Volume 1, Issue 8
May 2013

The 2013 American Housing Survey is Underway!

by Denise Pepe and Kenya Tyndle

The American Housing Survey (AHS) team is pleased to announce that interviewing for the 2013 AHS, the most comprehensive housing survey in the United States, is underway. Field Representatives (FRs) will contact 167,581 households nationally and in 25 metropolitan areas before completing the survey on September 9, 2013.

The Census Bureau conducts the AHS every two years for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The primary purpose of the AHS is to provide continual information on the size and composition of the housing inventory and to measure changes taking place in the United States. The data are essential to evaluate the effectiveness of existing housing programs, to plan new programs, and to provide data used in an annual report that the President delivers to Congress.

Preparing for a survey of this magnitude and under a new Regional Office (RO) structure has been no easy feat. The AHS survey director, Tamara Cole, and the survey team have worked directly with the RO Survey Statisticians (SSOs) and the Field Division to adhere to the project schedule, to effectively resolve operational issues as they surfaced, and to promote communication across the ROs. Going into the first weeks of data collection, Census Bureau staff will have successfully recruited, tested, cleared, and hired approximately 2,466 new FRs and 1,603 experienced FRs to collect the AHS data. Field Supervisors began training the FRs in April nationwide, and many headquarters staff have observed and reported positive classroom experiences.

During the 2013 AHS interviewing, FRs are collecting a variety of housing data, including the percentage of Americans who own or rent their homes, how much housing costs in the United States, and the amount of money people spend on utilities, repairs, and improvements for their homes. In 2013, we added questions regarding emergency and disaster preparedness, involvement and conditions in neighborhoods, use of public transportation, and the prevalence of multiple families living in one home. In addition, FRs will be collecting more data by telephone to maximize efficiency and to decrease cost.

The AHS team looks forward to the release of the 2013 AHS data in May 2014.

Update on the National Adult Training and Education Survey Non-response Bias Study

by Sharon Stern

The National Adult Training and Education Survey (NATES) is a pilot test designed to evaluate the feasibility of conducting a household mail survey to capture information about adult training and education, with a particular focus on response rates and response bias. The pilot test includes two parts—the mail-out topical questionnaire (the main NATES study) that includes a test of different questionnaire formats and the follow-up non-response questionnaire conducted in-person by field representatives (the non-response bias study). Information gathered from this pilot test will be used to make recommendations for methodological approaches and survey measures to be fielded in future adult education data collections, including possible administration with the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) National Household Education Surveys (NHES). This article provides some background on and the current status of the non-response bias study.

The initial NATES sample included 10,000 residential addresses originally purchased from a vendor for the 2012 NHES. We estimated that about 65 percent of the NATES topical questionnaires would be completed and returned before the non-response bias sample selection. The target number of cases for the non-response study was 1,000 completed non-respondent interviews.

The first NATES questionnaire mailing was January 23, 2013. This mailing was followed by three additional questionnaire mailings during February and March, the second of which was sent using FedEx. For the purpose of selecting a sample of non-respondents for the bias study, the mail cutoff date was set at April 9, 2013. Addresses that had not returned questionnaires by this date were included in the sampling frame of the non-response bias study. Soon, field representatives will begin visiting the selected addresses to conduct brief interviews. The questionnaire for the non-response bias study is short and includes only key measures of educational attainment, occupational credentials, and demographic characteristics needed to thoroughly assess non-response bias.

With non-response data collection set to begin in May, field personnel had minimal time to create field representative work loads and train the selected field representatives. On April 10, 2013, we selected over 1,800 addresses for the non-response study. As NATES paper questionnaires arrive at the Census Bureau after that date, those cases are pulled from the field workload but are included as part of the non-response sample. The key-question responses on the late returned main-study questionnaires are being mapped into the non-response questionnaire.

Here is the current NATES status by the numbers:

- 64.5% of NATES addresses were complete at the official end of data collection on 4/9/2013.
- 8.6% of NATES addresses were identified as out-of-scope during data collection.
- 1,800 addresses were selected for the non-response study.
- 214 late returns were received, of which 89 were pulled from the field workload.
- 260 field representatives were assigned to the study.

