**Volume 1, Issue 9**
**June 2013**

# 2010 Survey Redesign Update - - DSMD Meets A Major Redesign Milestone, Annual Sampling Systems Are A Go!

*by Rose Byrne*

Our new annual sampling systems have officially begun production. DSMD has just completed the sample selection for the 2010 Redesign Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), Current Population Survey (CPS), and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) cases! They are being loaded onto our 2010 production database and will be ready for interviewing beginning next year.

SIPP is first out of the gate, with interviewing starting next February. CPS and CHIP begin in April. The Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey (CED), the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), the Consumer Expenditure Quarterly Survey (CEQ), and the American Housing Survey (AHS) follow quickly, and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) completes the list with initial interviews in January 2016.

As we countdown to the first interviews, we are pleased to report that the Group Quarters for the three surveys above have been selected. These Group Quarters go out for listing in the beginning of August and finish November 1. At that point, we'll select sample cases within these Group Quarters and add those cases to our production database.

We are deep in the process of testing our systems and finalizing our documentation. We are in the midst of a Bureau-wide system test of the 2014 SIPP sample control system, including laptop testing of the SIPP survey instrument and selecting cases for waves 1 and 2 of interviewing. The interdivisional test for CPS/CHIP begins at the end of this summer.

The 2010 Redesign is on track and moving fast. We'll keep you posted on our progress.

# Consumer Expenditure Survey News

*by Carolyn Pickering*

*CE Survey Team Implementation*

In April 2013, the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) team completed its survey implementation process. CE was the last of the major surveys to complete this process, closing out a year-long survey team implementation effort. During the CE implementation workshop, the team developed a resource- loaded schedule for the CE Quarterly Interview (CEQ) survey. The schedule captures all production and development CEQ activities from July 2013 through March 2016. That period covers the remaining 2013 survey year and all of survey years 2014 and 2015. A CE Diary survey (CED) schedule covering the same survey years was developed since the implementation workshop.

A unique aspect of the CEQ and CED schedules is the need to directly link tasks between the schedules. We decided to create separate schedules for CEQ and CED because of the differences between the survey year data collection periods (January to December for CED and April to March for CEQ) and the differing questionnaire development cycles. The challenge was that some activities, such as those associated with the development of the CE Inter Agency Agreement, are joint for CEQ and CED and impact the ability to move on to the next activity. By placing those joint activities in one schedule but linking the activities to the second plan, staff resources will track effort only in one schedule, eliminating the possibility of double counting time or

getting dates out of sync, while ensuring both plans show the impacts of the shared tasks. We placed all shared CE activities in the CEQ schedule and linked the activity to the CED schedule. The next steps for the CE Survey Team are loading the CEQ and CED schedules into Project Server and beginning to track actual resource hours. CE will enter the Project Server test environment in late June 2013. Team members will receive Project Server training while the CE schedules are in the test environment. The expectation is that both CE schedules will be in the Project Server production environment by the end of this summer.

*CE Web Diary Feasibility Test*

Data collection for the three-month CE Web Diary Feasibility Test ended in March 2013. In this test, an internet version of the CE Diary was offered to respondents. A portion of CED Field Representatives (FR) from all six Regional Offices participated in the test. The test included a mid-data collection debriefing of participating FRs. The sponsoring agency, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), also held focus groups with a subset of FRs participating in the test. The Web Diary Test team is currently analyzing the test results. The conclusions will influence the procedures of another CED test scheduled to take place in 2014, the CE Individual Diaries Feasibility test (IDFT).

Currently both CEQ and CED are conducted only at the household level. IDFT will offer either a Web diary or Mobile Optimized diary to each member of households included in the tests. BLS will consider the results of both the Web Diary test and IDFT during the planned redesign of the Consumer Expenditure Survey. BLS will announce the proposed CE redesign in July 2013 along with research needed prior to implementing a new design for CE. The December 2013 issue of *Survey News* will include information on the proposed design and research plan.

