Volume 1, Issue 6
March 2013

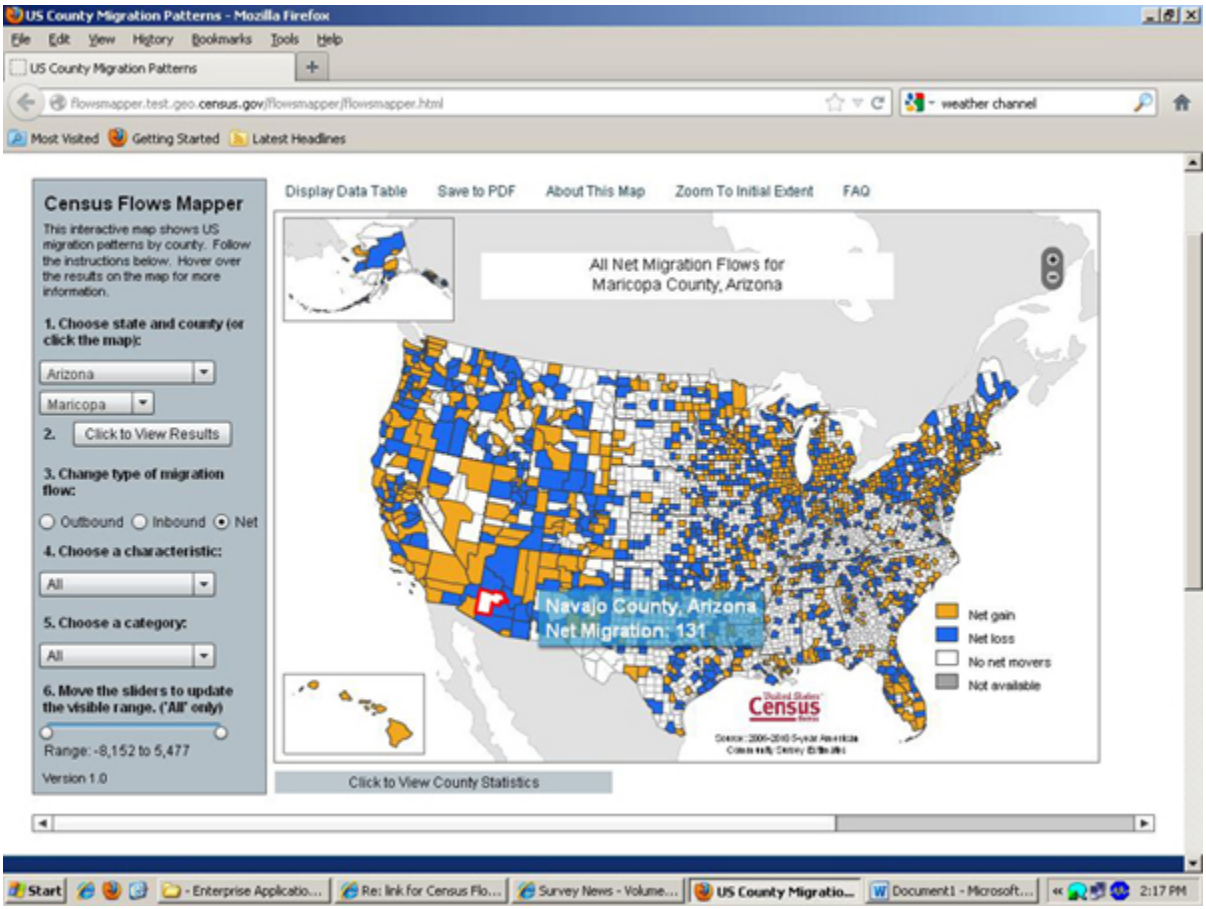
Introducing the Census Flows Mapper!

by Melanie A. Rapino

On March 19, 2013, the U.S. Census Bureau releases the Census Flows Mapper (CFM), an interactive, online mapping application for the county-to-county migration flows. Accessing the 2006-2010 county-to-county migration flows data, the CFM allows the data user to select a county and then view, save, or download the data for outbound, inbound, or net migration flows. This product is set to revolutionize how our data users obtain their migration flows information and to give them an integrated mapping tool.
The CFM was created with the user in mind. We wanted the application to be user-friendly, informative, and convenient. Displayed below is the interface for the CFM. The user may choose a state and county of interest by using the dropdown menus on the left-hand side (#1) and clicking the "View Results" button (#2) or by clicking on the map directly. The user may also choose the type of flow that is displayed on the map to be outbound, inbound, or net (#3). The gold color shows the inbound movers to the selected county, while the blue shows the outbound movers. The flows can be crossed by characteristics such as sex, age, race, or Hispanic origin (#4 and #5) or narrowed down by number of movers using the slider bar at the bottom left corner (#6).