NCES and the Census Bureau will be working together over the next six to ten months to complete the initial analyses related to the main NATES study and the non-response bias study.

For more information, contact our NCES colleagues Sharon Boivin (202-502-7627) or Lisa Hudson (202-502-7358).

NCVS Resource Tracking

by William Samples

In July 2012, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) completed its survey implementation process. A major output of this was a resources (personnel) loaded schedule of all NCVS activities through the 2014 NCVS survey year. Over 90 staff members were assigned to more than 600 different tasks, including working with the Survey Statistician Office (SSO) staff in the regional offices. The estimated resource hours on the tasks in the schedule varied quite a lot by role and service provider area and duplicate work became evident. So the estimates needed to be scrubbed, and the schedule reworked multiple times. Armed with this valuable information, we needed to decide how to make it useful, how we can do a better job of estimating in the future, and how we can best keep track of actual hours worked per task.

From July 2012 to December 2012, NCVS participated as a pilot program in the Electronic Task and Time System (ETTS). NCVS tracked actual hours worked per staff member for core survey team members against the survey lifecycle component (SLC) areas that were defined by the Cost Estimation team. Originally, the pilot was to last one month, but the NCVS survey team extended it for a six month time period. Hours were tracked on a daily basis and mapped to the SLC areas. This allowed the NCVS team to compare estimated resource areas at an SLC level with actual resources hours incurred. However, this process proved difficult. When the NCVS team attempted to track resource hours against the schedule, it was hard to disaggregate SLC hours

down to specific tasks on the schedule. In addition, frequent reminders to staff and reviews of resource hours were necessary to ensure time was being tracked regularly.

Beginning in December 2012, NCVS made plans to be the pilot program to test the inclusion and maintenance of its survey schedule in the Microsoft Office Enterprise Project Management Tool (Project Server). Project Server is an enterprise-environment solution for creating and managing "resource loaded" schedules, where staff are able to view the work schedule and directly record time worked on each individual task on the schedule. Each task is mapped directly to the SLC areas, and output can be generated that aggregates individual task time to sum survey totals on the SLC basis. Comparisons can easily be made between estimated and actual work time on both the individual task and the SLC levels. In addition, automated notices are sent to staff directly from Project Server on upcoming assigned work, as well as reminders to staff about recording time on scheduled tasks. Over 20 NCVS staff have been trained and are actively using Project Server. In the next month, plans are to have all staff that work on NCVS trained and tracking time in the system.

Project Server also allows for enhanced collaboration and business intelligence (BI) functionality through integration with other key products, including Sharepoint. This includes the setup of a detailed project site that focuses on project issues, risks, team discussions, document management, and project workflows. In addition, various reporting services are available to help the project teams focus on schedule progress, resource usage, and project costs. Project Server, over the long-term, will also give the demographic area the ability to review and manage the full portfolio of reimbursable surveys. As more surveys are migrated, a more complete view of human resources and costs across the surveys will become available. A full schedule for the migration of all demographic reimbursable surveys to Project Server is being prepared, with the hope that all will be migrated within the year.

The "Second Great Wave" of Immigration: Growth of the Foreign-Born Population Since 1970

by Elizabeth M. Grieco

Many Americans can trace their ancestral roots to the "great wave" of immigration that occurred during the late 1800s and early 1900s. This is not surprising, as the foreign-born population grew rapidly during this period, doubling in size from 6.7 million in 1880 to 14.2 million in 1930. Between 1880 and 1930, the foreign born represented between 12 percent and 15 percent of the total population.

