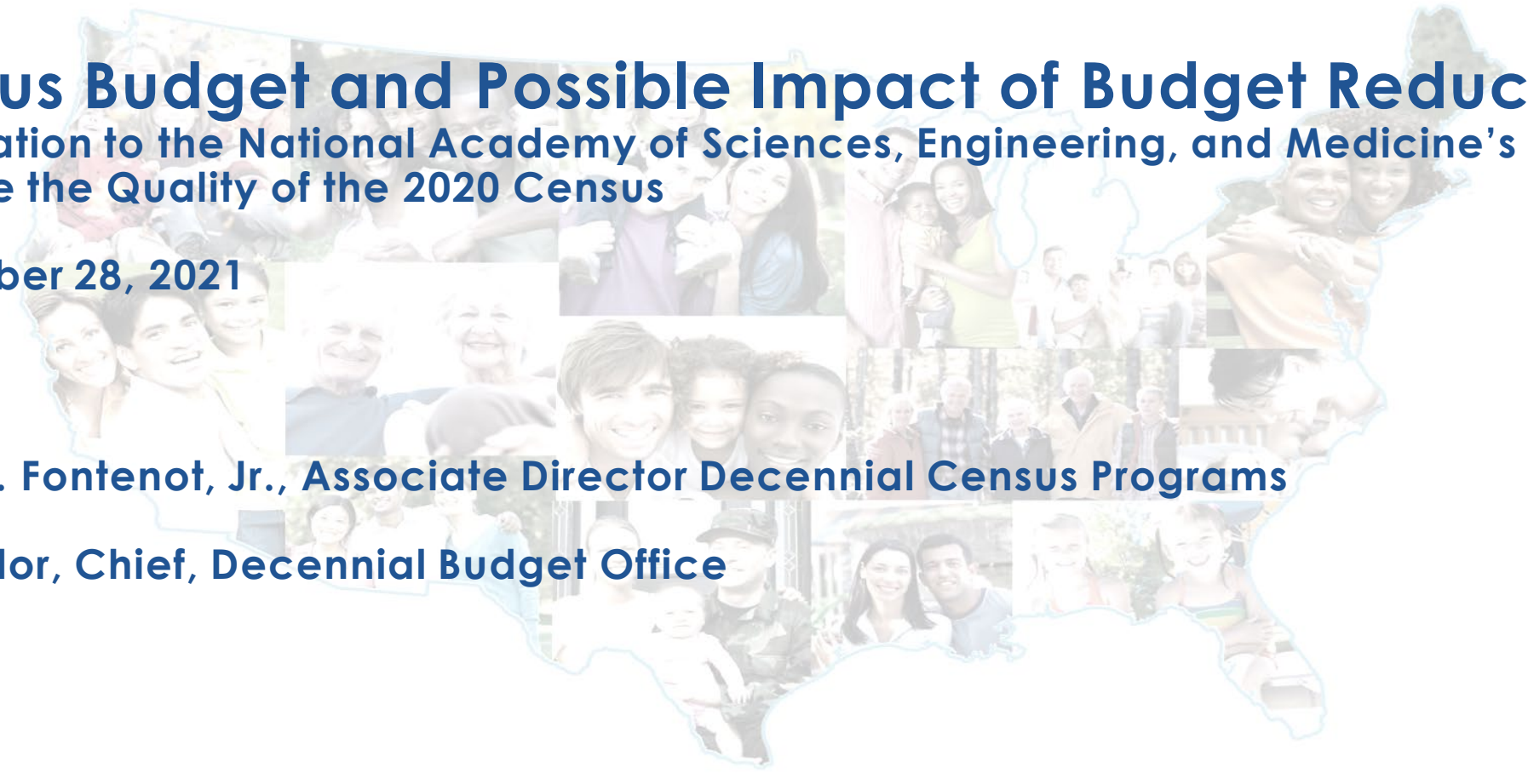




Census Budget and Possible Impact of Budget Reductions

Presentation to the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine's Panel to Evaluate the Quality of the 2020 Census

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2020 Census

Historical Context

- Funding uncertainty is a common risk experienced by the decennial census each decade.
- This includes reductions to budget requests, lengthy continuing resolutions at the prior year funding level, and/or lapses in appropriations.
- The 2020 Census was no different - funded below the requested level in Fiscal Years (FY) 2013 – 2017, despite an ambitious research and testing agenda early in the decade to support and inform the modernization and automation of the 2020 Census.
- The average appropriation was also enacted 4.5 months into the fiscal year, creating significant uncertainty early in each year.
- Sequestration (FY 2013) and a significant government shutdown (FY 2014) also impacted the program's funding availability and certainty.