Moreover, in addition to viewing this map, data users can also save it to a PDF, download the associated data in excel format, and view additional statistics on the selected county. This mapping application is expected to make viewing, extracting, and cartographically displaying county-to-county migration flows easier and faster than ever before.

A link to the CFM and the complete county-to-county migration flows data will be available via the main Geographic Mobility/Migration page. If you have any questions, please contact the Demographic Directorate's Journey to Work and Migration Statistics Branch at 301-763-2454.



New Metro and Micro Areas

by James D. Fitzsimmons

On February 28, 2013, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) released its Bulletin No. 13-01, which presented new delineations of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. OMB updates these statistical areas in most years, but this release is the "big one" for the decade. The new delineations reflect 2010 Census population counts and urban areas, as well as commuting patterns captured in 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) five-year data.

Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas—collectively termed “core based statistical areas” (CBSAs) but often called “metro areas” and “micro areas” for short—constitute a federal statistical standard. That makes them the responsibility of OMB. The purpose of the areas is to provide nationally consistent geographic entities for collection, tabulation, and presentation of federal statistical data. Many data products from the various statistical agencies make use of the areas, providing data users the capacity to compare those data directly.

CBSAs are the nation’s centers of population and economic activity. Metro areas have at least one Census Bureau-delineated urbanized area (i.e., a core) of 50,000 or greater population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micro areas reflect precisely the same concept but are based on the Census Bureau’s urban clusters with populations of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000. CBSAs are composed of entire counties; any given area might be a single county, but others can include a dozen or more counties.

The CBSA program has had a decennial rhythm since "standard metropolitan areas" were first delineated in the late 1940s, in anticipation of the 1950 Census. OMB reviews the standards under which the areas are delineated in the years leading up to the decennial census, incorporating abundant opportunity for consultation and public comment. Typically, OMB starts that effort in the “7 year” or the “8 year” of the decade, so that the standards can be reviewed and perhaps revised before the data of the decennial census are available. The point of this timing is to avoid a perception that the standards are tailored to the data or particular outcomes. OMB published the 2010 “Standards for Delineating Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas” in the *Federal Register* on June 28, 2010, well before 2010 Census tabulations were available.

Once population counts from the new census are available and urban areas (i.e., urbanized areas and urban clusters) are delineated at the Census Bureau, these data (and now ACS data, too) are applied with the revised standards to arrive at new CBSA delineations, usually in the “3 year.” This decade, for the first time, a mid-decade partial delineation will take place in 2018 based on 2011-2015 five-year ACS commuting data. Updates in other years are relatively modest in scope, limited to changes based on new Census Bureau population estimates or special censuses.

The 2013 metro areas account for 85 percent of the 2010 U.S. population, while the micro areas account for another 9 percent, leaving the balance of the population outside CBSAs. U.S. metro areas number 381, a net increase of 15 areas from the previous total; micro areas number 536, a net drop of 40 areas. (In 2013, Puerto Rico contains 7 metro areas and 5 micro areas.) Of the 358 U.S. metro areas existing both before and after the 2013 delineations, 81 changed their county makeup; still, the population size rankings of the largest metro areas based on 2010 Census data were highly stable, with no changes in order among the top 20. The Washington-Arlington-Alexandria metro area remains seventh largest in the nation, behind the New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Dallas, Philadelphia, and Houston areas. The largest 3 micro areas based on 2010 data are Claremont-Lebanon, NH-VT; Torrington, CT; and Hilo, HI.

More information on CBSAs, including complete lists of the new 2013 areas and their components, is available at the Census Bureau's "Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" website, at https://www.census.gov/population/metro/.

Data for the areas just released are being added regularly. A table presenting 2010 Census populations, a national map of the new areas, and new (2012) population estimates for the 2013 areas are now available at the site.