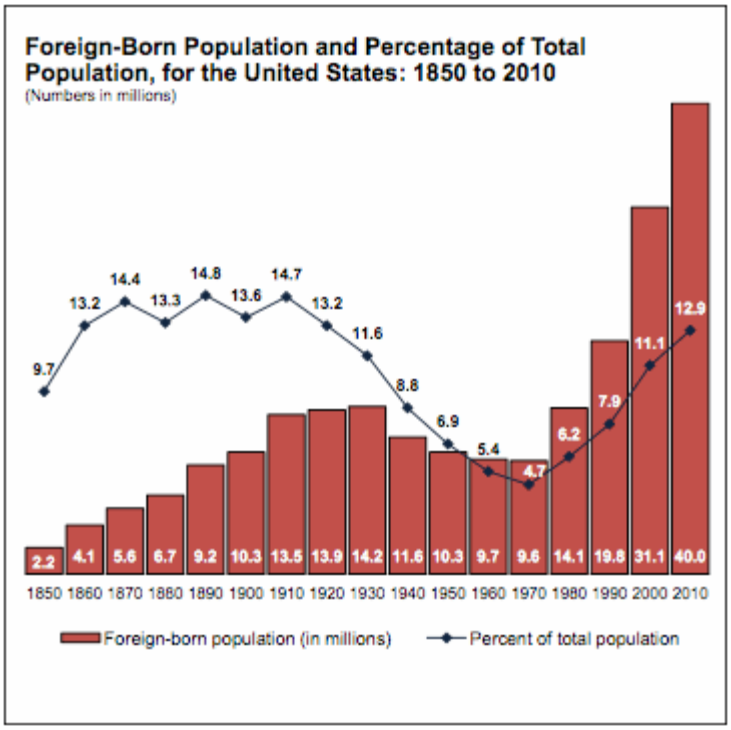
As immigration to the United States slowed after 1930 and the resident foreign-born population either died off or emigrated, the size of that population continued to decline, falling to 9.6 million in 1970, the lowest level in the 20th century. Less than 5 percent of the total population in 1970 – or less than 1 in 20 people – were foreign born.

However, over the last four decades, the United States has experienced what many are calling the "second great wave" of immigration. Between 1970 and 2010, the foreign-born population has continued to increase in size and as a percentage of the total U.S. population. The foreign-born population quadrupled after 1970, reaching 40.0 million by 2010, and about 13 percent of the total population – or 1 in 8 persons – were foreign born.

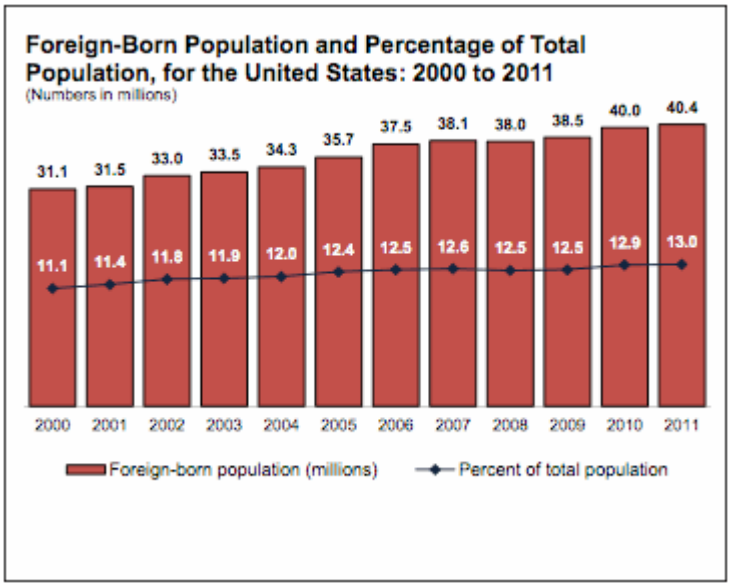
Once again, the country is approaching a percentage of foreign-born not seen since the late 1800s and early 1900s. Will this proportion continue to increase, perhaps exceeding the high of nearly 15 percent achieved in both 1890 and 1910?

