

**SUPPORTING STATEMENT**  
**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**U.S. Census Bureau**  
**Current Population Survey (CPS) Migration Supplement**  
**OMB Control No. 0607-0710**

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Necessity of Information Collection

The U.S. Census Bureau requests authorization from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to conduct the August 2008 Migration supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). This clearance request covers five topics of supplemental inquiry in addition to the CPS Basic instrument: Citizenship, Year of Entry, Residence One Year Ago, Residents and Emigrants Abroad, and Transfers. The proposed questions in the Migration supplement are shown in Attachments A1 and A2.

The Migration supplement is sponsored by the U.S. Census Bureau. A number of questions in this supplement may appear in the CPS Annual Social and Economic supplement (ASEC), the American Community Survey (ACS), and in other demographic surveys. However, this supplement's comprehensive set of questions does not duplicate any other single information collection. Moreover, the information on emigration and residents abroad has not been collected since 1991. The collection of these data in 2008 fills a gap in several data quality and research areas, briefly described below.

The Citizenship section is intended to observe new naturalizations since the first CPS interview. The resulting information can be used to assess the potential impact of changes in citizenship status on data interpretation in the CPS. Additionally, the data can be used to create naturalization rate estimates that could be cross-validated with information from administrative flow data.

The Year of Entry section fulfills multiple purposes. The CPS Basic question on the year came to "live" in the United States will be re-asked, in second and later interviews, in order to examine the quality and consistency of the current year of entry question between multiple reports, over time and potentially different report sources—self or proxy. Additionally, this section will be used to create alternate measures of the two main uses of year of entry information: (1) year of entry and (2) total time spent in the United States. The use of these alternate measures will be compared and cross-validated with the measures currently in use.

The data from the Residence One Year Ago section and the Residents and Emigrants Abroad section will be used together. The Residence One Year Ago section is a selection from the CPS ASEC questions on one-year migration of both natives and the foreign born. The primary intent is to estimate one-year in-migration from outside the

United States. These figures will be analyzed in conjunction with estimates of one-year out-migration from the United States, which will come from the Residents and Emigrants Abroad section. The latter section will also provide information about emigrants and others living outside the United States, a topic for which there is very little contemporary information. A version of the Residents and Emigrants Abroad section was collected as the “Emigration and Americans Living Abroad Supplement” to the CPS in June 1991, November 1989, June 1988, and July 1987. Differences between that supplement and the one proposed here are discussed in detail below in section A2. Thus, the two sets of data will be used to estimate emigration, in-migration, and net international migration rates, and may also inform population projections.

The Transfers section is intended to provide basic information about household monetary transfers and remittances across international borders, both giving and receiving. It is a relatively simple approach compared to the potentially complex nature of transfers. Nevertheless, it will provide basic information that has never been obtained by the Census Bureau. The resulting data have the advantage of being nationally representative and comprehensive with respect to including information on (1) both native and foreign-born households, and on (2) giving and receiving transfers. Moreover, the information at this level is of interest to outside organizations such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the United Nations, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Title 13, United States Code, Section 182 authorizes the collection of this information.

## 2. Needs and Uses

Information quality is an integral part of the pre-dissemination review of the information disseminated by the Census Bureau (fully described in the Census Bureau's Information Quality Guidelines). Information quality is also integral to the information collections conducted by the Census Bureau and is incorporated into the clearance process required by the Paperwork Reduction Act.

As part of the federal government’s efforts to collect data and provide timely information on migration for policy planning, the main citizenship and year of entry questions have been collected annually on the CPS Basic questionnaire since 1994. The Migration supplement to the CPS provides some basic data on contemporary migration dynamics and population change that is necessary for tracking historical trends. This supplement will be instrumental for understanding the prevalence and nature of changing migration patterns, which is necessary as background for maintaining high data quality, utility and relevance of data, and for policy planning and support. When combined with CPS-collected characteristics, such as citizenship, place of birth, parental nativity, income, and household relationships, the data can provide information on the social and economic adaptation of and the potential needs of the foreign-born population over time in the United States. The CPS August 2008 Migration supplement will be the only comprehensive, nationally representative

source of data on multiple years of entry to the United States, time outside the United States since coming to the United States, emigration, and monetary remittances.

A description of the needs and uses of the information by Migration supplement section follows. For detailed information on universes, anticipated sample sizes, and specific question wording and placement, please see the detailed notes document in Attachment A3.