The Survey of Income and Program Participation: Background and Update

by Jason Fields

In response to significant budget pressure in 2006, the Census Bureau announced plans to discontinue the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Thanks to support from the SIPP stakeholder community, however, funding for this important program was restored, and the program’s managers commenced reengineering the SIPP with the mandate to reduce costs and modernize the survey instrument. The SIPP’s mission is to provide a nationally representative sample and produce accurate and comprehensive sub-annual information for evaluating the dynamics of income, movements into and out of government transfer programs, the family and social context of individuals and households, and interactions between these areas. A key goal of the reengineering process is the ability to continue this mission with a significant reduction in cost and burden. A central component of the cost reduction strategy is the development of a replacement survey instrument that moves from thrice yearly to annual interviewing. To facilitate the transition to annual interviewing and assist respondents and interviewers as they work to recall the required monthly details, the reengineering has included the development of an Event History Calendar (EHC) interview that allows both conversational and dependent data (the respondent’s information fed forward from the prior wave) collection.

The breadth of content in the SIPP-EHC is greater than that of the current design for the central SIPP instrument and includes topical content that is currently collected in supplemental sections of several interviews

in the production SIPP. Both the SIPP and SIPP-EHC collect interviews from all household members ages 15 and over and data about all household members.

Five development projects have been fielded as part of the reengineering of the SIPP. The reengineering began in 2008 with a paper and pencil test of the EHC concept. Using a paper EHC instrument, we re-interviewed approximately 2,000 households in Illinois and Texas that responded to the 2004 SIPP panel. The results of this test were very encouraging, showing little evidence of memory recall problems and high levels of agreement between the data reported by the respondents in the 2004 SIPP, the paper EHC test, and available administrative data. Based on this successful proof-of-concept, the second test, a prototype computer-assisted in-person (CAPI) EHC interview was fielded in ten states in early 2010. Interviews were attempted for 7,982 sampled households, with an 81.9% response rate. This prototype was the first CAPI test to streamline SIPP data collection from three interviews per year to a single annual interview. The new instrument represented a hybrid approach, blending conversational EHC interviewing with standard question-list type interviewing to collect detailed monthly survey data over the year-long reference period.

The fielding of the 2010 SIPP-EHC identified many areas to streamline and improve in the new instrument. Following the 2010 SIPP-EHC, the SIPP-EHC instrument was significantly revised and improved for the third of the evaluation tests in 2011. The 2011 SIPP-EHC was the wave 1 interview of a sample of 4,051 households in 20 states in all 12 regional offices, and yielded an 84.9% response rate. The changes for the 2011 SIPP-EHC instrument focused on improving instrument navigation, reducing respondent burden, and providing the necessary input for wave 2 dependent interviewing (DI). The Wave 2 SIPP-EHC interview would mark the first time dependent data were used in any known computer assisted (CAPI) event history calendar instrument. We expect this innovation to mitigate the decrease in data quality associated with the seam between the reference period data collected in two adjacent waves. To provide the 'slice' of data to feed forward, the 2011 SIPP-EHC extended the scope of data collected by the instrument past the end of the reference year to the interview month. The 2011 SIPP-EHC included some revision and refinement of the content, increasing the mean number of interview questions by eight. The instrument improvements achieved a significant decrease in interview length: individual interviews were 10 minutes shorter on average (to 32 minutes) and the household interview was 24 minutes shorter on average (to 78 minutes).

In 2012, the fourth of the five test instruments was completed and fielded. The test was a Wave 2 follow-up of the sample interviewed with the 2011 SIPP-EHC. Due to delays in instrument and materials development, the Wave 2 interviews were conducted in May and June of 2012. This delay served as an impromptu demonstration of the flexibility of the new interview design. Without instrument changes, the interview can be conducted at any time between January and June, and it will have the reference period dynamically extended to capture full information from the beginning of the reference year to the month of interview. At this writing, we are midway through the data collection activities for our final test of the SIPP-EHC instrument. The 2013 SIPP-EHC administration is the first test for which we have the possibility to 're-activate' a household member who was interviewed in Wave 1 but not in Wave 2, and the last opportunity to evaluate the locating procedures for movers, content, instrument flow, and training materials prior to production implementation in early 2014. The late field activities in Wave 2 delayed some of our Wave-1-to-Wave-2 evaluations, but those are proceeding and evaluation results will be ready in early summer 2013.