Unfortunately, it is too early to tell. There is some evidence to suggest that the growth of the foreign-born population may be slowing, but even that is tenuous at this point. For example, according to the American Community Survey, the size of the foreign-born population grew by only 400,000 between 2010 and 2011. Also, between 2008 and 2011, the number of new arrivals – as measured by the number of foreign born who reported they were living abroad the year before being surveyed – has remained at about 1 million each year.

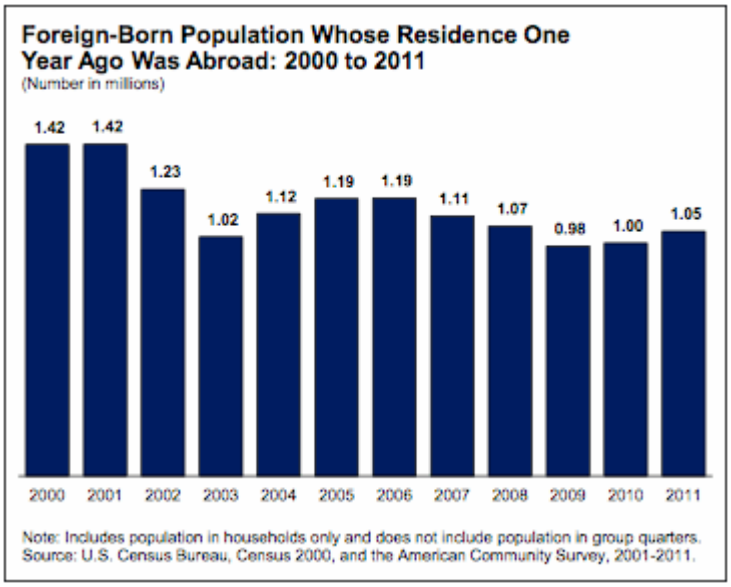
Data collected in the next few years by the American Community Survey will help determine if the second great wave will continue to swell or if it has already crested.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, 1850 to 2000, and American Community Survey, 2010.



Note: 2001-2005 includes population in households only and does not include population in group quarters.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, and the American Community Survey, 2001-2011.



Interagency and Other Special Agreements

by Hampton Wilson

As we approach the end of Fiscal Year 2013, the Census Bureau is striving to provide support and information regarding the Interagency and Other Special Agreements (IOSAs) process for each of our sponsors.

We encourage sponsors to visit the Office of General Counsel's General Law Division at the Department of Commerce website <http://www.commerce.gov/os/ogc/general-law-division > for general interagency agreement information and guidance. Here you will find links to the General Law Division's Interagency Agreement Handbook, the Standard Government Wide agreement form (7600A, 7600B), and interagency agreement frequently asked questions (FAQs).

The Policy Coordination Office also continues to improve the IOSAs streamlining process. Upcoming projects include an IOSA web-based application to submit IOSAs electronically and a SharePoint workflow management tool. As we continue to develop and improve IOSA processes, we welcome sponsors to contact the Census Bureau to discuss innovative strategies and ideas.

New Assistant Director for Survey Operations in the Demographic Directorate

On July 1, 2013, Eloise Parker will return to the Census Bureau to assume the newly created position of Assistant Director for Survey Operations in the Demographic Directorate.

Ms. Parker has over fourteen years of experience managing projects designed to produce and disseminate high-quality statistical data. She is currently the Associate Director, Public Health Research Department, at NORC at the University of Chicago (NORC). In her current job at NORC, she serves as the Associate Project Director for the National Immunization Survey on behalf of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This survey covers households with young children and teens on an annual basis and the data are

supplemented by a survey mailed to children's health providers to confirm immunization history. Ms. Parker leads approximately 30-40 full-time staff working on all phases of survey operations, including questionnaire development, sample selection, training materials development, data processing, and dissemination.

In previous positions, Ms. Parker has conducted large-scale field studies internationally. She served as Field Operations Lead for NORC's Qatar National Education Database System project where she developed baseline education measures to support Qatar's education reform efforts. She also served as the Administrative Records Coordinator for the Census Bureau, where she was responsible for access to and use of administrative data and conducted analyses on data linkage and privacy issues. She worked with various Federal agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service, to develop policies and procedures to strengthen the safeguards of administrative data at the Census Bureau. She also managed the planning process for an extensive community outreach program designed to maximize respondent cooperation during Census 2000. She received two bronze medal awards during her tenure at the Census Bureau.

