Utilizing the Census of Governments

Governments Division
Economic Programs Directorate
U.S. Census Bureau

Presented at
the Nebraska State Data Center
22nd Annual Summer Data Conference
August 16, 2011

Disclaimer: This report is released to inform interested parties of research and to encourage discussion of work in progress. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.
Introduction

Government Statistics Data

Main Purposes of Government Statistics

- Provide Economic Statistics about Governments
- Act as a Public-sector Counterpart to Economic Data of Business, Industry, and Services
- Track Activity of Governments over Time

Response is Voluntary

Virtually no Confidentiality Restriction
Government Statistics Programs

Provide Information on the Structure, Function, Finances, Taxation, Employment, and Retirement Systems Within our Nation's Almost 90,000 State and Local Governments

Data are Publicly Available and Used by Other Federal Agencies, State and Local Legislators, Researchers, Businesses, and Individuals

Of Primary Importance, is the Timely Delivery of These Data to the Bureau of Economic Analysis for use in Estimating the Gross Domestic Product
Government Statistics Programs

Quinquennial – Every 5 Years

- Census of Governments – Years Ending in ‘2’ and ‘7’ (Government Organization, Government Employment, Government Finance)

Annual

- Federal, State, and Local Government Employment
- State and Local Government Finance
- Includes Individual Products on Taxes, Public Pensions, and School Finances

Quarterly

- State and Local Government Tax Revenues
- Revenues, Benefits, and Financial Holdings of Public-Employment Retirement Systems
Census of Governments Programs

Background

- Provide the Only Source for Comprehensive Uniform Statistics on the Economic Activity of State and Local Governments
- Tell the Story of the Fiscal Condition of State and Local Government
- Follow the Activity of Governments Over Time
- Scope of Programs Compliment Other Operations
- “Gold Standard” of Government Statistics Data
Aggregate and Local Statistics

- Governments Division Data Serve two Main Communities:
  - Users of Aggregate Estimates (Macro-Data)
  - Users of Individual State and Local Government Data (Micro-Data)
- Unique Compared to Most Census Bureau Programs
- Part of our History for the Last 109 Years
History of the Census of Governments

1840 - Decennial Census Collected Some Data on the Number and Types of Schools and Pupils

1850 - Information Collected in the Decennial Census Included tax Levies, Governmental Debt, and Wealth, and the Number and Types of Schools and Their Pupils

1880 - Inquiries Included the Number of Schools, Details About Cities Including Sewage and Drainage, Utilities, and Public Services and 105 Additional Questions That Assessed Governments’ Financial Conditions

1902 - First Comprehensive Compilation of Governmental Data by the new “Census Office”

1950 - Congress Enacted Legislation Which Provided That a “Census of Governments” be Taken Every 5 Years, for Years Ending in “2” and “7” (Title 13, Section 161, U.S. Code)

1957 - First Census of Governments Focusing on Four Major Areas of Data Collection
- Governmental Organization
- Taxable Property Values
- Employment
- Finances
What is a Government?
Census Bureau Definition

Existence as an Organized Entity

• Right of Perpetual Succession
• Right to Make Contracts
• Right to Sue and be Sued

Governmental Character

• Public Accountability
• Power to Tax

Substantial Autonomy

• Fiscal Independence
• Administrative Independence
Government Structure

State Government = Core Government + Dependent Agencies + Semi-Autonomous Authorities

Nebraska State Government = Core Government + Dependent Agencies + Semi-Autonomous Authorities

- Core Government:
  • Attorney General
  • Secretary of State
  • Board of Education

- Dependent Agencies:
  • Commission on Industrial Engineering
  • Department of Motor Vehicles
  • Department of Banking

- Semi-Autonomous Authorities:
  • Nebraska Educational Finance Authority
  • Nebraska State Airline Authority
  • Small Business Development Authority

Note, Government examples are illustrative and not meant to be an exhaustive list of all governmental entities.
The Many Layers of American Government

Source: 2007 Census of Governments
Census of Governments

Data Collected Through the Census of Governments Programs
Census of Governments

Three Main Components

Government Organization
- Number of and Type
- Characteristics of Local Governments by State and Type

Government Employment
- Number of Employees Part-Time and Full-Time
- One Month Payroll

Government Finance
- Revenues
- Expenditures
- Debt
- Cash and Securities
- Taxes
- Pensions
- Education Finances
Government Organization
2012 Census of Governments

Data Collection

• Reference Period: Status as of October 11, 2011
• Survey of Local Governments in the United States
• Legal Research

