



# State Data Center/Business and Industry Data Center Network

## 2009 Annual Report

Issued October 2010

CLMSO/10-12084



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 Economics and Statistics Administration  
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# Acknowledgements

The 2009 Annual Report for the State Data Center/Business and Industry Data Center Network was created in the Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office, under the direction of **Barbara Harris**, Chief, **Mark Tolbert III**, Deputy Chief, and **Frank Ambrose**, Chief, State and Governmental Programs Branch. **Barbara LaFleur-Rehbein**, State and Governmental Program Liaison, **Nelson S. Colón**, State and Governmental Program Liaison, and **Samantha Proctor**, Information Assistant, assisted in the creation of the report.

The Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office is located in the U.S. Census Bureau's Communications Directorate under **Steven J. Jost**, Associate Director.



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October 2010



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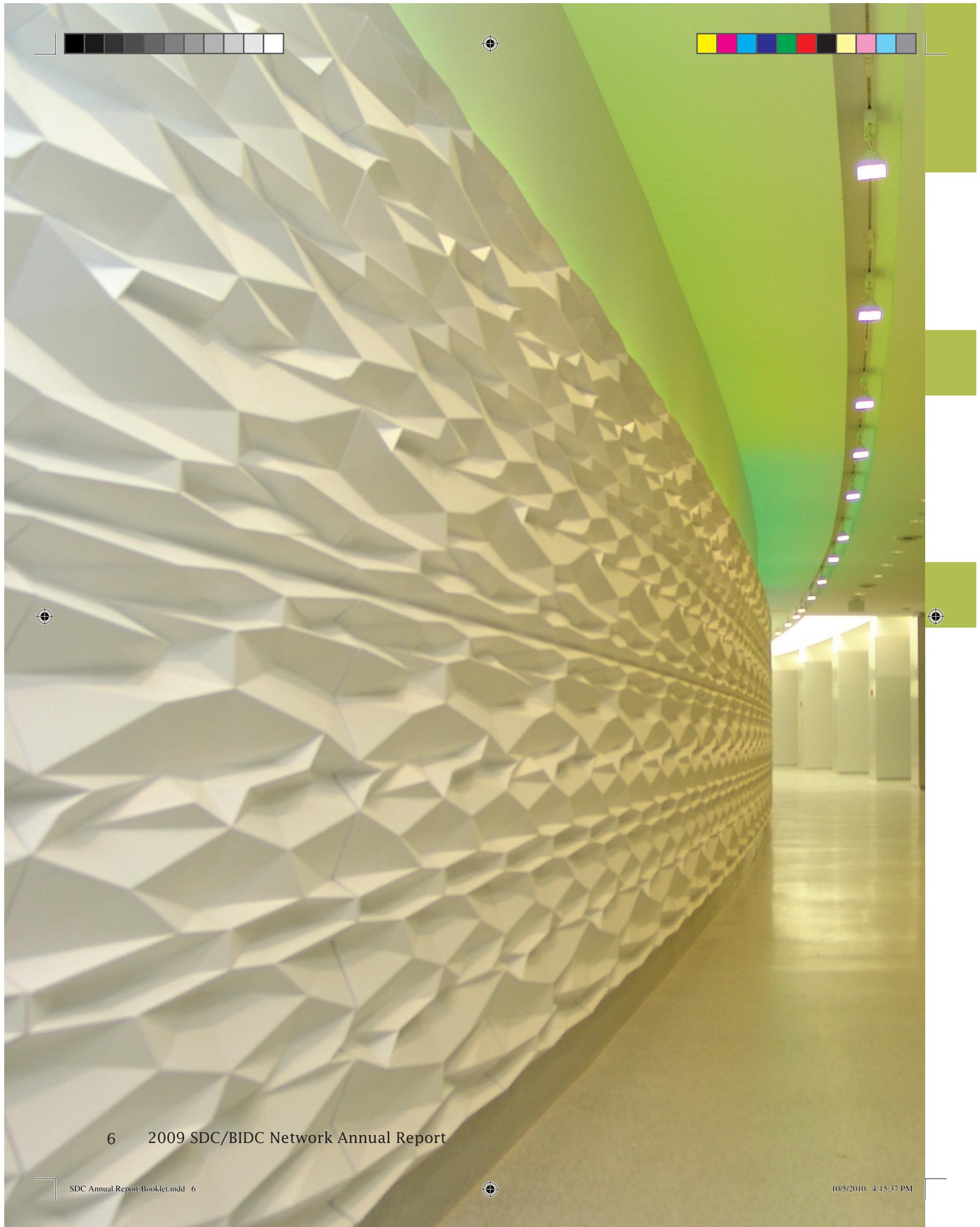
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## U.S. CENSUS BUREAU MISSION

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.

## STATE DATA CENTER MISSION

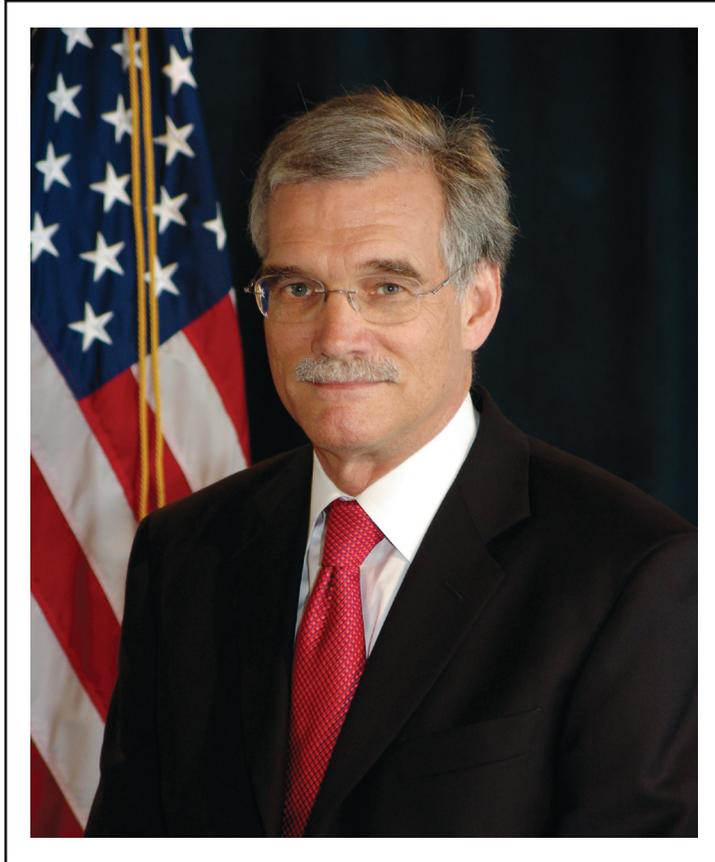
The mission of the State Data Center program is to provide efficient access to U.S. Census Bureau data and data products, provide training and technical assistance to data users, and provide a mechanism for feedback to the Census Bureau on data usability, state and local government data needs, data users' needs, and operational issues.

## STATE DATA CENTER VISION

To create a State Data Center/Business Industry Data Center Program that is a model of Federal/State cooperation by being well managed, providing efficient and timely access to data, and meeting the needs of the governmental partners and the ultimate customer, the data users.



## MESSAGE FROM ROBERT GROVES DIRECTOR, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



*Robert M. Groves  
Director*

There are many folks awaiting the results of the 2010 Census. Researchers and demographers especially will feast on detailed data releases that begin in December and go right through to 2014 with statistics gleaned from more than 130 million households.

Before the first results from the 2010 Census are available, the Census Bureau has several other releases that will describe the U.S. population.

As they have for more than 30 years, this is where the State Data Centers (SDCs) will be so important to the Census Bureau.

Just recently, the Census Bureau released 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) one-year estimates for areas with a population of 65,000 or more. Like the ACS data released in previous years, these data describe the characteristics of the population (like education and socio-economic status) and housing (like home values and vacancy rates).

In early December, we will release the 2005-2009 ACS five-year estimates. They'll report the same type of characteristics as the

previous release, just for smaller areas and for a five-year time period. With this first-ever release of these five-year estimates and each year's update to come, people will no longer have to wait a decade for the next look at detailed characteristics data for their small areas.

In December, we will release the 2010 demographic analysis estimates of national population by age, sex, and race. Finally, sometime before December 31, 2010, we will release state population counts – the very first results from the 2010 Census we'll all see.

This is the first census when we have many different data releases made public so close to the first release of census data. Together, all of these data help us better understand who we are, where we have come from, and how we are doing. Each in its own way is helpful to a greater understanding of our population.

Some experts fear that this will confuse the public, but I am optimistic that with the help of the State Data Centers, this can be a moment of education to help describe why we need multiple measures of our society over time, each with its own strengths.

The work of the SDCs is so important in not only disseminating the data, but communicating the need for the data too. Your support helps the people in your state understand the need and use for the data, which also helps increase our response rates – resulting in more complete and accurate information for everyone.