The SIPP is currently interviewing for both the end of the 2008 production panel and the wave 3 (and final) test of the SIPP-EHC instrument. The production 2008 SIPP panel has been in the field interviewing respondents every four months since September 2008 and is now in its 14th wave. The panel was extended from a planned 12 waves to 16 waves in order to allow sufficient time to complete the development of the new SIPP-EHC instrument and to provide crosswalk data for calendar year 2013.

Throughout this process, advice and guidance from all of our stakeholders, especially the American Statistical Association Survey Research Methods SIPP workgroup and the Committee for National Statistics at the National Academies of Science, have been extremely valuable. The input from stakeholders has helped to refine content and prioritize areas for evaluation of data from the SIPP-EHC.

The new SIPP-EHC instrument will be released as the production instrument for the 2014 SIPP panel with interviewing starting in February 2014. The 2014 SIPP panel will be a new 4-year panel with an initial reference year of 2013. We are working to prepare crosswalks and other material to ease the transition to the new data files. SIPP users will be familiar with the person-month, which will be used as the format for the public use release of the 2014 SIPP data. We will be holding a SIPP stakeholder meeting at the National Academies of Science in early summer 2013. Look for announcements and details this spring, and look for SIPP informational sessions coming throughout the year at conferences and other venues.

The FSCPE Geography Subcommittee

by Gregory Hanks

The Federal State Cooperative for Population Estimates (FSCPE) program formed a Geography Subcommittee in October 2011. That subcommittee, consisting of eight to ten FSCPE state representatives, meets each month with Census Bureau staff to discuss the impact of geographic topics and programs on their demographic work. Linda Gage of California and Joe Francis of New York, founding FSCPE members of the subcommittee, led the effort to define a charter for the group. According to that charter, "the Geography Subcommittee was formed to make the expertise and experiences of state data partners accessible to the Census Bureau's Geography and Population Divisions to enhance the accuracy and evaluation of geographic elements that support the decennial census, ongoing surveys, and the Population Estimates Program."

The Charter also defines the initial issues:

- Consult on plans and methods to form partnerships to continuously update and verify addresses, features, and boundaries in MAF and TIGER.
- Explore integration of address and geographic information provided by state partners within the Census Bureau.
- Identify FSCPE members geographic capacity and develop sessions and training to strengthen expertise.
- Discuss research issues such as the visualization of geographic data and applications such as mapping American Community Survey estimates and margins of error.

As part of their monthly meetings, the FSCPE Geography Subcommittee has discussed and provided guidance to the Census Bureau on a range of topics such as the sub-county distribution of county estimates, detailed analysis of legal values within the Master Address File, urbanized area and urban cluster criteria, and implementation of the Geographic Support System Initiative. The subcommittee has discussed mapping projects with the American Community Survey Office and recently invited a representative from Esri, a key commercial partner to the Census Bureau for geographic information system (GIS) software and web solutions, to participate in their meetings.

Maintaining their focus on providing expertise and guidance for the development of Census Bureau geographic partnership programs, the FSCPE Geography Subcommittee members have hosted presentations and discussion on the annual Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS), a proposed Rural Statistical Areas program, elements of the 2020 Redistricting Data Program (RDP), and the Geographic Support System Initiative (GSS-I) Partnership Program. The Subcommittee members offer valuable contributions to the Census Bureau's design, messaging, and implementation of these programs and others based on their experience as both participants and stakeholders.

The Geography Subcommittee has been very successful, and the Population and Geography Divisions are grateful to the FSCPE team for taking on this expanded role on behalf of the Census Bureau. All participants look forward to the Subcommittee's continued guidance on geographic topics and programs moving forward.

Release of the Block-Group Level Planning Database

by Barbara C. O'Hare and Nancy A. Bates

The Census Bureau’s Associate Directorate for Research and Methodology, Dr. Thomas Louis, recently announced the release of the Block-Group Level Planning Database with 2010 Census and 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data. This database (also referred to as the PDB) assembles a range of

housing, demographic, socioeconomic, and census operational data for each block-group in the United States. The 1990 and 2000 planning databases provided data for census tracts.

The planning database is designed to contain socio-economic characteristics related to survey and census participation. In addition to providing quick and easy access to key census and ACS variables, selected census operations variables are included, such as the 2010 Census Mail Return Rate.

The database can be used in many ways, including:

- Identifying the socio-economic characteristics of areas in survey planning.
- Linking spatial map data files to create thematic maps.
- Generating reports, cross tabulations, and simple analyses.