*Elimination of the CEQ Bounding Interview*

In April 2013, BLS informed the Census Bureau that the CEQ design would no longer include a bounding interview, starting with the 2015 CEQ survey year. Some of the research findings this decision was based on include: the recall period has more impact on levels of expenditure reporting than telescoping; the bounding interview is ineffective in curtailing telescoping for many expenditure categories; the bounding interview does not have a significant impact on overall expenditure reporting levels. The implementation of this change will coincide with the introduction of the 2010 sample for CEQ. Currently CEQ respondents participate in five interviews spaced three months apart. The first, or bounding, interview has a one-month recall period and collects the household's demographic data, details about owned homes and vehicles, and details about insurance policies as well as most other CEQ expenditure categories. The demographic, owned property and insurance data are carried forward to the remaining interviews for the household. The expenditure data collected from the first interview are not used in the CE estimates.

The remaining interviews have a three-month recall period and all data collected are used in the CE estimates. Currently income data are collected in the current second and fifth interviews. With the elimination of the bounding interview in 2015, CEQ households will participate in four three-month recall interviews. The first interview will collect detailed demographic, owned property, and insurance data, expenditure data for all CEQ categories, and income data.

Starting in 2015, the CE estimates will include all expenditure data collected in the first interview. We expect the interview time of the new first interview will be longer than the time of the current first interview, but respondent burden over the course of all interviews will decrease significantly.

# Opening The Silo Doors Is So Refreshing! A Report on the *International Field Directors & Technologies Conference*

*by Tim Olson*

One of the Census Bureau's "Change Principles" unveiled a few months ago involves learning from others and guarding against insular thinking. In late May, several of us did just that by attending the *International Field Directors & Technologies Conference* in Providence, Rhode Island. Each of us gave formal presentations or

participated on panels. Though small in number compared with the overall conference attendance (12 Census people among more than 200 attendees), we came away with a renewed enthusiasm for the work we and so many others in the statistical community do on behalf of the American people and the larger data user community. Several themes emerged, including the burgeoning significance of “Big Data,” interviewer training, and the critical interviewer link connecting researcher and respondent. I’d like to share a few insights from this conference.

*Without the Field Interviewer, We are Sunk!*

According to the Federal Reserve Board’s Arthur Kennickell, data quality is our paramount responsibility in field surveys, and fieldwork, particularly the role of interviewers, is of critical importance to that end. Any and all work we do preparing and helping interviewers to be successful in collecting quality data is crucial to the ultimate value of the survey.

Several factors affect field interviewer results, including the complicated incentives that affect interviewer and respondent behaviors, limited time and attention of respondents, interviewers who work on their own with limited support systems, and the inherent ambiguity of language (think of successively translated jokes). Because quality data can be so elusive, we perform survey surgery by adjusting for unit nonresponse, imputing missing data, and editing suspicious values. We need to pay more attention to indications of error and track to their exact source. Through a culture of continuous improvement, we can develop measurements that identify specific steps to enhance quality. For example, we should consider using paradata, call records, response bias studies, missing data rates by variable, edit frequencies, and interviewer comments and debriefings to identify survey problems and institute improvements.

Ultimately, data quality comes down to how effective the field interviewer is in gaining the respondent’s cooperation, communicating complex questions accurately to the respondent, and using the instrument to accurately report back the respondent’s responses. If we can address communication failures between field interviewers and respondents, we can eliminate or radically reshape the post-data-collection editing.

*Is the Traditional 5-Day Survey Interviewer Training Effective?*

Several sessions focused on how different data collection organizations train their field interviewers. There was near universal acknowledgement that the traditional weeklong training session delivered to new hires has significant pitfalls, most of which arise from trainees receiving extensive amounts of detailed information and retaining little of it.