## MESSAGE FROM THE 2009-2010 SDC STEERING COMMITTEE

The mission of the State Data Center (SDC) program is to provide efficient access to U.S. Census Bureau data and data products, provide training and technical assistance to data users, and provide a mechanism for feedback to the Census Bureau on data usability, state and local government data needs, data users' needs, and operational issues.

The SDC program is one of the Census Bureau's longest and most successful partnerships, making census information and data available locally to the public through a network of partners: state agencies, universities, libraries, chambers of commerce, and regional and local governments. The program was started in 1978 with the goal of establishing a lead agency in each state that would become that state's official source of census data.

The success of the SDC program is due to the strength of this partnership between the Census Bureau and the states. Through the Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office (CLMSO), this program continues to blossom and expand its reach both within and outside the Census Bureau. The SDC program is composed of state experts on census data and information. The SDC steering committee, lead states, and affiliates continuously interact with the Census Bureau to become informed and to provide feedback regarding new data, products, and services that are under consideration and development. In this way, the SDC network can serve as both a sounding board and spokesperson for the Census Bureau.

Cooperative efforts between federal, state, and local governments, such as the SDC program, are necessary in today's economic climate to provide the most effective and efficient service and value-added information to the public. Assisting users to make informed decisions using census resources is a primary goal of the network and program.



*Pamela Schenker*  
*Chair of the 2009-2010 SDC Steering Committee*

In order to accomplish these goals, the program continues to adapt to new and changing technology for the dissemination, analysis, and training of census data. As the program continues to mature, it has incorporated new modes of outreach and analysis that help to expand the number of users that are served by the network. The Internet has opened new doors for data dissemination, training, communication, and outreach. The old adage, the "sky's the limit," is true now more than ever. With the help and guidance of CLMSO and the support of the entire Census Bureau, the SDC program, and network want to make this a reality.

MESSAGE FROM STEVE JOST  
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR COMMUNICATIONS



*Steven J. Jost*  
*Associate Director for Communications*

The Census Bureau produces a tremendous amount of data and statistics. These statistics guide planning in the private sector as well as the work done by policymakers at all levels of government and in communities of all sizes. Business leaders use the data to make critical decisions about their companies and corporations.

But all of these figures can be confusing to the new data user. Finding just the right information can be daunting sometimes, and it can be frustrating trying to sift through the vast array of numbers.

One of our biggest challenges at the Census Bureau is finding a way to show what the statistics mean, how they can be used, and how to put them in perspective.

This is where the State Data Centers (SDCs) have been a huge asset to the Census Bureau. The SDC members' knowledge of their areas, and their expertise in statistics, helps to interpret the numbers and helps paint a demographic and socio-economic portrait of their state, county, city or area.

The Census Bureau is now unveiling its latest data sets on the country's population. Some of the data will come from the recently completed 2010 Census, the nation's once-a-decade headcount.

Much more information will come from the American Community Survey, the successor to the former census "long form" that historically produced demographic, housing and socio-economic data for the nation. Together, the American Community Survey and the 2010 Census serve as the basis for the allocation of more than \$400 billion in federal funds to state, local, and tribal governments every year.

So now we need the State Data Centers more than ever. Knowledge and use of timely and updated Census Bureau data is going to be critical in the economic recovery of the nation and the health and welfare of all Americans.

The SDCs have been an integral and trusted ally for the Census Bureau for more than 30 years, and I am sure that partnership will continue to grow and prosper.

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF OF CLMSO

Since the beginning of the State Data Center (SDC) program 32 years ago, the U.S. Census Bureau has enjoyed and benefited from one of the most successful partnership efforts undertaken by this agency. Our single goal in 1978 was to work with the states to disseminate our data to a broader audience. At that time, very few entities had the capability to work with and extract data from computer tapes. Large universities and state government agencies with mainframe type computers were the perfect partners for this effort. The SDCs have been with us since the days of disseminating data on computer tape, to CD-ROMs, to DVDs, to the Internet, and now as we develop ways to use social media tools, such as blogs, Twitter, and You Tube to communicate with data users.

In the past 5 years, the SDCs have made a tremendous contribution to many programs of the Census Bureau. They supported our training and education programs by conducting over 13,000 workshops and training sessions, reaching over 400,000 people; they have supported our Customer Call Center staff by responding to nearly 3 million data requests; they have 1,400 Web sites that link to the Census Bureau's Web site with a combined 2.3 billion hits. They have produced nearly 390,000 value-added reports using census data; and they have supported our program areas in their data collection and dissemination efforts.

This past year the SDCs assisted in training and review for the Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) program; followed up with local governments not responding to the Boundary and Annexation Survey and the Building Permits program; worked with us on the Rural Statistical Areas Project to develop a proposed new product from the American Community Survey; and played a major role in the promotion and outreach efforts for the 2010 Census by forming local and state-wide complete count committees among other activities.



*Barbara A. Harris  
Chief, Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office*

As we move forward over the next 2 years, we will seek the support of the SDCs in helping us with training, education, and dissemination of data and information from the American Community Survey; finishing the 2010 Census by assisting in the Count Review and Resolution Program; and assisting with the delineation of the Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs).

Thanks SDCs for doing a great job this year, and we look forward to your support in making census data available to the widest audience possible.



## HISTORY

The U.S. Census Bureau formed the State Data Center (SDC) program in 1978 and added the Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC) component in 1988. The SDC/BIDC program is one of the Census Bureau's longest and most successful examples of a Census Bureau and state partnership. There is a SDC in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the island areas of America Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands. It was started with the goal of establishing a state-level lead agency through a network of affiliates consisting of state agencies, universities, libraries, chambers of commerce, and regional and local governments that would make census information and data available to the public.

The SDC program has worked diligently over the last 32 years to incorporate the progress in technology into the receipt of and public access to data. Since the SDC/BIDC programs' creation in 1978, the Census Bureau has pioneered significant changes in the areas of data collection, dissemination, and analysis. The SDCs have utilized these changes in the operation of their state networks.

During the first decade of the program, emphasis was placed on the data centers as a place that the public could go to obtain data. Much of the 1980 census data were only available in machine-readable formats. SDCs were the primary points of access to the data, by creating value-added products for local governments and general data users. Data were provided from the Census Bureau to the SDCs via tape and microfiche. This meant that the SDCs received the data at no cost before it was released to the public. These releases happened automatically without formal requests. SDCs were among the only agencies able to process large census files and create value-added products for a wide range of data users.

In the 1990s, CD-ROM technology reduced distribution of data via tape. SDCs no longer needed to process tapes or depend on an external tape-processing organization. Data became more readily available on the Internet in the late 1990s. Data are available to SDCs and to the general public via the World Wide Web. Although the general public may be able to access and use data more easily, there remains a need to advise and train data users on the appropriate use and interpretation of data. Data centers have the specialized knowledge and expertise in data concepts, geography, and applications required to assist users and are able to expand the capabilities of the Census Bureau in responding to inquiries.



## CORE COMPETENCIES OF THE STATE DATA CENTER PROGRAM

In 1998, the State Data Centers (SDCs) and the U.S. Census Bureau adopted the following program core competencies to define a minimum level of state participation and ensure effective operation of the program. Each SDC lead organization is responsible for the successful implementation within its network.

The nine core competencies are defined in greater detail in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for each state and include:

### **I. Program Administration**

- Maintaining the formal partnership with the Census Bureau by signing the MOA.
- Operating as a liaison between the state and the Census Bureau.
- Keeping abreast of new developments regarding various census and survey activities.
- Collecting annual reports from the state network, consolidating them, and reporting to the Census Bureau within the established time limits.
- Distributing materials received from the Census Bureau to its network (including, but not limited to, DVDs, CD ROMs, reports, and maps). Some items are mailed directly to the network from the Census Bureau.
- Administering an affiliate program for the state that includes recruitment, coordination, providing annual meetings, training, and evaluations.
- Requesting products on behalf of that state.
- Providing the staff and budgeting in the lead organization to carry out the state's network activities.

### **II. Data Dissemination**

- Preparing data from the Census Bureau (DVDs, CD ROMs, profiles, and Internet) for further dissemination. This may include developing value-added components such as format, media, interpretation, and state data inclusion.
- Providing customers who contact the SDC in person or by phone, e-mail, mail, or fax with data, information, and the knowledge on how to use the data appropriately.
- Preparing data products based on Census Bureau data for further distribution to the affiliate network and the public.
- Providing data to the public via newsletters, press releases, Web sites, etc.
- Maintaining a library for the public.

### **III. Data Analysis, Technical Assistance, and Consultation**

- Using census data to show trends and/or make comparisons.
- Assisting data users in understanding Census Bureau terminology and geographic concepts and in using Census Bureau products, such as CD ROMs or DVDs.
- Using data from state and local sources to provide explanations to data users regarding local trends.



## CORE COMPETENCIES OF THE STATE DATA CENTER PROGRAM

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### **IV. Customized Programming/Product Development**

- Preparing custom products and tabulations from Census Bureau data, such as data from the decennial census, American Community Survey, Current Population Survey, Public Use Microdata Samples, and other Census Bureau surveys.
- Production of user-defined areas and radial aggregation of data to user specifications.
- Producing products specifically for the state, such as profiles, reports, and electronic tables.