This database will be updated annually and made available to both internal and external users.

The block-group level PDB is available in CSV format. The database and documentation are available to users at: <https://www.census.gov/research/data/research_data_products.php>.

If you have questions, please send them to: <census.pdb.questions@census.gov>.

Nancy Potok Honored by George Washington University

Nancy Potok, the U.S. Census Bureau's Deputy Director and Chief Operating Officer since August 2012, was honored on February 22 for her distinguished alumni service by the George Washington University's Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration.

The top ranked school is celebrating its 50th anniversary of public service education. The Distinguished Alumni Award recognizes outstanding alumni for their individual achievements in the areas of public policy and public administration as well as their leadership in serving the public interest and enhancing the quality of democratic governance.

Honorees are chosen for their integrity and character; professional attainment and achievement; outstanding scholarship, teaching and service in the fields of public policy and/or public administration; and a commitment to the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration.

Upon receiving the award, Nancy commented: "It is truly an honor to be recognized and receive such a prestigious award from my alma mater, the GW Trachtenberg School, an institution committed to public administration and policy education. I am very thankful for the support of the Trachtenberg School, which despite these challenging times, continually acknowledges excellence in public service and helps build a community of dedicated public servants in service to our great nation."

Nancy Potok — who earned her doctorate in public policy and administration from George Washington in 2009 and is part of the Trachtenberg's adjunct faculty — is the Census Bureau's first female Deputy Director. She previously served at the U.S. Department of Commerce as Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs and as the Census Bureau's Principal Associate Director and Chief Financial Officer. During the 2000 Census, she was in charge of Field Operations, IT, and Administration.

Potok began her federal government career as a Presidential Management Fellow and has more than 30 years of public, private, and nonprofit senior management experience. She was the Chief Operating Officer of McManis & Monsalve Associates, a small business specializing in helping Fortune 500 companies and government agencies manage change and innovation. She was also the Senior Vice President and Director of the Economic, Labor, and Population Studies Department at the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, a social science survey research organization. Potok's public service includes work at the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

She is an elected fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration and the recipient of numerous awards, including the Arthur S. Flemming Award, given to outstanding federal employees. Potok earned her bachelor's degree from Sonoma State University in California and her master's from the University of Alabama.

The Census Bureau Makes New Congressional Districts and Three Decades of Decennial Data Available in an API

Contact: Lisa Wolfisch

Three decades worth of statistics about America's people, places, and economy are now available for use on the U.S. Census Bureau's application programming interface, which makes the information available for Web and mobile devices, such as smartphones and tablets. In addition, 2011 American Community Survey estimates for the new districts formed for the 113th Congress are also now available in the API.

The statistics from the 1990 and 2000 Censuses join the previously available data sets from the 2010 Census and the American Community Survey. Software developers create apps to make the statistics directly available to Web and mobile consumers.

Developers could use the statistics available through the API to create a variety of apps and tools, such as ones that allow homebuyers to find detailed demographic information about a potential new neighborhood. By combining Census Bureau statistics with other data sets, developers can create tools for researchers to look at topics such as school quality, toxic waste, or restaurants and how they impact a community.

Two existing examples of tools that can be created from the information in the API are Easy Stats , a Census Bureau data access program made available last year, and "Sitegeist," an app from the Sunlight Foundation that tells people about their neighborhoods.

The data from 1990, 2000 and 2010 provide summary statistics on population, age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, and owner/renter status from the national level down to the level of census tracts and block groups. The developer website has information on geographic changes over time for these decennial census data sets.

Highlights of the congressional district data available in the API are also available through Easy Stats. In addition, soon users will be able to download these data for all congressional districts for the 113th Congress from the Census Bureau's file transfer protocol site (ftp).

Developers can access the API online and share ideas through the Census Bureau's Developers Forum.

Recent and Upcoming Data Releases

April 2013

Demographic

Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 2011 — Report and accompanying detailed tables provide data on child care arrangements of preschoolers and grade-schoolers by various demographic characteristics of employed and nonemployed mothers. They also examine the size of weekly child care payments made by selected characteristics of the family and analyze historical trends. The statistics are national level and come from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Also being released are a series of related maps and detailed tables on child care facilities per capita at the state and county levels, from the 2007 Economic Census. (Scheduled for release in April.)