2020 Census

Operational Impact of Early Decade Funding

- During planning and testing early in the decade, amidst funding delays and shortfalls, Census leadership prioritized development and testing of key innovations and programs.
 - Prioritization of these elements, such as online self-response and automated nonresponse followup, were critical to the success of the 2020 Census.
- When certain planned enhancements could not be thoroughly developed or tested in time with the resources available, Census leadership reverted to places of certainty, selecting methods that had been thoroughly tested and implemented in prior censuses, such as paper-based Group Quarters and Update Leave.
- Funding uncertainty heading into the lengthy FY 2017 CR led to the cancellation of planned field tests in 2017 and the selection of Providence, Rhode Island as the best single site for 2018 End-to-End Census Test.
- The 2018 End-to-End Census Test validated that all key systems, innovations, and major operational threads were tested.
 - All early/peak ops systems were deployed and integrated successfully, such as the Listing and Mapping Application (LiMA), the Enumeration application, operational control systems, and Internet Self Response.
- Active Block Resolution was also descoped due to funding uncertainty in FY 2017, which contributed to an increase in the in-field address canvassing workload.
 - Despite the increased workload, in-field address canvassing was completed on time and under budget.

2020 Census Funding History

2020 Census (Dollars in Millions)										
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021*
Budget Request	\$67	\$131	\$245	\$443	\$663	\$778	\$957	\$3,015	\$5,297	\$812
Enacted Budget	\$67	\$94	\$233	\$345	\$625	\$767	\$2,095	\$3,015	\$6,696	\$238
Reduction (\$)	\$0	\$37	\$12	\$98	\$31	\$11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reduction (%)	1%	28%	5%	22%	5%	1%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Date of Enactment	11/18/11	3/26/13	1/17/14	12/16/14	12/18/15	5/5/17	3/23/18	2/15/19	12/20/19	12/27/20
*FY 2021 was fully funded through utilization of prior year balances rather than new appropriations.										

2020 Census

Final Implementation and Scale-Up for 2020 Census (2018 – 2020)

Beginning in mid-2018, 2020 Census received significant influx of appropriations - \$2.5 billion more than requested over three-year period. Allowed for:

- Final implementation, integration and testing push for all operations and systems.
- Adoption of lessons learned from End-to-End Test.
- Scale up of infrastructure, systems, and support occurred
- Hiring for the 2020 Census offices and field operations
- Robust contingency fund, which allowed program to be prepared for risks both known and unknown.

Even amidst unimaginable risks being realized:

- The 2020 Census had the resources to respond.
- The 2020 Census systems worked smoothly.
- The Census Bureau could bring a significantly automated and more efficient Census experience to the nation.

2030 Census

The Path Forward

2030 Census (Dollars in Millions)	
	FY 2022
Budget Request	\$151
FY12 Adjusted for Inflation	\$81

The early investment in the 2030 Census is designed to:

- Kick off a robust research and planning effort focusing on building off the successes of the 2020 Census and continue to significantly enhance the modernized census design.
- Reviewing lessons learned to consider descoped areas of 2020 Census.
- Earlier investment in IT to build off the systems investments of the 2020 Census in a streamlined and efficient manner.
- Continuation of robust lifecycle-focused planning, requirements, and design.

2030 Census Funding Outlook:

- **Early support** from House Appropriations Committee in FY 2022 markup.
- **Earlier approach to selecting design and establishing requirements** will facilitate robust future year budget justifications.
- Flatter funding profile that relies on shallower year-over-year increases, allowing for **earlier starts and a reduced risk profile** throughout the decade.

Questions