Ms. Parker holds an M.A. Degree from American University and a B.A. Degree from the University of Virginia.

New Chief of the Population Division

Dr. Victoria (Tori) Velkoff has been appointed Chief of the Population Division.

Dr. Velkoff joined the Census Bureau in 1991 and has held a variety of positions during her tenure. Since 2006, she has served as the Assistant Division Chief (ADC) of the Estimates and Projections Area in the Population Division. As ADC, she was responsible for producing and disseminating population estimates for the nation, states, and counties of the United States on an annual basis. She also led the work on population projections for the United States and the development of the demographic analysis estimates used to evaluate the 2010 Census. In addition, Dr. Velkoff directed the production and dissemination of statistics on the foreign-born population and immigration. Dr. Velkoff also led several key research efforts (e.g., population estimates evaluation and improving international migration statistics). In these efforts, she involved external experts from universities, other Federal and state agencies, other national statistical agencies (e.g., Canada and Mexico), and various international organizations.

During her career at the Census Bureau, Dr. Velkoff has worked on a broad range of topics. She was Chief of the Aging Studies Branch in the Population Division from 1999 to 2006. In that position, her research focused broadly on the impact of aging populations worldwide, gender issues, and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of demographic data. Dr. Velkoff has several publications that focus on aging (e.g., *Population Aging in Sub-Saharan Africa*, *65+ in the United States*, and *An Aging World, 2001*). In addition to her work on aging, Dr. Velkoff developed a two-week gender statistics workshop, which she taught in several countries around the world. Dr. Velkoff also designed, developed, and tested the "SAVVY" system, a sample vital registration system that uses verbal autopsies to ascertain data on mortality by cause in developing countries.

Dr. Velkoff has a Ph.D. in Sociology and Demography from Princeton University. She has an M.A. in Russian and East European Studies and a B.A. in Economics from the University of Michigan. She has received four Department of Commerce Bronze Medal awards for her work on demographic analysis, the American Community Survey Content Test, the Housing Unit Based Estimates Research Team, and sample vital registration in developing countries.

Census Data Discussed on CSPAN

Child Care Arrangements and Payments

On May 3, 2013, Lynda Laughin, family demographer in the Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics Division at the U.S. Census Bureau, discussed statistics about child care arrangements and payments. She is the author of several publications on family dynamics, including "Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 2011."

The 16 slides that Lynda used in her presentation can be viewed at: https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/childcare/.

The video of her CSPAN program can be seen at: http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/312534-6.

Housing Characteristics

On April 19, 2013, Arthur Cresce, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Statistics in the Social, Economic and Housing Economic Statistics Division at the U.S. Census Bureau, discussed statistics about U.S. housing characteristics, including changes in the cost of renting and homeownership.

The 11 slides that Art used in his presentation can be viewed at: https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/housing/.

The video of his CSPAN program can be seen at: http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/Rentin.

Population Change in U.S. Counties and Metro Areas

On March 22, Marc Perry, Chief of the Population Distribution Branch at the U.S. Census Bureau, discussed statistics about population estimates and components of change for the nation's counties and metro areas since the 2010 Census.

The 11 slides that Marc used in his presentation can be viewed at: https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/pop_change/.

The video of his CSPAN program can be seen at: http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/311679-6.

Commuting Patterns in the United States

On March 8, 2013, Brian McKenzie, analyst in the Social, Economic and Housing Statistics Division at the U.S. Census Bureau, discussed commuting patterns in the United States.

The 13 slides that Brian used in his presentation can be viewed at: https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/commuting/.

The video of his CSPAN program can be accessed at: http://www.c-span.org/Events/Washington-Journal-for-Friday-March-8/10737438668/.