March 2013

Demographic

Estimates of Income and Earnings by Selected Demographic Characteristics: 2011 Third Quarter— March 13 -- Using data collected by the Survey of Income and Program Participation, this table package presents income and earnings estimates at the individual, family and household level for the third quarter (July, August and September) of 2011. The tables also include quarterly estimates by selected demographic characteristics, such as gender, race/ethnicity, age, marital status and highest level of educational attainment. Monthly income and earnings estimates for individuals, families, and households are also provided for the third quarter of 2011.
Income: <https://www.census.gov/sipp/tables/quarterly-est/income/income-11.html>.
Earnings: <https://www.census.gov/sipp/tables/quarterly-est/earnings/earnings-11.html>.

County, Puerto Rico Municipio, Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Population Estimates: July 1, 2012 — Internet tables showing population estimates, rankings and components of change for the nation's counties, county equivalents, metro and micro areas since the 2010 Census and up to July 1, 2012. (Scheduled for release March 14.)

Disability Employment Tabulation 2008-2010 — This tabulation, based on data collected during the American Community Survey from 2008 to 2010, provides in-depth labor force characteristics of people with a disability, such as employment status, occupation, education and earnings. Additionally, the tabulation provides information about the disability status and diversity of the labor force across several variables, including sex, race, Hispanic origin, age and citizenship. (Scheduled for release March 14.)

Computer and Internet Use: 2011 — Based on Current Population Survey statistics from July 2011, the Computer and Internet Access in the United States report provides household and individual level analysis of computer use and Internet access, as well as a profile of individual smartphone usage. Analysis of the level of connectivity individuals have to the Internet is also provided. (Scheduled for release March 27.)

Rental Housing Market Condition Measures: A Comparison of U.S. Metropolitan Areas from 2009 to 2011 and Physical Characteristics of Housing: 2011 — Two briefs covering the housing market are profiled in this release.

The Physical Characteristics of Housing: 2009-2011 highlights statistics on basic physical and structural characteristics of the total housing inventory at the national level and for metropolitan statistical areas based on data collected during the American Community Survey from 2009 to 2011. The report examines types of housing structures, newer and older houses, and the size of the houses measured by the number of rooms.

The Rental Housing Market Condition Measures: A Comparison of U.S. Metropolitan Areas from 2009 to 2011 examines four characteristics of the rental housing stock, including gross rent, gross rent as a percentage of household income, rental vacancy rates, and renter share of total households and describes significant changes between 2009 and 2011 based on the results of the American Community Survey. (Scheduled for release March 28.)

Household Debt in the U.S.: 2000 to 2011 and Measuring the Wealth of U.S. Households — The first working paper and accompanying detailed tables examine the median value of debt and percent holding debt for households, by type of asset owned and various characteristics of the householder (race and Hispanic origin, age, education, type of household, labor force activity, income quintile, net worth, and tenure). The statistics, from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, are provided for the nation and regions. The second working paper and associated detailed tables examine the median value of assets and percent holding assets for households in 2011 by type of asset owned and householder characteristics similar to those explored in the household debt study. (Scheduled for release March 21.)

Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation: State Reports — Results from one of the oldest continuing and most comprehensive recreation surveys. Includes information on the number of anglers, hunters and wildlife watchers, as well as how often they participate and how much they spend on their activities. The reports are being released on a state-by-state flow basis alphabetically by state name during the first half of 2013. The list of reports that have been released so far can be found at <https://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/fishing.html>.

American Community Survey

2006-2010 County-to-County Migration Flows Mapper Tool and 2006-2010 County-to-County Characteristics Migration Tables — Based on data collected during the American Community Survey from 2006 to 2010, the county-to-county migration tables give added information on the paths of the 17.3 million people who moved to another county. The tables provide the current county of residence, the county of residence one year ago and the estimated number of movers between the counties. Additional tables provide the same information broken down by selected characteristics: age, sex, race or Hispanic origin.

The Census Bureau has developed its first beta version of an online mapping tool called Census Flows Mapper. It is an interactive application that allows users to select a county in the U.S. and view the outbound, inbound and net migration flows for that county. Additionally, users can choose flows based on characteristics such as age, sex, race or Hispanic origin. The application also allows users to download the data for the flow they have selected, zoom in and out on the map to an area of interest, view additional statistics of the selected county and print their map to a PDF file. (Scheduled for release March 19.)