### **V. Education and Promotion of Censuses**

- Working with Census Bureau Headquarters and regional offices to help with the promotion, recruitment, and operational needs for the American Community Survey, decennial and economic censuses, and current surveys.
- Emphasizing upcoming events, the importance of participation, and uses of the data collected.
- Writing newsletter articles, press releases, and conducting workshops.
- Speaking at meetings and making presentations to explain Census Bureau data.

### **VI. Training**

- Conducting workshops to train data users (including SDC network participants) on how to acquire, use, and interpret data.
- Making presentations to teach Census Bureau data concepts to data users.
- Developing written materials, such as training guides.

### **VII. Assistance With Census Operations**

- Arranging for meeting space.
- Participating in promotional activities, such as publishing census data in news releases and newsletters and posting reports on Web sites.
- Assisting in recruitment activities, such as posting information on Web sites and distributing information to clients via postings, newsletters, and list serves.
- Working with local municipalities on mapping or address listing.
- Assisting with follow-up to local governments for data collection activities.

### **VIII. Web Presence**

- Ensuring contact information and resources are available.
- Providing e-mail addresses and phone and fax numbers.
- Providing links to the Census Bureau's Web site.

### **IX. Participation in Midyear or Annual National Meetings**

- Ensuring a member of the state's network attends either the annual national meeting or the midyear meeting and reports back to the state.



## STATE DATA CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The State Data Center (SDC) network is led by two groups—the SDC Steering Committee and the U.S. Census Bureau’s State and Governmental Programs Branch.

### **SDC Steering Committee**

The SDC Steering Committee is an elected body of nine people from lead or coordinating agencies. A member from the Census Bureau’s census information centers (CICs) also sits on the committee as a nonvoting liaison between the SDCs and CICs. This committee represents the SDCs’ interests to the Census Bureau. The committee also operates a communications system within the network for the benefit of the membership. The SDC/BIDC network hosts the SDC Clearinghouse Web site that is located on the Indiana University servers. There is also an SDC listserv, currently hosted by the University of California, Berkeley.

A steering committee communication tool is a system of “tree states.” Each steering committee member is assigned certain states to contact regarding issues of interest. At times, the tree system is used to encourage responses to Census Bureau or committee requests.

Another steering committee communication tool is an online survey, hosted by various lead agencies with the appropriate software options. On occasion, states are given the opportunity to respond to steering committee questions about a topic of interest. The steering committee uses the results for their interactions with the Census Bureau on behalf of the network.

Elections to the steering committee are held each year according to the bylaws. Three of the nine members are elected every year. The new term of office for steering committee members begins at the opening of the annual national meeting. The steering committee self-selects its chair, vice chair, and secretary. The steering committee meets monthly via telephone conference call and twice a year in February and June or July at the Census Bureau’s Suitland headquarters.

### **Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office**

The Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office (CLMSO), in the Census Bureau’s Communication Directorate, is the SDC Program’s administrative home within the Census Bureau. From its administrative location, CLMSO markets the SDC program both within the Census Bureau and to the public.

CLMSO houses five branches: State and Governmental Programs, Non-Governmental Program, Customer Research and Marketing, Customer Service Center, and Educational Resources. (The SDC program falls under the State and Governmental Programs Branch.) Each state is assigned a CLMSO staffer who serves as that state’s liaison to the Census Bureau. SDC agencies’ first contact should be their assigned CLMSO liaison for any SDC-related questions or concerns. On occasion, CLMSO surveys SDCs on specific topics and reports to the network the results of those surveys.



# STATE DATA CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

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## STATE DATA CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The statewide organization of the State Data Center (SDC) network varies from state to state, but usually involves a major state executive or planning agency, a major state university department, and/or the state library. These organizations determine the exact structure of the individual state program. States must have a lead and affiliate network. Coordinating agencies are not mandatory but are strongly recommended.

### Lead Agency

Every SDC program must have one lead agency and an employee of that agency designated as the manager of the program. A state agency of the executive branch, the state library, or a university unit may be the lead agency in a state. The governors of the states make those designations, which tend to be very stable over time. The Census Bureau requires the lead agency to provide a supporting signature on the recurring memorandum of agreement. Some states require the governor to re-sign the MOA when it expires; in other states the agency head or his or her designee may legally sign the MOA. That signatory authority decision rests with the individual states, not with the Census Bureau. However, the Census Bureau does require that the governor authorize any change in the lead agency designation.

The lead agency administers the SDC program for its state and is responsible for insuring that all SDC core competencies are met. (Please see the section of this document about core competencies.) Coordinating and affiliate partners may agree to provide some of the core competencies, but the lead agency makes sure all required activities are provided. SDC activities may be totally underwritten by their host agency, or SDC activities within a state may be operated in a cost-recovery or reimbursable mode.

### State Data Center Networks

SDCs must have an affiliate network and may also have coordinating agencies. Coordinating and affiliate agencies may be invited to be part of the SDC program by the lead agency or they may apply to the lead agency for participation. The Census Bureau does not select a state's coordinating or affiliate agencies, although it has the right of review when a new coordinating or affiliate agency is nominated. The agencies invited to be part of the network are those whose central mission already incorporates some aspect of the services centrally associated with the SDC philosophy.

### Coordinating Agencies

Coordinating agencies are agencies whose scope of service is statewide in nature. They work in partnership with the lead agency to be responsible for some of the core competencies of the program. They may be state agencies of the executive branch, units within universities, state libraries, or another type of statewide nonprofit organization. The number of coordinating agencies a state has is determined jointly by the lead agency and the Census Bureau.

# STATE DATA CENTER ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

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## Affiliates

A network of affiliate agencies that are nonprofit organizations is a required component of the SDC program. Examples are public libraries, local planning agencies, or units within colleges or universities. Affiliate agencies might be organizations that serve a particular geographic area or they might be organizations that have a particular subject matter clientele. In either case, affiliates are familiar with the needs of their particular service area and with the data resources that are pertinent to that area or clientele. The mission of the affiliate agencies is to provide localized assistance and services to data users.

They must have some established means of communicating with data users and have demonstrated the capacity to deliver local data user services. Among affiliate activities are such things as making referrals to other organizations in the network, cosponsoring seminars and training sessions, or offering expanded data services, such as Geographic Information Science (GIS) or data analysis.

Affiliates may be disengaged from the program for nonperformance or upon their own request. However, affiliate status tends to be very stable over time. The lead agency should renew its affiliate agreements as often as its own MOA is renewed with the Census Bureau. This renewal of agreements allows each party to regularly reconsider its obligations and the benefits of participation in the SDC program.

### The number of affiliates allowed per state depends upon the population:

Population	SDC affiliates	plus	BIDC affiliates
Less than 5 million	25		25
5 to 10 million	30		30
10 to 20 million	35		35
20 million or more	45		45

SDCs can, under certain circumstances, ask for an amendment to the above. It has been determined that the SDC will e-mail the current State and Governmental Programs Branch Chief and justify the need to increase the above limits. The SDC may only increase this number by as many as five affiliates. These five affiliates can be either SDC or BIDC.



## BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY CENTER PROGRAM

The Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC) program is an expansion of the SDC program. It was designed to meet the needs of public and private sector decision makers for economic statistics. While the original SDC program's focus is on demographic and socioeconomic data, the BIDC program focuses on economic data. There is great overlap between the programs and the data used by each. Not all states participate in the BIDC program. Some states participating in the BIDC program do not make strong distinctions between their BIDC and SDC programs. Both SDC and BIDC programs use the coordinating agency and affiliate structure. BIDC affiliates can be the same as, or different from, SDC affiliates in the same state. Where an organization is both an SDC affiliate and a BIDC affiliate, that organization does not get two items of a publication or product that is distributed from the Census Bureau.

Both SDC leads and BIDC leads may identify and recruit organizations as affiliates. To be eligible for this role, the organization must be nonprofit and have a role in economic development efforts or otherwise be qualified to deal with diverse economic and demographic data. Private sector nonprofit organizations can be part of the BIDC network. BIDC networks commonly include chambers of commerce, statewide associations of counties and cities, or small business development centers.





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## ADDED-VALUE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Over the past year, the State Data Centers (SDCs) have produced various added-value products, participated in various research projects, and provided their normal services to the public. These services, added-value products, and research projects were done by the SDC alone or in conjunction with U.S. Census Bureau staff.

The SDCs value-added products and services included annual data guides for counties and cities, economic reports, preparing reports for state legislatures to use in creating new legislation, addressing questions from the media, and working with data users at all skill levels. Please see the list of products below.

SDCs also preformed other services in their individual states. One of the most powerful services that SDCs did was the creation/distribution of 2010 Census materials. The SDCs not only used the materials that were created by the Census Bureau but created posters, trinkets, and other items of their own. The SDC leads worked with their respective 2010 Census Partnership Specialists helping to create and support local complete count committees, helped with recruiting efforts, and helped to keep state and local governments apprised of the 2010 Census activities/operations.