The Census and the Developing World Discussion on NPR

Glenn Ferri, the Assistant Division Chief of the International Programs Center for Technical Assistance in the Population Division, was a guest on NPR's *Worldview* radio program on April 4. *Worldview* is broadcast live by WBEZ in Chicago and streamed on the web.

The theme of the show was "data" and Glenn's twelve minute segment was called "The Census and the Developing World." Glenn described the work that the Census Bureau does in other countries (over 100 countries in the past 60 years) and discussed some of the problems and issues that developing countries face when conducting censuses and other statistical activities. The interview can be heard at the following link.

(The link opens the WBEZ Worldview program from April 4. The fourth title (the third "play" arrow) is Glenn's

interview: “The Census and the Developing World.”)

< http://www.wbez.org/programs/worldview/2013-04-04/worldview-politics-debt-and-eurozone-crisis-census-worldwide-a>

Infographic on Home Improvements

When faced with a choice, many homeowners decide to improve their homes, rather than to move. They modernize the kitchen, replace the roof, finish the basement, add a bathroom, or make their home more energy efficient. A new "How Do We Know?" infographic, "Home Improvements," uses results from the 2011 American Housing Survey to show the kinds of improvements owners make and the amounts they spend on them. The survey is jointly administered by the Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It tracks home improvements as well as a large variety of other housing topics.

How Do We Know? Infographics can be seen at: https://www.census.gov/how/.

Recent and Upcoming Data Releases

May 2013

Demographic

The Diversifying Electorate — Voting Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin in 2012 (and Other Recent Elections) -- May 8 -- Provides analysis of the likelihood of voting by a wide range of demographic factors, including race, Hispanic origin, sex, age, and geography (specifically, census divisions). The statistics come from the November 2012 Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement.

International Programs Online Courses -- May 9 -- The Census Bureau provides instruction on how developing countries can plan and conduct a national census.

Alternative Population Projections — This set of three alternative series of national population projections by age, race and Hispanic origin cover the 2012 to 2060 period. They differ in the levels of net international migration they assume (either constant, low or high) and supplement the main series of national projections, released in December 2012. (May 15)

Subcounty Population Estimates: July 1, 2012 — Internet tables showing population estimates and rankings of the nation's incorporated places — cities, towns, townships, villages and boroughs -- since the 2010 Census and up to July 1, 2012. (May 23)

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 in May.)

Who Could Afford to Buy a Home in 2009? — This report examines the affordability of homes in 2009 at different price levels, chances of affordability by demographic characteristic, reasons why families and unrelated individuals couldn't afford a home, and the impact of possible policy changes (such as modified down payments and interest rates) on affordability for renters. The data were collected from the Survey of Income and Program Participation. (Scheduled for release in May.)

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

Social and Economic Characteristics of Currently Unmarried Women with a Recent Birth — May 1 — The likelihood that these recent moms were unmarried is examined by a variety of characteristics, including educational attainment, household income, nativity, race and Hispanic origin. The data come from the 2011 American Community Survey. The analysis is based on separate survey questions on whether women have given birth to any children in the past 12 months and what their marital status is. Statistics are presented at the national and state levels, with a separate table and map containing metropolitan area data. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/american_community_survey_acs/cb13-80.html>.

Commuter-Adjusted Population Estimates: ACS 2006-2010 — Knowing how a community's population changes during the day could be crucial to emergency and other local planners. This report and series of tables from the American Community Survey recalculates the population totals for places, minor civil divisions, counties and states after accounting for the inflow and outflow of commuters on a typical workday. The report also provides maps and ratios of workers to residents for counties and cities. (May 30)

2010 Census

2010 Census Congressional District Summary File (113th Congress) — This update to the 2010 Census Congressional District Summary File released in April includes demographic profiles, quick tables and geographic comparison tables that were not previously available. The file provides the same subject-matter content as the 2010 Census Summary File 1 retabulated for the congressional district boundaries of the 113th Congress. The file provides data for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico; congressional districts; and selected geographic entities within the congressional districts: counties, county subdivisions, census tracts, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands. You can find more information on congressional districts by visiting the national map and through the redistricting data website. The summary file can be accessed directly in American Factfinder. (May 16)

Economic

County Business Patterns Interactive Map — May 1 —The Census Bureau has updated the Measuring America County Business and Demographics Map. The map provides an interactive, easy-to-understand overview of how many types of businesses are in your community or anywhere else in the U.S. The map includes 2011 County Business Patterns statistics combined with demographic statistics from the 2010 Census.