Commuting in the United States — March 5 —These commuting products, based on statistics from the American Community Survey, examine U.S. residents traveling across county and state lines to work. In addition, the products present U.S. workers who have commutes of 60 minutes or longer and workers who have "megacommutes" of at least 90 minutes and 50 miles. Statistics are available for every county in the U.S. that show the number of workers that commute into or out of the county and which counties those commuters travel to and from. A new infographic about home-based workers provides a snapshot of people working from home at least one day per week. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/american_community_survey_acs/cb13-41.html>.

New Infographic on Working-at-Home Population — March 5 — Today many Americans work from home either full or part time. Using data from the 2010 American Community Survey, the 1980, 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and Survey of Income and Program Participation data spanning 1996 - 2008, the Census Bureau has released an infographic, "Working at Home Is on the Rise," providing a statistical snapshot of the 13.4 million people who work at least one day per week from home. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/how/index.html>.

Economic

Quarterly Survey of Public Pensions: 4th Quarter 2012 — This quarterly survey (formerly known as the Finances of Selected State and Local Government Employee Retirement Systems Survey) provides national summary statistics on the revenues, expenditures and composition of assets of the 100 largest state and local public employee retirement systems in the United States. These 100 systems comprise 89.4 percent of financial activity among such entities, based on the 2007 Census of Governments. This survey presents the most current statistics about investment decisions by state and local public employee retirement systems, which are among the largest types of institutional investors in the U.S. financial markets. These statistical tables are published three months after each calendar quarter and show national financial transactions and trends for the past five years. For more information, please visit <https://www.census.gov/govs/qpr/>.

Historical data from the Quarterly Survey of Public Pensions will be available in the Census Bureau's Economic Indicator Database <https://www.census.gov/econ/currentdata/>. (Scheduled for release March 28.)

February 2013

Demographic

Health Status, Health Insurance and Medical Services Utilization: 2001-2011 — Feb. 28 — A table package that highlights the relationship between the use of medical services (such as visits to doctors and nights spent in the hospital), health status, health insurance coverage and other demographic and economic characteristics. The statistics come from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Internet address: < https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/health_care_insurance/cb13-tps20.html>.

Employment-Based Health Insurance: 2010 — Feb. 27 — A new report based on the Survey of Income and Program Participation examines the characteristics of people with employer-provided health insurance coverage as well as the characteristics of employers that offer health insurance. The economic and demographic characteristics studied in this report include sex, race and ethnicity, age, family income and

insurance status. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/health_care_insurance/cb13-35.html>.

American Housing Survey for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2011 Detailed Tables — Feb. 26 — Dozens of detailed tables on the characteristics of housing in 29 selected metro areas are now available in Excel files and the Census Bureau's American FactFinder data access tool. A wide range of topics is covered, including plumbing and source of water and sewage disposal; housing problems; householder's satisfaction with home and neighborhood; value, purchase price and source of down payment; recent home improvement activity and costs; safety features and potential health hazards; features in home providing accessibility to people with disabilities; and socio-economic characteristics of the householder. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/housing/cb13-tps19.html>.

Working Paper: Other Vacant Housing Units: 2000, 2005, and 2010 — Feb. 20 — Examines the characteristics of vacant units categorized as being vacant for "other" reasons (which means they do not fit into the "for rent," "for sale," "rented or sold but not yet occupied," "occasional use," or "usual residence elsewhere" categories). The statistics were collected in the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey in 2000, 2005 and 2010 and show how these characteristics have changed in each region and the nation as a whole during that time. Common reasons a housing unit is labeled "other" vacant is that no one lives in the unit and the owner is making repairs or renovations, does not want to rent or sell, is using the unit for storage or is elderly and living in a nursing home or with family members. Characteristics examined include number of rooms and bedrooms, units in structure and year structure built.

A related table released with the working paper presents the percent distribution of explanations why a vacant unit is classified as "other." Starting in January 2012, survey field representatives were instructed to choose between 10 predefined categories instead of only having the option to write in an explanation when collecting answers from respondents. The table will present the 10 predefined categories, with additional categories for "other write-in/don't know" and "no write-in." Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/housing/cb13-tps18.html>.