The SDCs also responded to data inquiries, created 2010 Web sites, maintained their SDC network Web sites (please see attached list of the SDC Web site URLs), and responded to organizations within their communities to make presentations on census topics. They have created and presented training sessions to the general public on various census topics and they have done customized programming of census data for their customers.

### **Added-Value Products Created During 2009 by the SDC/BIDC Network:**

Maine Families and Living Arrangements, November 12, 2009, Maine State Data Center  
2009 Report on Poverty, January 2009, Maine State Data Center  
Just What is a "Farm"?, July 2009, South Dakota State Data Center  
South Dakota Private Industry Change, April 2009, South Dakota State Data Center  
South Dakota Farm Number and Size Trends, November 2009, South Dakota State Data Center  
South Dakota Net Migration Estimates, January 2009, South Dakota State Data Center  
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## ADDED-VALUE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

*Continued from page... 20*

Births, Fertility Rates Show Little Change Between 2006 and 2007: Trends by age, race and ethnicity, birthplace of mother, and county, March 13, 2009, Minnesota State Data Center

Veterans in Minnesota: Trends in number of veterans; age, gender, and educational characteristics of veterans; veteran populations in selected counties and cities, February 9, 2009, Minnesota State Data Center

Minnesota Population Projections by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2005 to 2035: Projections of total population by race and ethnicity for the state, Development Regions and selected counties, January 22, 2009, Minnesota State Data Center

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## ADDED-VALUE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

*Continued from page... 21*

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Nonprofit Sector Study—North Dakota, 2009, North Dakota State Data Center  
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Wyoming Insight , 2009, Wyoming State Data Center  
Ten More Things to Know (and Do) About the American Community Survey, 2009, Missouri State Data Center  
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ACS Trends Reports, 2009, Missouri State Data Center  
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Income, Employment, Education, and Housing Characteristics of Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) in Hawaii: 2005 to 2007, March 2009, Hawaii State Data Center  
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The Virginia State Data Center has created various online data sets including economic profiles and profiles of each community in the state. They are located at:  
<[www.vawc.virginia.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=300](http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/gsipub/index.asp?docid=300)>, Virginia State Data Center

## URL LIST FOR STATE DATA CENTER LEAD WEB SITES

### State

### Web Site

Alabama	<a href="http://cber.cba.ua.edu/">http://cber.cba.ua.edu/</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/">http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.workforce.az.gov/">http://www.workforce.az.gov/</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.aiea.ualr.edu/census/default.html">http://www.aiea.ualr.edu/census/default.html</a>
California	<a href="http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/">http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/index.html">http://dola.colorado.gov/dlg/demog/index.html</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://ctsd.c.uconn.edu/">http://ctsd.c.uconn.edu/</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://stateplanning.delaware.gov/census_data_center/">http://stateplanning.delaware.gov/census_data_center/</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://www.planning.dc.gov/planning/site/default.asp">http://www.planning.dc.gov/planning/site/default.asp</a>
Florida	<a href="http://www.labormarketinfo.com/library/census.htm">http://www.labormarketinfo.com/library/census.htm</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://www.gadata.org/">http://www.gadata.org/</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/census/">http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/economic/census/</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www.lmi.idaho.gov/">http://www.lmi.idaho.gov/</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.illinoisbiz.biz/dceo/">http://www.illinoisbiz.biz/dceo/</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/library/isdc.htm">http://www.in.gov/library/isdc.htm</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.iowadatecenter.org/">http://www.iowadatecenter.org/</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://kslib.info/sdc/">http://kslib.info/sdc/</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://ksdc.louisville.edu/">http://ksdc.louisville.edu/</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.lapop.lsu.edu/">http://www.lapop.lsu.edu/</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/spo/economics/census/">http://www.state.me.us/spo/economics/census/</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.mdp.state.md.us/msdc/">http://www.mdp.state.md.us/msdc/</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.massbenchmarks.org/statedata/statedata.htm">http://www.massbenchmarks.org/statedata/statedata.htm</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/cgi/0,1607,7-158-54534---,00.html">http://www.michigan.gov/cgi/0,1607,7-158-54534---,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.demography.state.mn.us/">http://www.demography.state.mn.us/</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/population_studies/">http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/population_studies/</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/">http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/</a>
Montana	<a href="http://ceic.mt.gov/">http://ceic.mt.gov/</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.unomaha.edu/~cpar/">http://www.unomaha.edu/~cpar/</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://nsla.nevadaculture.org">http://nsla.nevadaculture.org</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.nh.gov/oep/index.htm">http://www.nh.gov/oep/index.htm</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/content/">http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/content/</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.edd.state.nm.us/">http://www.edd.state.nm.us/</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.empire.state.ny.us/NYSDataCenter.html">http://www.empire.state.ny.us/NYSDataCenter.html</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/ncosbm/facts_and_figures/">http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/ncosbm/facts_and_figures/</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.ndsu.edu/sdc/">http://www.ndsu.edu/sdc/</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://development.ohio.gov/">http://development.ohio.gov/</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.okcommerce.gov/">http://www.okcommerce.gov/</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.pdx.edu/prc/">http://www.pdx.edu/prc/</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://pasdc.hbg.psu.edu/index.html">http://pasdc.hbg.psu.edu/index.html</a>
Puerto Rico	<a href="http://www.censo.gobierno.pr/">http://www.censo.gobierno.pr/</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.planning.ri.gov/census/ri2000.htm">http://www.planning.ri.gov/census/ri2000.htm</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://ors.sc.gov/">http://ors.sc.gov/</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://www.usd.edu/arts-and-sciences/">http://www.usd.edu/arts-and-sciences/</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://cber.bus.utk.edu/">http://cber.bus.utk.edu/</a>
Texas	<a href="http://txsdc.utsa.edu/">http://txsdc.utsa.edu/</a>
Utah	<a href="http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/">http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/census/">http://crs.uvm.edu/census/</a>



## URL LIST FOR STATE DATA CENTER LEAD WEB SITES

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Virginia	<a href="http://www.VirginiaLMI.com">http://www.VirginiaLMI.com</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.ofm.wa.gov/">http://www.ofm.wa.gov/</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://wvcommerce.org/default.aspx">http://wvcommerce.org/default.aspx</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.doa.state.wi.us/index.asp?locid=9">http://www.doa.state.wi.us/index.asp?locid=9</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://eativ.state.wy.us/">http://eativ.state.wy.us/</a>



## FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM SUMMARY

### Total Summary of Information for State Data Center Network Covering Years 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		Total	
					w/o 2010	w/2010 *	w/o 2010	w/2010
Funds spent on SDC/BIDC program	\$11,288,210	\$15,401,446	\$18,398,349	\$15,190,072	\$14,187,246	\$14,187,246 *	\$74,465,323	\$74,465,323
Number of employees (FTEs)	892	1,337	1,431	1,713	3,650,085	3,650,085 *	3,655,458	3,655,458
Speeches	5,618	3,381	3,269	3,834	1,337	3,029	17,439	19,131
Workshops and trainings	2,295	2,382	2,349	4,142	855	5,832	12,023	17,000
Attendees	69,998	85,782	95,389	123,706	91,492	185,428	466,367	560,303
Web sites	127	1,051	1,262	1,330	1,330	1,330 *	5,100	5,100
Hits								
Hits	670,130,351	462,823,111	408,770,420	463,756,142		308,853,408	2,314,333,432	
User sessions	Not asked	29,044,480	28,092,927	68,327,522		25,780,432	151,245,361	
Data requests	577,174	533,573	521,783	565,105		446,747	2,644,382	
Value-added reports	18,062	18,187	296,068	26,779		29,008	388,104	

The following are how the SDC network has assisted the Census Bureau:

Locating meeting space	41	304	532	647		1,498	3,022
Locating training space	44	172	293	436		945	1,890
Census operation workshops given	124	289	715	804		899	2,831
Media activities	217	664	162	309		2,136	3,488
Assisting in recruitment	27	89	149	1,408		2,168	3,841
Assisting test/review of Census Bureau data, software, training	44	125	199	370		357	1,095
Assisting with address updating	48	8,003	1,713	1,094		848	11,706
Other activities (including, but not limited to, BAS, building permits, governments census)	63	592	597	776		874	**416

\* The w/2010 value was not asked in the 2009 report.

\*\* This number is the average of the 5-year period.

### Total Summary of Information for State Data Center Network Covering Years 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Number of requests handled by category:						
Government	127,785	123,073	100,226	96,736	69,618	517,438
Business	128,588	123,640	120,900	138,465	84,801	596,394
Academic/research	80,312	77,444	72,483	103,081	89,097	422,417
Community-based organizations/nonprofit	77,376	66,692	47,053	37,629	23,276	252,026
Media	27,462	26,512	23,034	18,306	40,201	135,515
Private citizens	104,525	96,305	142,502	142,018	87,054	572,404
Other	31,126	19,907	15,585	28,870	52,700	148,188
Totals	577,174	533,573	521,783	565,105	446,747	2,644,382



## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS, TRENDS, AND ANALYSIS

### Significant Events

Over the past year, the State Data Centers (SDCs) have worked with U.S. Census Bureau staff on projects that included the 2010 Census Partnership Program, American FactFinder (AFF) Redesign Effort, Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS), Census in Schools (CIS) program, Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) follow-up, Rural Statistical Area Project (RSA), Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) program, SDC Boot Camp Training, and Building Permits Survey follow-up. Below is a list of some activities that the SDCs performed.