Public Education Finances: 2011 — These tables provide a detailed look at how public elementary-secondary school systems are funded and how those funds are spent on education and services for our nation's children. These data, released annually, provide information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and assets of our public school systems. Tables include per pupil spending and detailed spending on instruction, special education, school lunches, transportation and salaries. (May 21)

Nonemployer Statistics: 2011 — Annual report on businesses without paid employees in nearly 450 industries for the nation, states, counties and metropolitan areas. Most who own such businesses are self-employed and operate very small businesses (for example, real estate agents or beauticians) that may or may

not be their primary source of income. More information can be found at: <https://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer/>. (May 30)

April 2013

Demographic

Economic Characteristics of Households in the United States: Third Quarter 2011 — April 11 — This set of tables examines the role of government-sponsored benefit programs and the labor market among the nation's people and households within the economic climate of the third quarter of 2011. Specifically, it presents statistics on average monthly income, participation in government-sponsored social welfare or social insurance programs, and labor force activity during the period. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/housing/cb13-tps42.html>.

American Community Survey

Rental Housing Market Condition Measures: A Comparison of U.S. Metropolitan Areas from 2009 to 2011 and Physical Characteristics of Housing: 2011 — April 16 — Two briefs covering the housing market are profiled in this release. *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.
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 changes between 2009 and 2011 based on the results of the American Community Survey. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/american_community_survey_acs/cb13-70.html>.

2010 Census

2010 Census Congressional District Summary File (113th Congress) — April 11 —This summary file contains the same subject-matter content as the 2010 Census Summary File 1 — age (including single years of age), sex, race and Hispanic or Latino origin (including detailed population groups), household type, relationship, population in group quarters, whether the residence is owned or rented (tenure) and vacancy status — retabulated for the congressional district boundaries of the 113th Congress. These congressional district boundaries were submitted by state officials following the legislative redistricting that occurred after the 2010 Census. The file provides data for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico; congressional districts; and selected geographic entities within the congressional districts: counties, county subdivisions, census tracts, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian home lands. A demographic profile, quick tables and geographic comparison tables from this dataset will be available in the near future. You can find more information on congressional districts through the redistricting data website. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/2010_census/cb13-tps41.html>.

Economic

2012 Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections — April 11 — This survey provides an annual summary of taxes collected by state for up to 25 categories, such as property tax, sales and gross receipts taxes, license taxes, income taxes and others. Data also provide details on tax collections by type of tax imposed and collected by state governments. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/govs/statetax/>.

County Business Patterns: 2011 — April 30 —These statistics provide the only detailed annual information on the number of establishments, employees, and quarterly and annual payroll for nearly 1,200 industries covered at the national, state and county levels. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/county_business_patterns/cb13-75.html>.

Media

"America by the Numbers" on C-SPAN's "Washington Journal" — Tune in each Friday morning to C-SPAN's "America by the Numbers" Tune in each Friday morning to C-SPAN's "America by the Numbers" for insight into key official statistics from the Census Bureau and other statistical agencies. Poverty, childbearing, education, health, the economy - topics discussed focus on the key issues of the day. The program highlights the trends and allows people to call in or email their views. More information is available at <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/>.

Stay Connected to the Economy with Census Bureau Mobile App — Every week, the Department of Commerce releases key Census Bureau economic indicators. Get the latest business news on-the-go as it is released through the Census Bureau's free, easy-to-use mobile app, "America's Economy," available for download for both Apple and Android phones and tablets. The app provides real-time updates for 16 key economic indicators from the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/mobile/>.