Content and Products

• Counts of Local Governments by State and by Type of Government – Released in August 2012
• Individual State Descriptions – Released in July 2013
Types of Governments

Measured and Defined

- 89,526 Government Organizations
- 89,476 Local Governments
- 50 State Governments
- 39,044 General Purpose Governments
  - 3,033 Counties
  - 19,492 Cities
  - 16,519 Townships
- 50,432 Special Purpose Governments
  - 37,381 Special Districts
  - 13,051 Independent School Districts

Source: 2007 Census of Governments
Diversity of Governments

- Illinois had the Most Governments (6,994) and Hawaii the Fewest (19)
- Cook County, Illinois, had More Governments Than any Other County (539)
- Texas led the Nation with 254 County Governments, Connecticut and Rhode Island Have no County Governments

Rankings / NE
- 38th in population.
- 14th in overall number of local governments (2,659).
- 10th in number of counties (93).
- 16th in number of municipalities (530).
- 13th in number of townships (454).
- 8th in number of special district governments (1,294).
- 19th in number of independent school districts (288).
- 39th in total amount of taxes collected.
- 37th in expenditures on education.

Other Facts
- There are 89,476 local governments in the United States.
- Highest number of local governments—Douglas County area (214).
- Lowest number of local governments—McPherson County area (3).

Source: 2007 Census of Governments
Government Finance

Data Collection

• Measures Revenues, Expenditures, Indebtedness, Cash and Security Holdings, Taxes, and Pensions
• Does not Measure Programs or Funds
• Compilation from Administrative Records
• Data for Nearly 15,000 School Districts from State Government Data Coordinators
• Direct Collection
• Joint Census Bureau-State Government Data Collection (Central Collection)
• Response Rates Vary by: Survey Component, Product, State, and Type of Government
Government Finance
Data Collection

Reference Period: Fiscal Years Ending Between July 1, and June 30

The Number of Governments Whose Fiscal Year Ends in the Month of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>1,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>4,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>2,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>33,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>2,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>6,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>36,153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2007 Census of Governments
# Government Finance

## Modal Response Distributions – Local

### Annual Survey of Local Government Finances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Year</th>
<th>Universe For Census/Sample</th>
<th>Total Unit Response Rate (%)</th>
<th>% Units Reported on Internet</th>
<th>% Units Received Through Central Collection</th>
<th>% Units Received Through Non-Central Collection</th>
<th>Total Response Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>73,971</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6,129</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>11,306</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>11,293</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>11,296</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>76,913</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>11,481</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10,809</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>35.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers do not include independent schools (type 5) and local Jackets, only local governments with type 1, 2, 3, and 4. For Central Collection statistics, numbers are estimates.

Col. D: Percent of units submitted by respondents via web-based form; Col. E: Percent of units submitted by central collection states via electronic files; Col. F: Percent of units submitted by central collection states via mutually agreed paper forms; Col. G: Percent of units received via the “F” forms in the mail.

No statistics is available for responses via telephone follow-ups or CAFRs. New Hampshire was counted as CC-electronic in earlier version, but should have been CC-paper as it is now. Maryland began CC-electronic in 2005 and thereafter.

Created: 09-15-2009
Updated: 05-17-2011
Government Finance

Content and Products

- Census of Governments
- Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances
- State Government Tax Revenues – About 9 months Following Reference Period
- State Government Finances – About 18 Months Following Reference Period
- Public-Employee Retirement Systems
- Public Education Finances – About 23 Months Following Reference Period
- State and Local Finance – About 24 Month Following Reference Period
- Quarterly Summary of State and Local Government Tax Revenues – Within 90 Days of Reference Period
- Finances of Selected Public-Employee Retirement Systems – Within 90 Days of Reference Period
Governments as Producers
Percent of Gross Domestic Product

Components of Gross Domestic Product

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Measurement of Fiscal Condition

Individual Units

- Not Accounting Data
- Fiscal Statistics
- Provides Data Regardless of Fund or Program
- Sectoral Data Divide Activities of Governments into Four Areas
Measurement of Fiscal Condition

Functionality

- No two Governments are Directly Comparable
- Cannot Compare Fund or Program
- Developed Classification Methodology to Recast Fund and Program into Activity-Based Statistics
- Limited Function for Revenues
- Great Detail on Intergovernmental Functional Expenditures
## Measurement of Fiscal Condition