One organization changed their training methodology three years ago and the results are promising. In their new approach, interviewers receive a basic one day training that includes short sessions on why the survey is important, how to navigate the data collection instrument, and basic interview and contact strategies. Following this one day abbreviated training, they release the staff to conduct live production interviews. For several weeks following the training, each new hire participates in a weekly 90-minute training session to introduce new concepts important to the job via online video. During the training phase, each new hire is assigned an experienced interviewer who mentors them through a structured process, while conducting production interviews.

The risk in this approach is that new hires may make significant errors during their first several weeks performing production work. However, the organization believes that many of these same errors would have occurred through the traditional weeklong training approach, since limited information was retained by the trainee. Training costs have decreased, data quality has remained constant, and staff retention has improved since this new paradigm was implemented.

*“Big Data” – It IS Big!*

Clifford Lampe’s presentation (University of Michigan) on the pros and cons of big data in our survey industry illuminated how big it really is. For some data crunchers, incorporating 100 million observations into their research is just the beginning point. Insights from Big Data have been used to predict disease outbreaks and identify market trends. With the use of Application Performance Interfaces (APIs), researchers can literally scrape millions of records in minutes using Sprinkler, Firehose, and other tools to access previously inaccessible data.

What does this mean for traditional survey organizations? Will we become obsolete? While some might predict gloom and doom, there is reason for both pause and hope. Big Data is relatively cheap, can be accessed

quickly from millions of “respondents,” and in some cases, works. Big Data does not spell the end for traditional surveys, however. We need to research ways to create better, more informed data products that benefit from Big Data, rather than ignoring it. Big Data is in the beginnings of its journey and hopefully we will insert ourselves into the heart of this explosive process.

# Data Dissemination Capabilities and Roadmap: 2013 Project

*by Robert Sienkiewicz*

For many years, the Census Bureau has served as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. Its statistical data and products provide vital information to federal and state governments and also serve as a valuable source of information for the research and business communities.

More recently, the advent of technology and digital access to information has increased the breadth of Census Bureau’s customers to include individuals and the wider American public. There is a new and growing demand for Census data, and at the same time, user expectations have increased. This situation provides opportunities for the Census Bureau to extend and enhance its current data dissemination capabilities to better serve the American public.

The Census Bureau’s *Data Dissemination Capabilities and Road Map: 2013 Project* is identifying a future-state vision for the Census Bureau’s data dissemination based on the capabilities (i.e., the people, processes, tools, and information needed to achieve business outcomes) required to disseminate its vast data to a broad range of data users. With user needs as a driving force, the project is assessing the completeness of the Census Bureau’s dissemination products and process portfolio. The team is creating recommendations and a roadmap for the Bureau to modernize, optimize, and streamline an adaptive dissemination activities and operations system.

High-level capabilities under consideration include:

- Improve ease of access and understanding
- Fully acquire and apply customer feedback
- Increase interoperability of data through standards and platforms
- Implement an integrated, standardized metadata repository
- Employ a pre-deployment experimentation and performance testing system
- Enhance disclosure avoidance methodology, tools, and processes
- Improve governance and centralization of evaluation, design, and creation of products, tools, and services
- Increase flexibility and customization of products and tools
- Implement geography as a core dimension of Census Bureau information
- Improve public and private sector efforts to develop business intelligence/insights
- Make Census Bureau data more relevant to data users through improved education, training, outreach, and promotion.

This article provides an introduction to the project. We will keep you updated, and a report is due out in mid-summer. If you have any questions, please contact <robert.sienkiewicz@census.gov>.

# John Thompson Nominated to be Director of the Census Bureau

On May 23, 2013, the White House announced that President Obama had nominated John Thompson to be Director of the Census. *The Washington Post* published the following article about the nomination.

