	2,728	756,057	2,728	756,057	0	0
 Adjustments to Obligations:											
Recoveries		-9,274		-5,000		-5,000		-5,000			
Unobligated balance, start of year		-152,333		-180,110		-164,610		-164,610			
Unobligated balance, transferred											
Unobligated balance, expiring		180,110		164,610		149,110		149,110			
Unobligated balance, end of year											
Financing from transfers:											
Transfer from other accounts											
Transfer to other accounts											
Total	FTE/Obl.	2,252	670,133	2,235	738,249	2,728	735,557	2,728	735,557	0	0

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

	2008 Actual	2009 Estimate	2010 Base	2010 Estimate	Increase / (Decrease) over Base
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Total Obligation	\$651,630	\$758,749	\$756,057	\$756,057	\$0
Financing:	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting collections from:					
Federal Funds	-229,642	-256,776	-245,261	-245,261	0
Non-Federal sources	-13,025	-7,160	-6,497	-6,497	0
Other	-427,466	-474,313	-483,799	-483,799	0
Recoveries	-9,274	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	
Unobligated balance, start of year	-152,333	-180,110	-164,610	-164,610	0
Unobligated balance transferred					0
Unobligated balance, expiring					0
Unobligated balance, end of year	180,110	164,610	149,110	149,110	0
Discretionary Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0
Financing:					
Transfer from other accounts					
Transfer to other accounts					
Total, Discretionary Appropriation	0	0	0	0	0

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

Activity: Working capital fund
Subactivity: Working capital fund

Goal Statement

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

Overview

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

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

	<u>FY 2008 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2009 Estimate</u>	<u>2010 Estimate</u>
Management and professional support svcs.	\$32,437	\$616,740	\$122,382
Studies, analysis and evaluations	252,615	32,528	28,797
Engineering and technical services	47,536	24,520	23,084
TOTAL	\$332,588	\$673,788	\$174,263

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 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Estimate
Periodicals	\$1,116	\$9,017	\$2,500
Pamphlets	\$12,931	\$43,968	\$22,500
Audiovisuals	\$1,022	\$67,115	\$82,400
TOTAL	\$15,069	\$120,100	\$107,400

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 producton of promotional and media-use video, a daily radio program, posters and graphics, photography, and other multimedia products online and on disc.

Department of Commerce
U. S. Census Bureau

AVERAGE GRADE AND SALARY

	<u>FY 2008 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2009 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2010 Estimate</u>
Direct:			
Average ES Salary	\$154,426	\$158,904	\$162,082
	10.0	10.0	10.0
Average GS/GM Grade	\$74,177	\$76,328	\$77,854
Average GS/GM Salary			

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