#### 2010 Census Partnership Program:

- SDC network members created and distributed 2010 Census materials, in their respective states, to promote the 2010 Census.
- Network members, who were members of their local or statewide complete count committees (CCCs), were able to obtain key venues to promote 2010 Census awareness and civic participation.

#### American FactFinder (AFF) Redesign Effort:

- Members of the network have provided their valuable input for the design and creation of the new AFF.
- Several SDCs were BETA testers during the redesign of the AFF.

#### Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS):

- During Stage 1, SDC network members were given their local and state-elected official information. They reviewed this information to help improve the accuracy of the contact list.
- During Stage 2, SDC members were given a list to contact cities that had not responded.

#### Census in Schools (CIS) program:

- Members of the network were able reach out and work with school faculty and administrators to help the CIS program staff contact schools throughout the nation to encourage implementation.

#### Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) follow-up:

- Members of the network were able to reach out to local governments that did not respond in order to obtain a better LUCA program participation rate.
- Some members worked on the implementation of their state-wide programs.

#### Rural Statistical Area Project (RSA):

- All 23 participating states submitted their RSA reports, summarizing their second-year data reviews. Please see the “Plans for the Immediate Future” section for more details on this project.



## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS, TRENDS, AND ANALYSIS

*Continued from page... 26*

### Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) program:

- Members of the network were able to reach out to entities that did not respond to request to obtain their cooperation and responses.
- SDC members presented lists of known addresses for service-based sites to SBE staff.

### SDC Boot Camp Training:

- SDC steering committee members coordinated with Customer Liaison and Marketing Services Office (CLMSO) staff to have the first SDC Boot Camp for new members. This helps to ensure standardization and continuity in the quality of network efforts.

### Building Permits Survey follow-up:

- SDC members assisted the Manufacturing and Construction Division's Residential Construction Branch with their Building Permits Survey to improve the accuracy of the contact list. SDC members were given a list of nonresponding entities to contact and encouraged them to participate in the monthly and/or annual reporting survey.

During the year, steering committee members and the network held the following meetings (various states also held telephone conferences and affiliate meetings):

### 2009–2010 steering committee members:

- Steering committee members participated in two meetings (February and June), monthly conference calls, and an annual training conference (October) which addressed the programmatic/training needs of the network. During these meetings and conference calls, Census Bureau subject experts provided program updates and forecasts about a variety of programs.

### 2009 annual meeting:

- All 56 SDCs meet annually for a 3-day conference. This conference includes the updating of programs and hands-on training on various products and allows the network to be able to interact directly with Census Bureau staff, therefore providing them with information about products or program changes that affect their local data user communities.

### **Trends<sup>1</sup>**

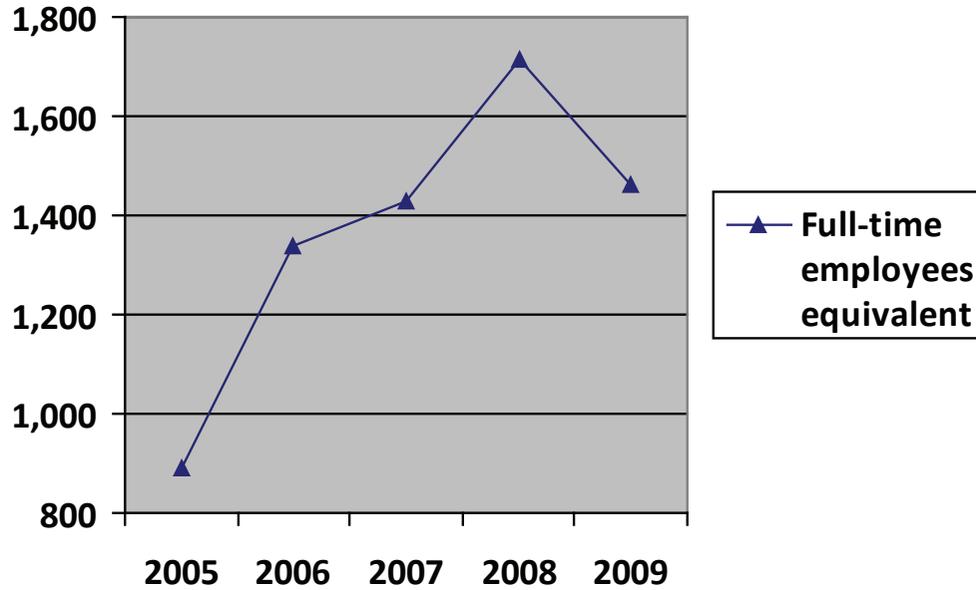
Below are the nine core competencies with an explanation of how the network addressed them in 2009. The graphs reflect a 5-year look at the performance and trends of the network.

<sup>1</sup> As of August 2, 2010, 54 of 56 SDC leads reported.

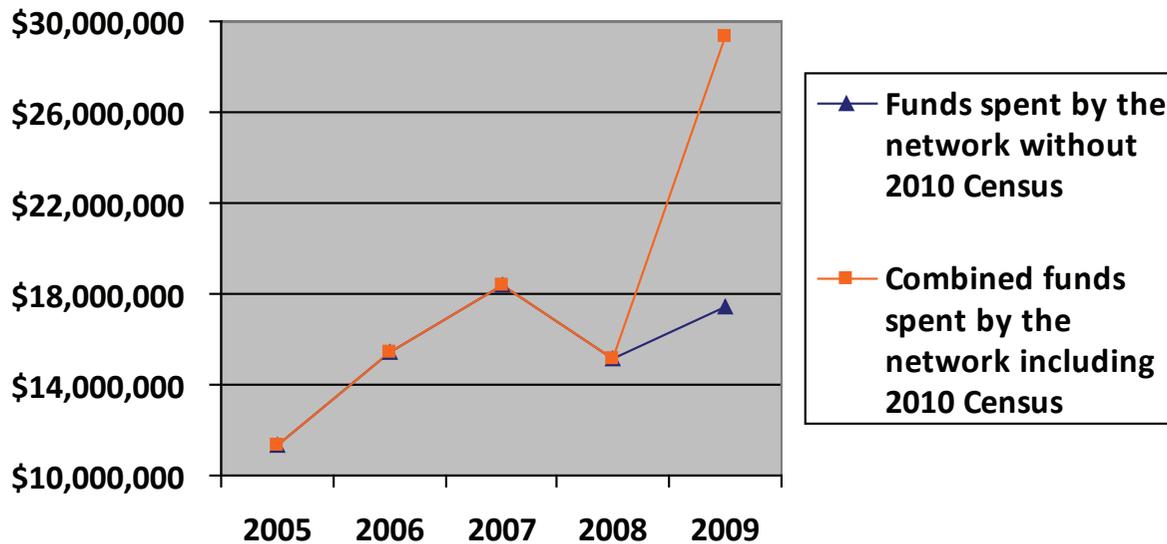
# SIGNIFICANT EVENTS, TRENDS, AND ANALYSIS

Continued from page... 27

A. **Program Administration**—In 2009, the states dedicated approximately 1,462 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees to the SDC program. This is approximately 250 fewer FTEs than the previous year. The loss of these FTEs reflects the turn down in economy and ends a 4-year growth cycle.



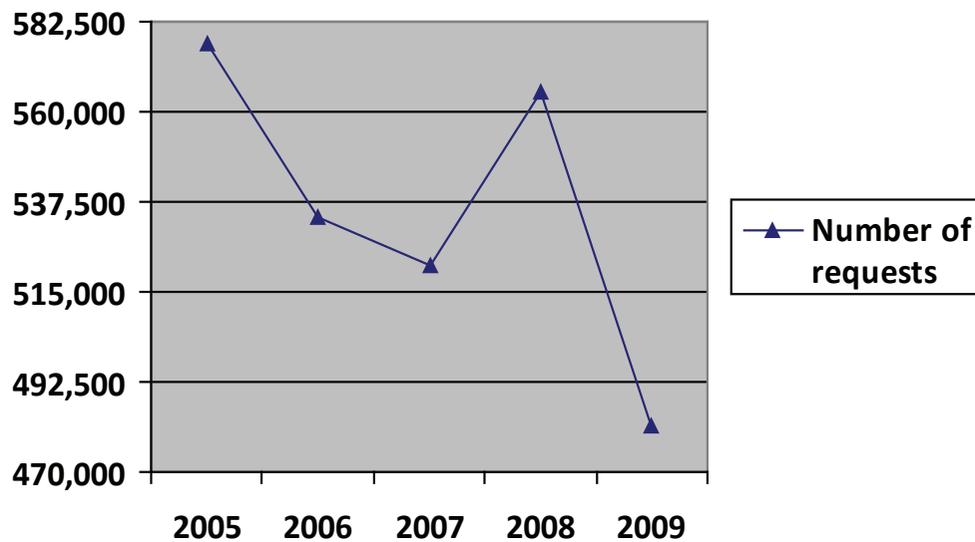
Various states were able to garner funding to promote the 2010 Census. This can be seen in the difference between the normal dollars spent by the network and the combined funds spent by the network.