*a. Needs and Uses of Updated Citizenship Information*

Currently, citizenship is asked only on the first interview of the CPS Basic questionnaire and is not updated in subsequent CPS interviews. However, for noncitizens the status could change between the first interview and the current interview. By asking for changes in citizenship for noncitizens, the Citizenship section can observe changes in naturalization status since the first interview. The resulting data could be used to measure (i) the frequency of change and (ii) correspondence with naturalization rates from administrative data such as from the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS). The resulting data can be used to assess the effect of changes in naturalization on the relationship between citizenship and outcome characteristics such as labor force participation.

*b. Needs and Uses of Year of Entry Information*

Currently, year of entry (CPS Basic item INUSYR) is asked in the first interview of the CPS Basic questionnaire. The two main uses of the CPS Basic year of entry question (the year someone came to “live” in the United States) are, first, as a measure of year of entry and, second, to create a measure of the total time spent in the United States. However, given that contemporary migrants may have multiple entries to the United States, there is a strong need to understand (1) the quality and consistency of the currently used CPS Basic year of entry information, (2) the prevalence and interpretation of entries prior to and exits and re-entries after the INUSYR year, and (3) the interpretation of alternate measures of total time spent in the United States.

The questions in this section address these three needs. First, the CPS Basic question on the year came to “live” in the United States will be re-asked (item INUSY2), in second and later interviews, in order to examine the quality and consistency of the current year of entry question (INUSYR). The prevalence of non-matching years between multiple interviews can be examined, as well as the amount of inconsistency due to survey methods, such as recall error over time or proxy reporting.

Inconsistency may also be due to a multiple entry scenario, so inconsistent years of entry will be checked with information on the first and most recent years of entry.

Second, the items on a first year of entry (INUSB4, FRSTYR) and on most recent year of entry (TRV2MO, YRLEFT, LASTYR) will be alternate measures of year of entry that will be used to check the quality of the current measure INUSYR. The responses on these items will be cross-checked with INUSYR and INUSY2. Inconsistencies between INUSYR and INUSY2 may be better understood if one or

both years match either the first year of entry or the most recent year of entry. Moreover, alternate year of entry information can also be cross-checked with administrative data on flows into the United States.

Third, the items on time outside the United States (ANYOUT, TIMOUT, YRSOUT) since the first year of entry will be used to assess the validity of alternate measures of total time spent in the United States. From this supplement, four measures of total time spent in the United States will be calculated:

TS<sub>1</sub>. (Survey year) – (Year came to “live” in the United States) [*current measure*]

TS<sub>2</sub>. (Survey year) – (First year entered)

TS<sub>3</sub>. (Survey year) – (First year entered) – (Total time outside of the United States since First year)

TS<sub>4</sub>. (Survey year) – (Most recent year entered)

The third measure, TS<sub>3</sub>, incorporates information on time not physically in the United States. Unlike information on alternate years of entry, which are defined with minimum 2 month durations, the time outside the United States incorporates *all* time outside the United States since the first year of entry. This is intended to observe migrants, such as some circular migrants, who make frequent stays or exits under 2 months’ duration and, therefore, spend a substantial proportion of the year outside of the United States. There is currently no information of this type at the Census Bureau. (See section A4 for detailed information on efforts to identify duplication.) This question will provide data that are important as a comparison to and assessment of the commonly used measure of time exposed to the United States.

### *c. Needs and Uses of Residence One Year Ago Information*

While detailed information on residence one year ago is regularly collected on the CPS ASEC supplement, only selected questions are asked on the Migration supplement. The questions on living in the same housing unit (MIGSAM, NXTSAM) and on country of residence one year ago (MIGCN, NXTCN) will be collected in the CPS ASEC supplement format, but detailed information on one year ago locale within the United States will not be collected on the Migration supplement.

These data will be used to estimate native and foreign-born 1-year international immigration over the same time period as the emigration information collected in the Residents and Emigrants Abroad section. Additionally, this information can be another check with the year of entry variations from the year of entry section, especially for those who arrived in the last one or two years. Finally, data on living at the same address one year ago (MIGSAM, NXTSAM) will serve the practical purpose of an eligibility screen for the Residents and Emigrants Abroad section and also as an independent variable in analyses. Such analyses would include the characteristics of households screened into or out of the Residents and Emigrants Abroad section and substantive analyses on mobility patterns, jointly considering internal and international migration.