### Intergovernmental Transactions

| **Data on Intergovernmental Transactions** | • National and State-Area Aggregates  
• Individual Governments |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Intergovernmental Revenues**            | • Direct From Federal  
• From State to Local  
• From Local to Local and State                                                  |
| **Intergovernmental Expenditures**        | • To Federal (few)  
• To State  
• To Other Locals                                                                  |
| **Sectoring of Data**                     | • Allows for Distinction Between Direct and Direct General  
• Important for Understanding Intergovernmental Flows  
• Separates IG for Utilities from General Government                              |
Intergovernmental Fiscal Flows
Federal, State, and Local

Federal
$410.2 Billion

State
$57.8 Billion

Local
$446.6 Billion

$4.7 Billion

$20.0 Billion

Source: 2007 Census of Governments
Intergovernmental Revenues & Expenditures
## Intergovernmental Fiscal Flows
### As a Percent of General Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Municipal</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Special District</th>
<th>Independent School District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct From Federal</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From State</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Local</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2007 Census of Governments
Details may not add to totals due to rounding
# Annual Tax Statistics

## Variety Among States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year 2010</th>
<th>Sales and Gross Receipts</th>
<th>License Taxes</th>
<th>Income Taxes</th>
<th>All Other Taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sales Total</td>
<td>General Sales</td>
<td>Selective Sales</td>
<td>License Taxes Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Average</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2010 Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections

Abbreviations and Symbols: X - Not Applicable
Annual Finance Statistics

Direct General Government Expenditures

United States

- Interest on General Debt: $93.6 Billion (4%)
- Education: $774.4 Billion (35%)
- Health and Hospitals: $193.1 Billion (9%)
- Public Welfare: $384.8 Billion (17%)
- Public Safety: $203.3 Billion (9%)
- Transportation: $171 Billion (8%)
- Environment and Housing: $179.2 Billion (8%)
- Other: $139.6 Billion (6%)
- Governmental Administration: $119.4 Billion (4%)

Nebraska

- Interest on General Debt: $275 Million (2%)
- Education: $4.7 Billion (38%)
- Health and Hospitals: $1.2 Billion (10%)
- Public Welfare: $2.1 Billion (17%)
- Public Safety: $933 Million (7%)
- Transportation: $1.1 Billion (9%)
- Environment and Housing: $925 Million (7%)
- Other: $729 Million (6%)
- Governmental Administration: $521 Million (4%)

Source: 2007 Census of Governments – Finance Component
# Annual Public Pension Statistics

## Variety Among States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year 2009</th>
<th>Employee Contributions (in Millions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Cash and Investment Holdings (in Millions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash and Investment Holdings</td>
<td>Membership</td>
<td>Total Active Members Inactive Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cash and</td>
<td>Total Securities</td>
<td>Number of Systems</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term</td>
<td>Total Other Investments</td>
<td></td>
<td>Active Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>Cash and Investment</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(in Millions</td>
<td>Holdings</td>
<td>Total Active Members Inactive Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of Dollars)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Active Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>137.6</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>114.7</td>
<td>6,041.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>184.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>297.8</td>
<td>399.6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>394.4</td>
<td>17,151.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>1,927.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>236.4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>4,481.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>1,017.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>411.6</td>
<td>4,462.2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,846.8</td>
<td>161,404.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,107.0</td>
<td>20,300.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2009 Annual Survey of Public-Employee Retirement Systems
Annual Education Finance Statistics

Percent Distribution of Total Public Elementary-Secondary School System Expenditure: 2009

Total U.S. Expenditure $604.9 Billion
- Instruction: 51%
- Support Services: 30%
- Capital Outlay: 11%
- Other: 8%

Total Nebraska Expenditure $68.0 Billion
- Instruction: 54%
- Support Services: 26%
- Capital Outlay: 14%
- Other: 6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 Annual Survey of Local Government Finances-School Systems
Government Employment

Data Collection

- Reference Period: Pay Period Including March 12
- Standard Weekly Hours Worked for Full-Time Employees
- Pay-Period Intervals for Full-Time and Part-Time
- Full-Time and Part-Time Employees and Payroll by Functional Activity
- State Governments – Central (Single Point) Collection
- Local Governments – Mail Canvass
- Response Rates:
  - 2007 – 88.5 Percent
  - 2008 – 90.1 Percent
  - 2009 – 88.5 Percent

Content and Products

- Census of Governments – Released in Fall 2013
- Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll – Preliminary Release in August
Annual Employment Statistics

Staffing and Expenditures

- 51.7 Percent of all Government Employees are Employed in Public Education Systems
  - 6,077,218 or 41.4 Percent are in K-12
  - 1,424,675 are in Higher Education
- Expenditures Include Both School System and State Expenditures Into Pension and Retirement Funds

Fiscal Year 2009

State Governments Expended $10.9 Billion on Behalf of Their Public School Systems

Majority of These Expenditure Payments Were Into School System Employee Retirement or Pension Funds

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll
## Nebraska Employment and Payroll Data

**By State and By Government Function: March 2007**

**SOURCE:** This table was user generated from the Census Bureau's Build-a-Table tool with data from the Census of Government Employment.