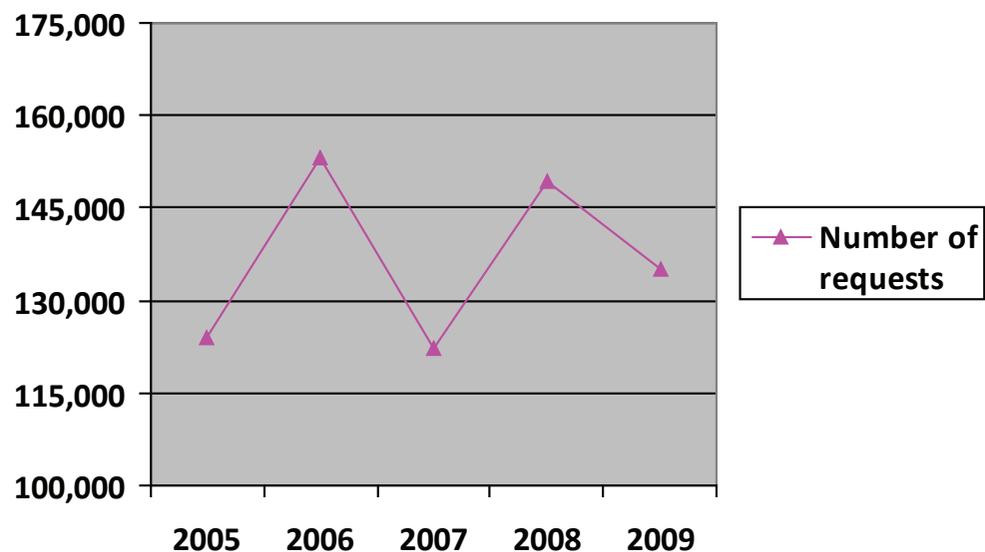
## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS, TRENDS, AND ANALYSIS

Continued from page... 28

- B. **Data Dissemination**—In 2009, the network responded to more than 480,000 data requests. This is approximately 83,800 fewer requests than the previous year. Between 2005 and 2007, there was a serious decline in the number of data requests answered by the network. This drop was reversed in 2008, where the increase brought the number of requests close to the numbers from 2005. In 2009, we observed another drop in requests.



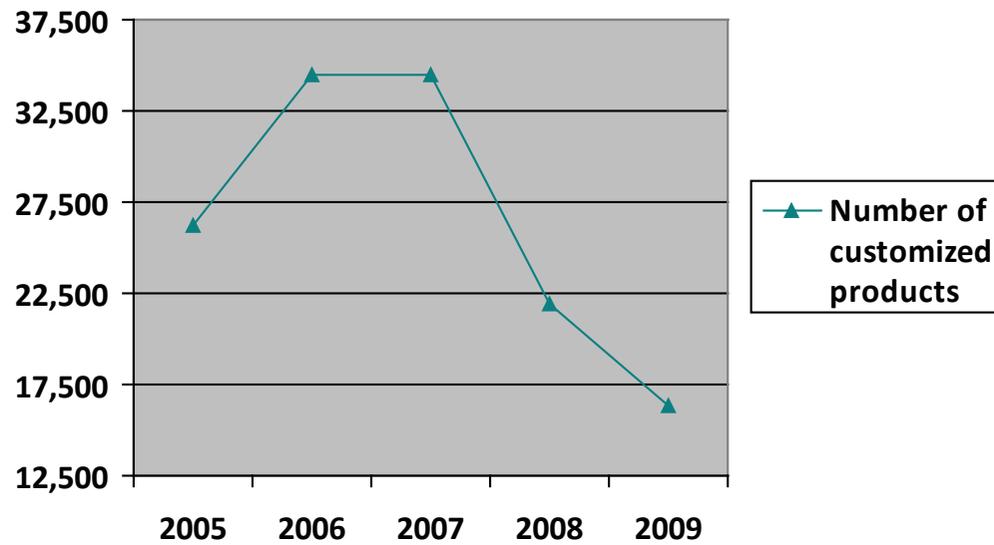
- C. **Data Analysis, Technical Assistance, and Consultation**—The network responded to about 135,069 requests that required in-depth data analysis, technical assistance, and/or consultation. This is approximately 14,000 fewer requests than the previous year. This pyramid shape shows that there was an increase every other year (2006, 2008) and, vice versa, a decrease the other years (2005, 2007, 2009). It is believed that the 2006 and 2008 increases are due to releases of new American Community Survey data and economic data.



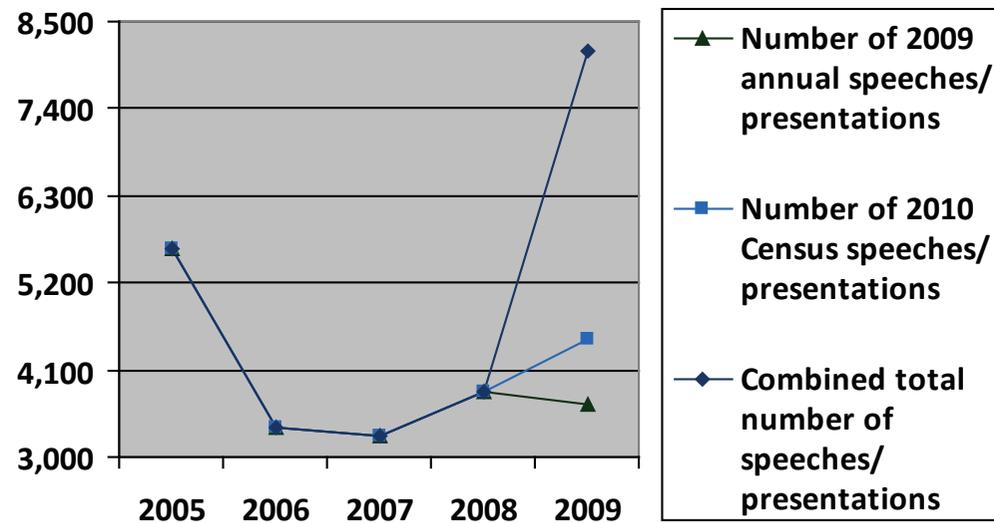
## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS, TRENDS, AND ANALYSIS

Continued from page... 29

- D. **Customized Programming and Product Development**—The network prepared 16,395 customized products in 2009. This is approximately 5,500 fewer products than the previous year. This seems to indicate that after an initial increase from 2005 to 2006, the numbers of customized products stayed stable from 2006 to 2007 before showing a decrease in customized products trend.



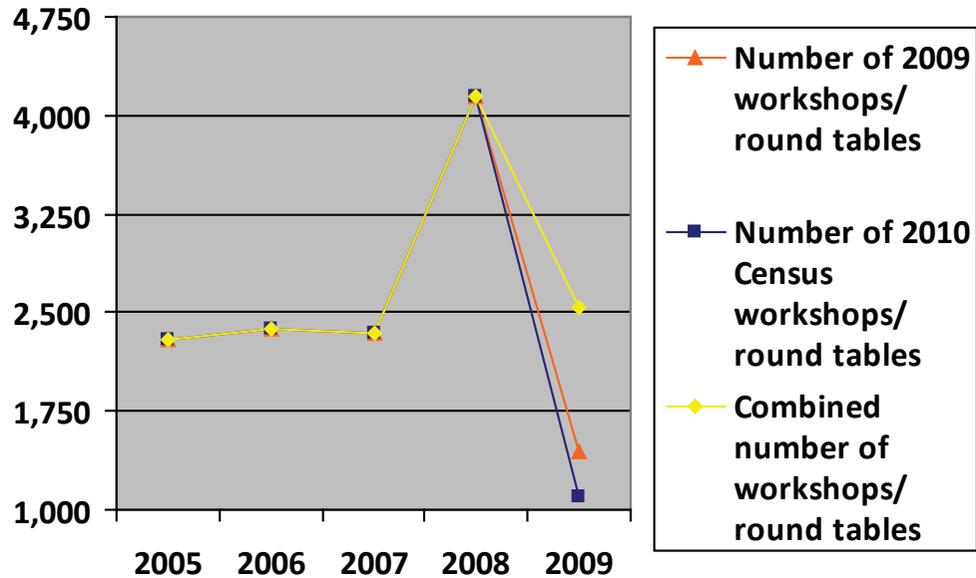
- E. **Education and Promotion of Census Bureau Programs**—Network representatives collectively conducted around 8,100 combined speeches/presentations in support of the 2010 Census, American Community Survey (ACS), and other census programs. The big increase in the combined total number of speeches and presentations made by the network in 2009 is attributed to the increase in 2010 Census presentations.