***Obama nominates John H. Thompson to head Census Bureau***
By Josh Hicks, Published: May 24, *The Washington Post*

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/federal_government/obama-nominates-john-h-thompson-to-head-census-bureau/2013/05/24/140c4d02-c4b0-11e2-914f-a7aba60512a7_story.html>

President Obama has tapped John H. Thompson, the head of a private-sector research group with ties to the University of Chicago, to lead the U.S. Census Bureau, which has operated without a permanent director for about nine months. Thompson, 61, who was nominated Thursday, has served as president and chief executive of the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) since 2008. He also held positions with the Census Bureau between 1987 and 2002, according to a biography provided by the White House. The Census Project, a group that represents census stakeholders, encouraged the Senate to quickly confirm the president's nominee "so that the bureau can continue serious planning for Census 2020."

If confirmed, Thompson would head an agency trying to save money and adapt to the digital era. In preparation for the 2020 Census, the bureau is testing online-response models, expanding the use of administrative records to improve data collection and updating its procedures for creating a master address file. The cost of the census has grown exponentially in the past two decades, rising from $39 a household in 1990 to $70 in 2000 and $96 in 2010.

"Everybody is faced with issues of doing more with less and doing it faster," Thompson said in an interview Friday. "The environment we're in right now is changing dynamically, and there are a lot of exciting things going on. We just have to make sure we take advantage of that."

Thomas L. Mesenbourg has served as interim director since August. In a statement Friday, Mesenbourg applauded Obama's selection of Thompson. "John's long and distinguished career at the Census Bureau and his recent experience leading one of the private sector's most prestigious survey organizations makes him uniquely qualified to lead the Census Bureau," Mesenbourg said.

Thompson has worked as an executive for NORC since 2002, when he became executive vice president. He has served as NORC's president and CEO since 2008. Thompson holds bachelor's and master's degrees in mathematics from Virginia Tech.At the Census Bureau, Thompson held several management positions, including associate director for the 2000 Census and chief of the decennial management division.

Julia Lane, who worked with Thompson during his management tenure, said he was an advocate for innovation and was effective at communicating with Congress. "He can figure out what's important and not important, and then explain why anyone should care," Lane said. "That's why he's so effective with Congress." She credited Thompson with being one of the foremost proponents of a program that combined federal and state administrative data on employers and employees with core Census Bureau surveys. She called it a "transformational project" that helped policymakers better understand why jobs go where they go. "With every agency, if you don't have a champion who gets it and figures out strategically how to make it happen, it doesn't happen," Lane said. "He helped make it happen."

# Sonja Steptoe Appointed the Census Bureau's Associate Director for Communications

Sonja Steptoe, previously the Deputy Director of Public Affairs at the U.S. Department of Commerce, has been appointed by the Obama Administration to be the Census Bureau's Associate Director for Communications. Her term began May 27.

"Sonja brings an impressive background to her new post," said Census Bureau Acting Director Thomas Mesenbourg. "She is an award-winning author, journalist, and public affairs leader in both the public and private sectors." Before joining the federal government, Steptoe was Director of Global Communications at O'Melveny & Myers LLP. She developed and guided the execution of internal and external communications strategies that helped the international law firm achieve its business development goals and enhance its brand image.

Prior to joining O'Melveny & Myers in 2007, Steptoe was Senior Correspondent, Bureau Chief, and Deputy News Director for Time magazine, based in Los Angeles. She joined the magazine in 2002 and interviewed and profiled such newsmakers as Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev. Billy Graham, Pastor Rick Warren, Microsoft founder Bill Gates, Walt Disney Company CEO Bob Iger, and filmmaker Tyler Perry, among others. She also co-wrote cover stories on education issues and lifestyle trends. Her essay on the racial, political, and economic conditions in New Orleans before Hurricane Katrina was part of the package of Time stories on the storm honored with two 2006 National Magazine Awards.