2012 Annual Housing Vacancy Survey Statistics — Feb. 20 — These statistics provide vacancy rates, homeownership rates and characteristics of units available for occupancy for the U.S., regions, states and the 75 largest metropolitan areas. Statistics for all geographies are available both quarterly and annually. Homeownership rates are also tabulated by age of householder for the U.S. and regions and by race and ethnicity of householder, by family status and by median family income for the U.S. In addition, estimates of the total housing inventory and percent distributions of vacant for-rent and for-sale-only units are available for the U.S. and regions. This information is used by public and private sector organizations to evaluate the need for new housing programs and initiatives. The rental vacancy rate is a component of the index of leading economic indicators and thereby used by the government and economic forecasters to gauge the economic climate. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/housing/cb13-tps17.html>.

Employment History: 2004 and 2008 — Feb. 12 — These detailed tables and charts from the Survey of Income and Program Participation examine the relationship between years of work experience, job tenure (years at a particular job), work status (full or part time), presence of gaps in employment of six months or more, age, sex, educational attainment and earnings. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/employment_occupations/cb13-tps16.html>.

Evaluation Estimates of the Population for the United States, Cities and Towns (Incorporated Places and Minor Civil Divisions): April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2010 — Feb. 11 — Internet downloadable files contain vintage 2010 estimates of total population. The estimates were developed using the Census Bureau's "Distributive Housing Unit Method." This method is based on housing units to distribute county household population estimates to the subcounty areas within each county. Estimates of the population living in group quarters are then added to create estimates of the total resident population. These estimates include changes from incorporation of special censuses and take into account challenges.
A downloadable file containing alternative estimates also was produced with the same method but did not incorporate special censuses and local challenges. All estimates are based on the 2000 Census and were created without incorporation or consideration of the 2010 Census results. The evaluation estimates are available on the population estimates Web page <https://www.census.gov/popest/research/eval-estimates/eval-est.html>.

American Community Survey

American Community Survey Brief: Disability Characteristics of Income-Based Government Assistance Recipients in the United States: 2011 — Feb. 26 — The report offers information about the occurrence of disabilities among people 18 and older who received income-based government assistance. The information was based on data collected in the 2011 American Community Survey. The report and detailed charts provide disability statistics about recipients of three categories of government assistance: cash assistance, in-kind assistance or both. These statistics are provided at the national and state level. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/american_community_survey_acs/cb13-33.html>.

Men in Nursing Occupations (report) and Selected Characteristics of Registered Nurses, Nurse Anesthetists, Nurse Practitioners, and Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses: 2011 (detailed tables) — Feb. 25 — The report presents estimates of men in each of the detailed nursing occupations using data from the 2011 American Community Survey. The report and accompanying detailed tables also provide estimates on a wide range of characteristics of men and women in nursing occupations. These include employment status, age, race, Hispanic origin, citizenship, educational attainment, work hours, time of departure to work, median earnings, industry and class of worker. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/employment_occupations/cb13-32.html>.

American Community Survey Brief: Poverty Levels by Race and Ethnicity: 2007-2011 — Feb. 20 —This brief presents poverty rates by race and Hispanic origin for the United States, each state, and the District of Columbia. Poverty rates are also presented for selected detailed origin groups in the cities and towns with the largest populations of these groups. Poverty rates are summarized for American Indians and Alaska Natives, detailed Asian groups with populations of 750,000 or more, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander groups with populations of 25,000 or more and Hispanic-origin groups with populations of 1 million or more. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/american_community_survey_acs/cb13-29.html>.

American Community Survey Brief: The Geographic Concentration of High-Income Households: 2007-2011 — Feb. 11 — Examines where high-income households are and which areas have the highest concentration of such households. High-income households are defined as those in the top 5 percent of the national income distribution. The statistics come from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey five-year estimates and are shown for counties and metro areas. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/american_community_survey_acs/cb13-27.html#>.

Economic

2011 Annual Capital Expenditures — Feb. 12 — These statistics, based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System, estimate business spending in 2011 for new and used structures and equipment at the sector level, as well as three-digit and selected four-digit industries. The estimates provide the private sector, especially the business community, with a relevant, timely and accurate measure of current business conditions. These data are an important input for federal agencies constructing composite national economic measures, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis' estimates of private-fixed investment, a major component of gross domestic product; the Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates of capital stocks for productivity analysis; and the Federal Reserve Board's Flow of Funds accounts. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/economic_surveys/cb13-tps15.html>.