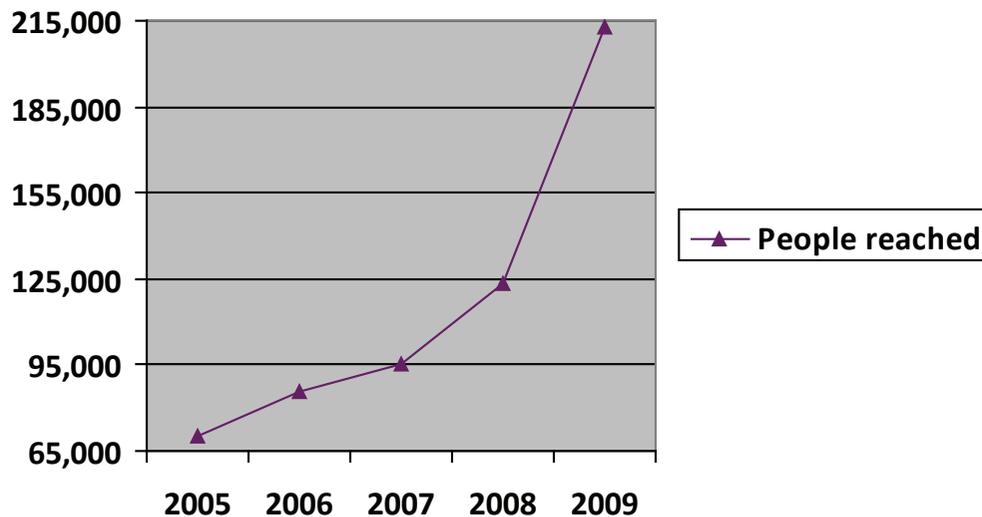
## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS, TRENDS, AND ANALYSIS

Continued from page... 30

- F. **Training**—Network representatives conducted more than 2,500 combined workshops/round tables that included training on Census Bureau programs and products and 2010 Census promotion. The number of workshops/round tables remained relatively constant from 2005 to 2007 before spiking in 2008. However, in 2009, this number dropped by almost 38 percent.



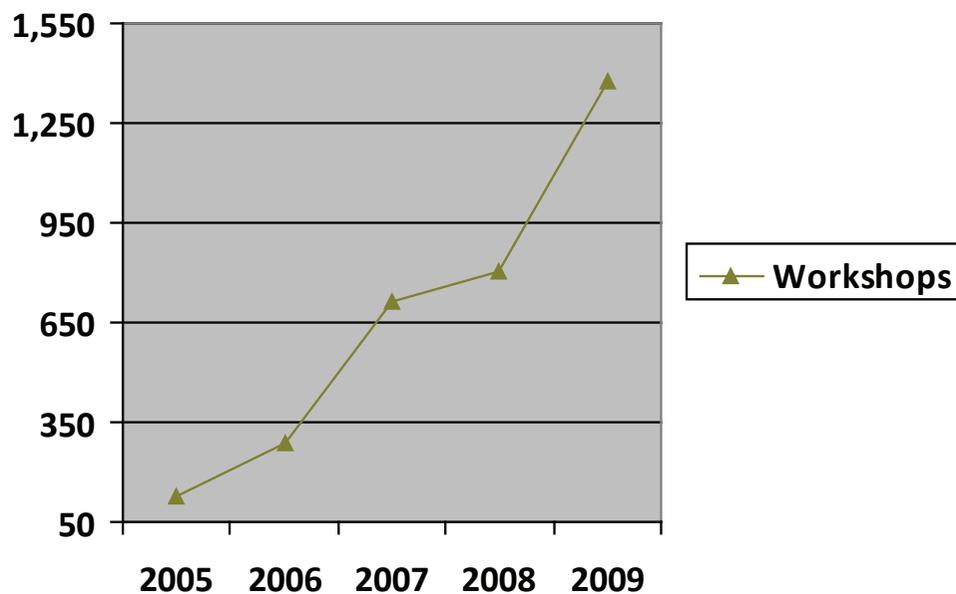
- G. **Education and Promotion and Training Sessions**—In 2009, the network had more than 212,700 people across the United States and the island areas in attendance at their educational, promotional, and census training sessions. This represents a 72 percent increase above the total number of 2008 attendees.



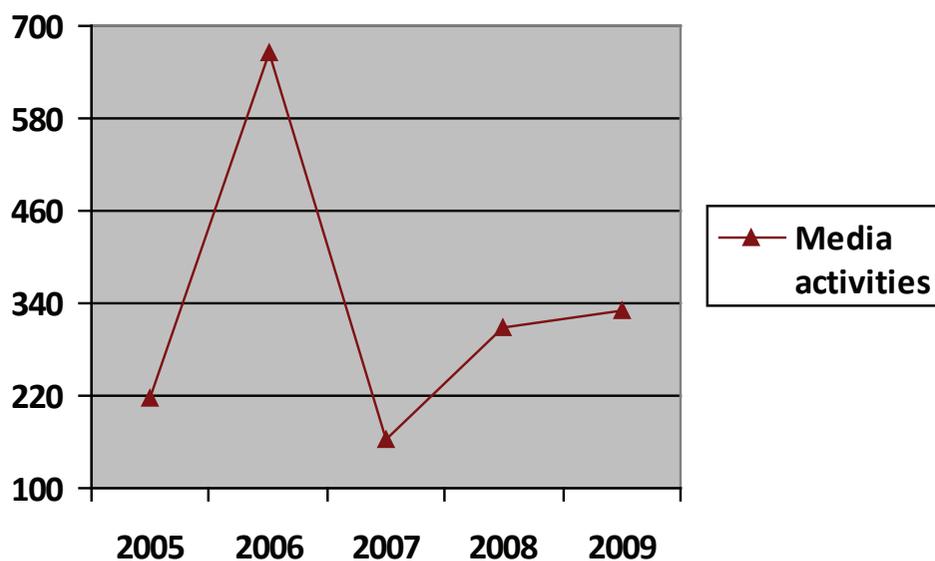
## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS, TRENDS, AND ANALYSIS

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- H. **Assistance With Census Bureau Operations (Training/Workshops)**—The network conducted 1,379 training workshops in 2009. This represents a 72 percent increase above the total number of 2008 training workshops.



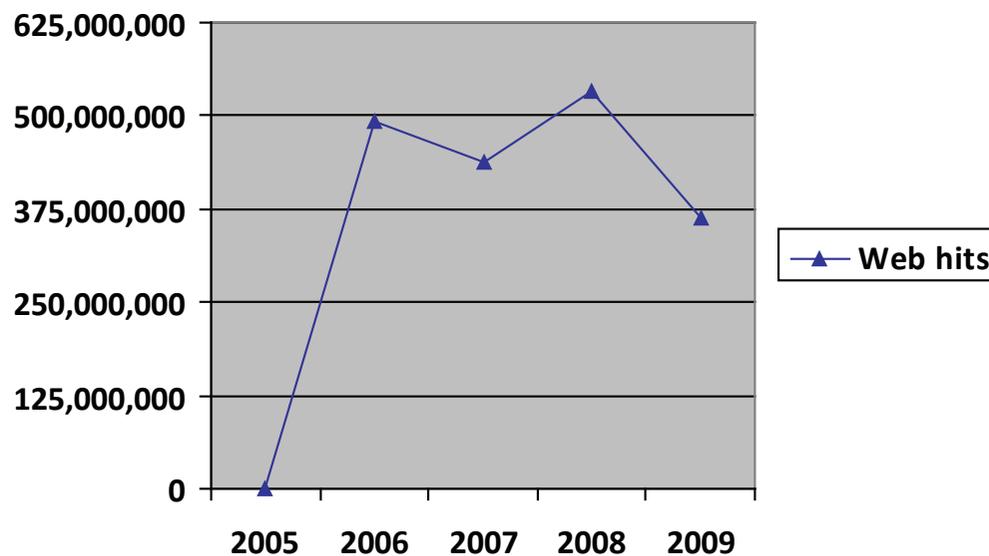
- I. **Assistance With Census Bureau Operations (Media Activities)**—The members of the network assisted in and/or sponsored about 330 media activities. This represents a 7 percent increase above the number of media activities in 2008.



## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS, TRENDS, AND ANALYSIS

Continued from page... 32

- J. **Web Presence**—The network handled more than 363 million hits on their Web sites, 168 million fewer than were reported in 2008. Of these Internet hits, 30 million were interactive user sessions.



### Analysis

Calendar year 2009 was one of the most important and busiest years for the SDC network. The SDCs worked intensely with the Census Bureau on 2010 Census activities and operations and enhanced the Census Bureau's 2010 Census promotion efforts. By incorporating the aforementioned items into their schedule, the SDCs have improved the quality and accuracy of the 2010 Census for their local areas.

During calendar year 2009, the SDCs participated in the following activities:

- SDCs supported numerous activities for various divisions (Geography, Boundary and Annexation Survey; Manufacturing and Construction Division, Building Permits Survey and American Community Survey) within the Census Bureau.
- SDCs worked with the regional offices and headquarters continued to receive technical support and training for LUCA local activities.
- SDC network worked with the regional offices and headquarters to promote the 2010 Census in all phases.
- The SDCs continued to promote the ACS by training and giving presentations on new ACS data available.