Steptoe also worked at People magazine, where she was a senior editor, handling human affairs and investigations. Steptoe was a staff writer and, later, a senior editor at Sports Illustrated from 1990 to 2001, overseeing the development of a variety of stories and profiles. Her sports journalism experience also includes broadcasting work. From 1995 to 2001, Steptoe was a correspondent on HBO's "RealSports with Bryant Gumbel" magazine show, where she investigated East Germany's systematic doping of Olympic athletes — a report for which she received an Emmy Award in 1999 from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for Outstanding Sports Journalism. Her broadcasting experience also includes a three-year stint as national correspondent for the CNNSI sports network.

Steptoe earned a law degree from Duke University after receiving degrees in economics and journalism from the University of Missouri.

# Tract Level Planning Database Released for Census Bureau Use

On May 21, the Associate Directorate for Research and Methodology announced the release of the *Tract Level Planning Database (Tract PDB)* to internal Census Bureau users. The *Tract PDB* has 2010 Census and 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey data and is derived from the *Block-Group Level Planning Database* released in February. The *Tract PDB* assembles a range of housing, demographic, socioeconomic, and census operational data from the 2010 Decennial Census and American Community Survey (ACS) databases and summarizes the data for all tracts in the country. Operational variables include the 2010 Census Mail Return Rate for each tract.

Additional variables included in the *Tract PDB* and not available on the *Block-Group Level PDB* are:

--Detailed language breakouts: persons who speak only English at home and those who speak another language at home and English less than “very well” (40 language categories)
--Civilian population over the age of 16 in labor force Total and by age groups 16-24, 25-44. 45-64, and 65+
--Civilian population over the age of 16 employed Total and by age groups 16-24, 25-44. 45-64, and 65+
--Civilian population over the age of 16 unemployed Total and by age groups 16-24, 25-44. 45-64, and 65+
--Native born and foreign-born populations
--Naturalized citizens and non-citizen populations
--2010 Census Mail Response Rate (mail returns/mail universe, including vacant, undeliverable as addressed, and deleted housing units)

The *Tract PDB* is created to meet the needs of those requiring data summaries at a larger geographic level than the Block Group. Margins of Errors (MOEs) of the estimates are provided for all ACS-derived variables.

The *Tract PDB and Block-Group Level PDB* are available in both CSV and SAS formats, along with documentation files at: https://collab.ecm.census.gov/div/csm/Planning%20Database/Forms/AllItems.aspx.

For questions or comments contact census.pdb.questions@census.gov.

# New Infographic Focuses on Memorial Day

Memorial Day is a day of remembrance for those who died in service to their country. A new "How Do We Know?" infographic, "Memorial Day: Honoring America's Wartime Veterans" uses results from the 2011 American Community Survey to profile today's living veterans by the wartime periods in which they served. It also presents information from the Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center, on the number of service members and the number who died in each of our nation's wars since the Civil War.

How Do We Know? Infographics: https://www.census.gov/how/.

# "Is the U.S. Population Getting Older and More Diverse?" Discussed on C-SPAN

On June 14, Alexa Jones-Puthoff, Chief of the Population Estimates Branch at the U. S. Census Bureau, discussed characteristics of the U.S. population on the "America by the Numbers" series on C-SPAN's "Washington Journal." On this show, she focused on data that address the question "Is the U.S. Population Getting Older and More Diverse?"

The 14 slides that Alexa used in her presentation can be viewed at: https://www.census.gov/newsroom/cspan/pop_diverse/.

The video of her C-SPAN program can be seen at: http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/313378-4.

# Recent and Upcoming Data Releases

## June 2013

**Demographic**

**Estimates of National, State and County Population by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: July 1, 2012** — June 13 -- Is your county becoming younger or older? Does any group comprise the majority of residents there? How rapidly are different groups growing nationally and in each state and county? Are there states and counties that have more men than women? National-, state- and county-level population estimates cross-tabulated by these demographic characteristics provide the answers. The 2012 estimates are compared with those from one year earlier and to 2010 Census counts.