*d. Needs and Uses of Residents and Emigrants Abroad Information*

The Residents and Emigrants Abroad section will provide information about emigrants and others living outside the United States, a topic for which there is very little contemporary information. There is a strong need for data on international out-migration, since the Census Bureau is mandated (Title 13, U.S.C., Section 181) to produce annual population estimates, which are affected by the out-migration component. Although the method proposed here is survey-based and has a smaller sample size than other data sources, it will provide a national-level estimate of emigration that will account for emigrants and residents abroad who may not be observed in other emigration estimation techniques. For instance, members of the U.S. Armed Forces often are not observed in other nations' censuses, so that emigration estimates based on other countries' census data will undercount such persons. Furthermore, survey data can provide information on emigrants' characteristics that may be omitted from other countries' censuses. The 1-year emigration estimates created from these data will also be used with data from the Residence One Year Ago section to create estimates of net international migration and population projections. In addition to estimates of migration components, the data collected in this section will be used in substantive analyses to examine the characteristics of emigrants and others living outside the United States for future work on estimating emigration.

A version of the Residents and Emigrants Abroad section was collected as the "Emigration and Americans Living Abroad" supplement to the CPS in June 1991, November 1989, June 1988, and July 1987 (See Attachment B; Woodrow-Lafield, 1996; Woodrow, 1990). The Migration supplement proposed for August 2008 is a reinstatement of those supplements, but there are a number of differences. First, the scope of the supplement is expanded, so that the supplement overall includes topics other than just emigration and emigrants. Second, the scope of the information regarding emigrants and residents abroad is more focused on demographic characteristics highly relevant to the construction of the Census Bureau's annual population estimates (sex, age, citizenship, country of birth) and a few items to help understand the population abroad (relationship to household reference person, country of residence, current main activity and U.S. Armed Forces or government employment affiliation).

Third, the key difference is that the sampling and estimation method proposed here is based on *all* households and relationships (UREMIG, HHEMIG), including nonrelatives. It is also a one-year estimate that is unlikely to be substantially affected by mortality. In contrast, the sampling approach for the emigration supplements from 1987 to 1991 was based on a multiplicity approach that was dependent on surviving close relatives.

The sampling method for this section has a number of advantages compared to the previous emigration supplements. The housing unit sampling here has little risk of bias due to multiple counting. The screening question refers to a specific residence at a specific time point, "one year ago." Since it is unlikely that people have more than one

usual residence at a single time point, this greatly reduces the likelihood that an emigrant could be twice counted. In contrast, the previous emigration supplements utilized a multiplicity sampling method, which is network based, counting non-deceased close relatives (parents, siblings, and children) who ever lived in the United States at any time point before returning abroad. The multiplicity method increases the likelihood of multiple counting for each family member, whereas the sampling method proposed here is household-based and *unlikely to overestimate* emigration.

Another advantage is that this method counts some emigrants who do not have any close relatives living in the United States, while the multiplicity method only counts closely related individuals. Thus, while this method is known to be an underestimate, since it cannot observe when entire households move outside the United States, it is *less of an underestimate* than under the multiplicity sampling method. The Census Bureau's Population Division has already consulted the Demographic Surveys Division (DSD) and the Demographic Statistical Methods Division (DSMD) on sampling and weighting issues, as well as the Central Statistics Office of the Republic of Ireland and the Office for National Statistics in the United Kingdom, which have a similar sampling approach to that proposed here.

Finally, this method uses a one-year reference period, which matches the reference period for international in-migration on the CPS ASEC supplement and the Residents and Emigrants Abroad section. This one-year reference period has an additional advantage that mortality is expected to have little impact on the resulting estimates. In contrast, the multiplicity method, which refers to currently living close relatives who resided in the United States at any time point, is subject to the potentially large and uncertain mortality rates of both United States resident relatives and those of emigrants. Utilizing the relatively short one-year reference time minimizes the effect of mortality and also clarifies which mortality rates to use (United States-based), if adjustments are needed.

In summary, the information collected in Residents and Emigrants Abroad section fulfills a number of research needs. The data will provide contemporary information necessary for the construction of population estimates and which may also be used by other U.S. federal agencies, such as the Office of Immigration Statistics. Finally, the sampling method proposed here is an improvement on the estimation method used in the CPS emigration-related supplements from 1987 through 1991.

*e. Needs and Uses of Transfers Information*

There is no existing dataset on monetary transfers and remittances into and out of the United States that is nationally representative, includes both the native and the foreign-born populations, or includes both the giving and receiving of transfers. However, there is a great need for such information as the interest in and profile of this topic increases amongst U.S. government agencies, international governing units, community organizations, and academia. For instance, on January 14-15, 2008, the Census Bureau hosted a conference on remittance survey-based data that was attended by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the United Nations, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, Statistics Canada and several other governments' statistical agencies, and members of several universities. The feedback from conference attendees regarding the Transfers section of the Migration supplement was positive.