## PLANS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

The State Data Centers (SDCs) will continue to enhance their partnerships with the U.S. Census Bureau in the following areas:

- To assist with the nonresponse follow-up contacts to nonreporting permit-issuing offices in the Building Permits Survey. The building permit estimates are very important to the SDCs and the Census Bureau because they are used in the development of annual population estimates between decennial censuses.
- To assist with the Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) nonresponse follow-up to nonresponding governmental units by contacting and encouraging them to respond to the BAS. Also, the SDCs will provide updated contact information to Geography Division resulting from the follow-up effort.
- To continue to participate in the third and final year of the Rural Statistical Areas Project where 23 SDCs are participating. In this project, the SDCs delineate rural statistical areas that could be designed to provide improvements to the Census Bureau's official tabulation geography. This new geographic product allows for tabulation, presentation, and analysis of single-year American Community Survey (ACS) estimates for rural areas. These are the states participating in this effort:

Alabama

Alaska

Arizona

Arkansas

Colorado

Indiana

Kansas

Maine

Massachusetts

Michigan

Minnesota

Mississippi

Montana

New Hampshire

New York

North Dakota

Oklahoma

Oregon

Pennsylvania

Texas

Vermont

Wisconsin

Wyoming

- To continue to collaborate with the Federal State Cooperative for Population Estimates (FSCPES) in the ACS Data Review Pilot Project. For this project, the SDCs and FSCPES review ACS data anomalies and provide feedback to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey Office and Housing and Household Economic Statistics (HHES) Division. The SDCs have identified anomalies/inconsistencies in previous ACS releases and brought them to the attention of Census Bureau staff.



## NEW INITIATIVES/PROJECTS

The State Data Centers (SDCs) and/or SDC working groups will be collaborating with the U.S. Census Bureau on the following projects/programs:

- American Community Survey (ACS) Summary File Working Group—SDCs will volunteer to provide the American Community Survey Office with initial feedback on the summary file products size of files, file naming conventions, file locations, structure of files, documentation, and new educational supporting materials (early 2011).
- 2010 Census Count Question Resolution Program—The SDCs will provide assistance to local governments (creating block level files for them to use in the challenge process or investigating/providing data to affected adjacent governmental units) (June 1, 2011 to June 1, 2013).
- Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) delineation—The SDCs in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will be offered an opportunity to delineate PUMAs within their state or statistically equivalent entity using Census Bureau criteria and guidelines. PUMA is a decennial census area for which the Census Bureau provides specially selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of ACS census records that are screened to protect confidentiality.



## NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

The Customer Liaison Marketing Services Office (CLMSO) is beginning to work with the Foreign Trade Division (U.S. Census Bureau) to obtain STAT-USA/Internet subscriptions for each state data center. This service is a single point of access to authoritative business, trade, and economic information from across the federal government. This subscription service was formally handled by the Economics and Statistics Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce).



# APPENDIX: STATE DATA CENTER 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

1 2009-1 State Data Center 2009 Annual Report  
 SDC Network Report-Totals  
 This report should include data from your entire State Data Center Network

## Section 1: Organizational Information

1  
 2 Reference Period (12 Months): From (mm/dd/yy) State  
 3 To (mm/dd/yy)

4 Contact person: \_\_\_\_\_

5 Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_

6 Total number of employees (FTE) in the entire network  
 working on activities related to SDC/BIDC  
**(Use decimals—not fractions, that is 1.5 not 1 1/2):** **1,462.00**

7 Funds spent by your entire network for all SDC/BIDC program activities.  
 (This should include personnel, equipment, travel, supplies, overhead, etc.): **\$17,463,908**

Number of organizations in your network by type:

8 SDC Lead Agencies:	54
9 SDC Coordinating Agencies:	102
10 SDC Affiliates:	1,329
11 BIDC Lead Organizations:	13
12 BIDC Coordinating Agencies:	30
13 BIDC Affiliate Organizations:	247
14 Total (self adding):	1,775

15 Does the Lead Organization conduct an evaluation of the network,  
 that is, use a mechanism to evaluate one or more coordinating or  
 affiliate organizations' performance?

Yes	1	No	44
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16 If the response to question 15 is "yes," how often is this evaluation done:

Annual	8	Bi-Annual	0	Other	1
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## Section 2: Data Dissemination, Data Analysis, Technical Assistance, and Consultation Activities

Includes number of data requests handled by all agencies in your affiliate network and all staff in your SDC, via e-mail, phone, fax, in person, letter, etc. Do not include Web hits. Use whole numbers, not percentages.

Total number of requests handled by category for your entire network:

17 Government:	78,455
18 Business:	90,107
19 Academic/Research:	95,835
20 Community-Based Organizations/Nonprofit:	26,757
21 Media:	42,250
22 Private Citizens:	92,269
23 Other:	55,603
24 Total number of requests handled (self adding):	481,276
25 Number of requests (of the total reported in 24) that are free of charge to the user?	420,119
26 Number of requests (of the total reported in 24) that required more than 20 minutes staff time to respond?	135,069
27 Number of requests (of the total reported in 24) that required customized/extensive programming?	16,395

## Section 3: Product Development Using Census Bureau Data

In addition to data requests, SDCs/BIDCs develop value-added customized products to meet user needs. These products include reports, spreadsheets, computer applications, etc.

28 List the total number of completed, customized "value-added" products produced by your entire network using Census Bureau data?	32,103
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## Section 4: 2010 Census Education and Promotion

Includes education and promotion of 2010 Census programs.

29 Total number of speeches made by your network?	2,139
30 Total number of workshops given by your network?	843
31 Total number of presentations given by your network?	2,338
32 Total number of round tables done by your network?	260
33 Total number of attendees for all speeches?	29,128
34 Total number of attendees for all workshops?	14,190
35 Total number of attendees for all presentations?	57,796
36 Total number of attendees for all round tables?	3,047
37 Total number of media interviews?	1,213
38 Total number of newsletter articles and press releases prepared on the 2010 Census by your network?	1,383
39 Total number of informational products released on your Web site, based on the 2010 Census by your network?	6,250

# APPENDIX: STATE DATA CENTER 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

Continued from page... 37

## Section 5: Education and Promotion of Census Bureau Programs and Products

Includes education and promotion of demographic, economic, and geographic programs. EXCLUDES Section 4 above.

40	Total number of speeches made by your network?	1,472
41	Total number of workshops given by your network?	1,137
42	Total number of presentations given by your network?	2,190
43	Total number of round tables done by your network?	298
44	Total number of attendees for all speeches?	34,760
45	Total number of attendees for all workshops?	16,653
46	Total number of attendees for all presentations?	54,033
47	Total number of attendees for all round tables?	3,097
48	Total number of media interviews?	1,419
49	Total number of newsletter articles and press releases prepared on the 2010 Census by your network?	1,415
50	Total number of informational products released on your Web site, based on the 2010 Census by your network?	6,183

## Section 6: Assistance with Census Bureau Operations

Census Bureau Operations refer to carrying out Census Bureau data collection and/or geography updating processes and similar activities. Applies to Decennial, Economic, American Community Survey, Current Surveys, geographic programs, etc.

51	Total number of Census operations trainings/workshops assisted with or given by your network?	1,379
52	Total number of Census operation media activities assisted or sponsored by your network?	330
Total number of times your network supported the Census Bureau Regional Office or Census Bureau headquarters in:		
53	Locating or arranging for meeting space? (Example: room for media event/training)	1,769
54	Locating or arranging for training space? (Example: computer lab)	1,183
55	Assisting in recruitment activities?	2,444
56	Assisting with testing/reviewing of Census Bureau data, software, or training?	625
57	Assisting with address update operations?	929
58	Other activities? (examples: BAS, building permits, Census of Governments, etc.)	990

## Section 7: Web Presence - Information for entire network

59	Total number of hits these Web sites received in this reference period?	332,865,263
60	Total number of user sessions (sessions lasting longer than 2 mins.) these Web sites received in this reference period?	30,444,677

## Section 8: SDC/BIDC Meetings

61	Did the lead hold an affiliate meeting?	Yes	No
		21	31
62	Did the lead attend a regional office sponsored SDC meeting?	34	19
63	Total number of visits the lead made to the coordinating/affiliate organization sites this reference year?	180	
How many agencies from your network attended:			
64	a Regional Office sponsored meeting (this includes media events, LUCA, informational meetings)?	394	
65	a Mid-Year meeting?	25	
66	the Annual National SDC/BIDC sponsored meeting?	74	

## Section 9: Technology

How many agencies in your network have the ability to use a webcam for a webinar?

67	Lead:	29
68	Coordinating:	33
69	Affiliates:	334

## Section 10: Suggestions for Improving the SDC Program

Please provide CLMSO any comments, suggestions, questions that you or your network may have:


Thank You! Your report is completed for the current year.