**2012 Characteristics of New Housing** — June 3 -- This report provides annual statistics on the characteristics of new privately owned residential structures — such as the type of wall material, number of bedrooms and bathrooms, type of financing, heating and square footage — for the U.S. and the four national regions. The data are gathered from the Census Bureau's Survey of Construction, which is partially funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/construction/chars/>.

**American Housing Survey for Selected Metropolitan Areas Fact Sheets** — 2011 Housing Profiles for Selected Metropolitan Areas — Separate profiles for each of 29 different metropolitan areas. Based on statistics from the 2011 American Housing Survey, these short reports provide information on the area's monthly housing costs, mortgage types and a variety of other physical and financial characteristics related to the area's housing inventory. (Scheduled for release in late June.)

**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 smartphone usage. Analysis of the level of connectivity individuals have to the Internet is also provided. (Scheduled for release in June.)

**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 .

**American Community Survey**

**2012 American Community Survey Estimates to be Released This Fall** American Community Survey statistics from 2012 are planned for release Sept. 19. The one-year statistics cover a wide range of demographic information for populations greater than 65,000. The three-year statistics, generated from American Community Survey data collection from 2010 to 2012, will cover populations of 20,000 or more and are planned for release Oct. 24. The five-year statistics generated from data collection from 2008 to 2012 will follow Dec. 5, covering all areas regardless of population size down to the block group. All three sets of statistics provide a wide range of important statistics about people and housing for every community across the nation. The results are used by everyone from town and city planners to retailers and homebuilders. The American Community Survey is the only source of local statistics for most of the 40 topics it covers — such as education, occupation, language, ancestry and housing costs — for even the smallest communities.

**2010 Census**

**Tribal Tract Reference Maps** — New federal American Indian reservation-based maps showing tribal census tracts and tribal block groups as delineated to support the 2010 Census data dissemination will be released later this month. These maps show the boundaries and names of American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands, Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands, states, counties, county subdivisions and places. Additionally, these maps display a base feature network including roads, railroads and water bodies.

The maps will be available as PDF at https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/maps/reference.html under Census Reference Maps. (Scheduled for release in late June.)

**Economic**

**Quarterly Survey of Public Pensions: 1st Quarter 2013** — 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 are available in the Census Bureau's Economic Indicator Database . (Scheduled for release June 27.)

## May 2013

**Statistics about Oklahoma Communities Affected by Tornadoes Now Available** — The Census Bureau produces timely local information that is critical to emergency planning, preparedness and recovery efforts. On the Census Data and Emergency Preparedness webpage, the Census Bureau provides access to a variety of resources that help planning officials prepare for potential emergencies and inform rebuilding efforts — from statistics about vulnerable populations and housing to the local economy. Statistics for the communities affected by the tornadoes in Oklahoma are now available on this portal. The information comes from the American Community Survey, population estimates and various economic surveys.

**Demographic**

**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.)

**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)

**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)

**American Community Survey**

**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)

**Arab Households in the United States: 2006-2010** — May 29 — This American Community Survey brief provides a national-level portrait of U.S. households with a particular focus on Arab households; people of specific Arab ancestries, such as Lebanese and Egyptian, are also discussed. This brief examines several characteristics for all households and those with an Arab householder: average household size, household type, homeownership and median household income. Internet address: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/american_community_survey_acs/cb13-tps52.html>.

**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**

**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)

**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)

**2011 Data Added to OnTheMap Application** — May 15 — OnTheMap, an online mapping and reporting application that shows where people work and where workers live, was updated with 2011 data and two new variables: firm age and firm size. The 2011 data year includes employment data from 49 states and the District of Columbia, federal workers, and data for worker race, ethnicity, educational attainment and sex. Additionally, the 2011 data year carries the new firm age and firm size variables. These variables are only available for "all private jobs." More information about firm age and firm size can be found at http://lehd.ces.census.gov/research. OnTheMap can be accessed at http://onthemap.ces.census.gov.

**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/.