The design for the August 2008 Migration supplement is intended as a first step in fulfilling the great need for remittance data in the United States. This section asks for basic information about the prevalence, frequency, and amount of monetary transfers, into and out of the United States, in the previous 12 months. This information has never been obtained by the Census Bureau, and has the advantages of being nationally representative, including both natives and the foreign born, and covering both the giving and receiving of transfers. The information can be used in substantive analyses on the prevalence of and magnitude of transfers, and also as a measure of international ties.

3. Use of Information Technology

Since January 1994, we have collected the CPS data using computer-assisted interviewing. We designed the supplemental questions to obtain the required information with minimal respondent burden.

The proposed items and interviewer procedures have been developed over years of consultation among the Census Bureau, the BLS, and other government agencies. The use of computer-assisted personal and telephone interviewing is deemed the most appropriate collection methodology, given existing available information technology. We have examined the Internet as a reporting option, but have determined that for a complex demographic survey such as the CPS, the Internet is not feasible.

4. Efforts to Identify Duplication

The Migration supplement's comprehensive set of questions does not duplicate any other single information collection with respect to scope, timeliness, or population of interest. There are no comparable data that can be replicated, substituted, or modified for use as described in section A2 above.

With respect to scope and timeliness, the CPS Migration supplement will cover topics in migration, in a timely manner, with little overlap to other nationally representative

surveys. For instance, for year of entry information, only one year of entry and citizenship questions are collected on the CPS Basic questionnaire and on the American Community Survey (ACS). The questions on residence one year ago do appear in the CPS Annual Social and Economic supplement (ASEC) and on the ACS. The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) Migration Module collects some migration-related items not covered in the CPS Basic or ACS, but it is still not in the same scope as the Migration supplement. The Migration supplement will also have the advantage of being linked to the CPS Basic information on parental nativity, a topic of great interest to policymakers, academics, and other researchers, which is not included on the ACS. Thus, the CPS Migration supplement will be the only large-scale survey that asks for detailed information on contemporary migration patterns to the United States.

Additionally, information on emigration and residents abroad has not been collected on a CPS supplement since 1991. With respect to administrative data, the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) ceased to collect such information in 1957. Other methods of estimating emigration usually obtain information from other countries' censuses and surveys. However, these data sources do not necessarily include all United States citizens abroad, e.g., Armed Forces members, and may not include information to identify non-United States citizens who have emigrated from the United States. Thus, the Migration supplement will be the only contemporary source of direct information on exits from the United States.

Furthermore, the topic of monetary transfers has never before been included on any nationally representative survey in the United States. Data from banking transactions may not include all transfers, and may not have information on the nativity and other characteristics of the population involved. No other data source in the United States is nationally representative, asks households to provide information on both transfers received and given, or asks transfers questions of both native and foreign-born households. Thus, even though other surveys and methods ask about migration patterns, emigration, and transfers, they do not collect the same set of information across all groups that the Migration supplement does.

While there exist surveys that obtain more extensive migration information than the Migration supplement, these surveys have smaller samples than the CPS or are otherwise limited samples. For instance, the New Immigrant Survey (NIS) only samples people who have recently obtained permanent residency, and is therefore not representative of the total foreign-born population. Similarly, the Legalized Population Survey (LPS) only samples formerly undocumented United States residents who legalized under the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. The Los Angeles Family and Neighborhood Survey (L.A. FANS) only covers the Los Angeles metropolitan area and is therefore not nationally representative. The Mexican Migration Project (MMP) only samples selected communities in Mexico and relevant migrants to the United States. Similarly, the Health and Migration Survey (HMS) samples only migrants of Mexican birth, and focuses on the health

consequences of migration, not on the topics of interest in the CPS Migration supplement. Thus, overall, the CPS Migration supplement will be the only large, nationally representative survey that collects timely data with a wide scope of information on migration in general.

5. Efforts to Minimize Burden on Small Business

The collection of the migration information does not involve small businesses or other small entities.

6. Consequences of Less Frequent Collection

The Census Bureau is mandated to produce annual population estimates, which includes estimates of the foreign born. Federal, state, and local governments depend on accurate and current data in order to plan for areas such as shifts in migration patterns, trends, characteristics, and impact. The Migration supplement is an effort towards ensuring that the measurement of migration and of population estimates continues to be both appropriate to the contemporary migration context and of the highest quality.

7. Special Circumstances

There are no special circumstances.