Select the link for information about the data's sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions. [http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/cog_employment_methodology.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/cog_employment_methodology.html)

**Note:** Data is in whole numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>March 2007 Total Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>139,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Total</td>
<td>77,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Instructional Employees</td>
<td>40,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Higher Education</td>
<td>15,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Elementary and Secondary Education</td>
<td>14,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>9,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Power</td>
<td>6,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education Instructional Employees</td>
<td>5,915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways</td>
<td>5,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Protection Total</td>
<td>5,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Government Administration</td>
<td>4,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections</td>
<td>4,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Officers Only</td>
<td>3,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Welfare</td>
<td>3,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other and Unallocable</td>
<td>3,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>3,060</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2007 Census of Governments
Quarterly Public Pensions Statistics
100 Largest Public Retirement Systems

First Quarter 2011:

- Total Cash and Security Increased 253.5 Millions (10.2 percent) (from First Quarter 2010 to the First Quarter 2011)

- Government Contributions Decreased 1.3 Million (-5.7 Percent) and Total Payments Increased 2.6 Million (5.5 Percent) (for the 12 Month Period Ending March 31, 2011)

- Corporate Stocks Comprised 32.8 Percent of Cash and Security Holdings Down From 34.0 Percent in the Same Quarter 2010

Source: Finances of Selected State and Local Government Employee Retirement Systems
Quarterly Tax Statistics

First Quarter 2011:

- **Total State and Local Property Taxes**
  - Decreased 63.7 Million (36.0 Percent) from Fourth Quarter 2010 to First Quarter 2011
  - Decreased 2.0 Million (1.7 Percent) for the 12 Month Period Ending March 31, 2011

- **Nebraska’s State Government Tax Collections**
  - Totaled 905.5 Million
  - Increase of 900 Thousand From Fourth Quarter 2011
  - A 78.4 Million Increased (9.5 Percent) for the 12 Month Period Ending March 31, 2011

Source: Quarterly Summary of State and Local Government Tax Revenue
Government Statistics at Work
Case Studies

- Analyzed how State and Local Government Budgets are Affected During National Recessions
- Identified Strategies to Provide Fiscal Assistance to State and Local Governments
- Identified Indicators Policymakers Could use to Time and Target Assistance
- Using State and Local Government Finance Data, Described Trends in Revenues and Expenditures
Government Statistics at Work
Case Studies

Dr. Ronald Fisher, Michigan State University

- An Overview and Analysis of State Intergovernmental Aid Programs
- Analyzed 2007 Census of Governments Data
- Focused on State Intergovernmental Payments to Counties and Municipalities
- State Revenue Sharing Provides at Least 10 Percent of Local Revenue in Only Ten States
Government Statistics at Work

Case Studies

Dr. Leah Brooks, University of Toronto

- “Using Census of Governments Data to Study Municipal Political Economy”
- Various Research Conducted Using Census of Governments Data
- Local Government Finance Data Used to Determine the Extent to Which Business Improvement Districts Impact a City’s Fiscal Position
- Also Used Data to Show that State-Imposed Tax and Expenditure Limits can Explain why Cities Don’t Return Grant Funds to Voters
Accessing the Data

Data Access and Usability

Census Bureau has Been Increasing Use of Data Access and Visualization Tools

- Build-A-Table
- American FactFinder (AFF)
- DataFerret
- Central Indicator Data Repository (CIDR)

Google Effort to Take Public Data and Make it Accessible

- Piloted State Finance
Working with the Data
Data Access and Usability

[Graph showing expenditure vs. insurance trust expenditure for California, New York, Illinois, and Florida in 2009.]
Accessing the Data

Build-A-Table

Select category

Select variables

Retrieve data
Accessing the Data

www.census.gov/govs
## Data Releases

### Over the Next 12 Months

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Government Statistics in the News

The New York Times

Pension Fund Losses Hit States Hard, Data Show

The Washington Post

Recession-bruised states' revenue sank 30 percent in 2009, Census Bureau reports

The Wall Street Journal

Local Revenues Climb as Economy Recovers

United States Census Bureau

Economic Statistics
Thank You

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