8. Consultations Outside the Agency

The Census Bureau published a notice in the *Federal Register* on December 3, 2007, Vol. 72, No. 231, pp. 67888-67889, inviting public comment on our plans to submit this request. We received one comment in response to that notice, shown in Attachment F. In summary, the comment “strongly” supported the proposed Migration supplement, stressed the necessity of collecting the information in each section, as well as more frequent collection of the supplement. The comment proposed three ways to “enhance the results” of the supplement, but none of the recommendations will be included on this version of the supplement. The suggestion of asking for number of trips outside the U.S was actually examined in Round 1 of the cognitive pre-testing. The question was cut since it was found to be somewhat difficult and was not central to the research goals of the supplement. The second suggestion of asking for migrants’ initial geographic location, while interesting, is not a focus of research at the Census Bureau at this time. The third suggestion of asking for more questions on remittances, to include transfers with groups and organizations, is of research interest. However, the transfers section on this version of the supplement is intended to be parsimonious, as a first step in measuring remittances. Moreover, the second and third recommendations would necessarily require further cognitive testing, which is not possible for this version of the supplement. Ideally, we would be able to incorporate the suggestions and have more information on transfers and internal migration, but unfortunately we are unable to include these on this version of the supplement.

In addition to soliciting public comment, the Census Bureau has consulted with a number of federal agencies and academics over the past year. The Bureau of Labor

Statistics, particularly Diane Herz (*Herz.Diane@bls.gov*, 202-691-6383) and Thomas Nardone (*Nardone.Tom@bls.gov*, 202-691-6379), has commented on the proposed content of the information collected. The Census Bureau has considered and addressed many of their issues. We have solicited comment from the Census Race and Ethnicity Advisory Committee (REAC), which advises the Census Bureau on the collection of data on race and ethnic communities. The Committee consists of academics, community organizations, local governments, and private industry. We have also provided information for review by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and requested feedback and discussion of the questionnaire. All comments received thus far have been positive with respect to the need for and interest in collecting these data.

We also contacted experts on specific topics on the Migration Supplement. Since the Republic of Ireland's Central Statistics Office and the U.K.'s Office for National Statistics both collect survey data on emigration, we consulted with analysts from those organizations. Additionally, information on the Transfers section of the supplement was presented at the Expert Group Meeting on the Contribution of Household Surveys to Measuring Remittances, held at the Census Bureau on January 14-15, 2008. The attendees included members of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the United Nations, the World Bank, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Inter-American Development Bank (IAD), the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS), Statistics Canada and several other governments' statistical agencies, and members of several universities.

The result of these consultations is the final set of questions. Furthermore, a statement soliciting comments for improving the CPS data is prominently placed in all the Census Bureau publications that cite the CPS data. We include a similar statement in the technical documentation that accompanies the microdata files. Finally, the CPS advance letter (see Attachment C) provides respondents with an address at the Census Bureau and at the OMB to which they can submit general comments on the survey, specifically those regarding respondent burden.

9. Paying Respondents

The Census Bureau does not make any payments or provide any gifts to individuals participating in the CPS.

10. Assurance of Confidentiality

The Census Bureau will collect the supplement data in compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974 and the OMB Circular A-130. Each sample household receives an advance letter approximately one week before the start of the CPS initial interview (see Attachment C). The letter includes the information required by the Privacy Act of 1974, explains the voluntary nature of the survey, and states the estimated time required for participating in the survey. Interviewers must ask if the respondent received the letter and, if not, provide a copy and allow the respondent sufficient time to read the contents. Also, interviewers provide households with the pamphlet, *The U.S. Census Bureau Respects Your Privacy and Keeps Your Personal Information*

*Confidential*, which further states the confidentiality assurances associated with this data collection effort and the Census Bureau's past performance in assuring confidentiality (see Attachment D).

All information given by respondents to the Census Bureau employees is held in strict confidence under Title 13, United States Code, Section 9. Each of the Census Bureau employees has taken an oath to that effect and is subject to a jail penalty or substantial fine if he/she discloses any information given to him/her.

11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

The Migration supplement asks questions on monetary transfers into and out of the United States. Since these items may be considered to be of a nature commonly considered to be private, during the cognitive pre-testing we probed specifically about the sensitivity of the transfers questions. The detailed results of that testing are provided in Attachments A5 and A6. In sum, the testing found that a majority of the respondents did *not* express concern or discomfort in answering these questions. In fact, some respondents “proudly” reported about money sent to family and friends. One respondent even commented on the importance of being “counted for allocation of resources.” Still, some respondents did express privacy concerns, which were predominantly directed towards the questions on the dollar amount of transfers, rather than questions on any occurrence or the frequency of transfers. Moreover, the cognitive testing results did not find the dollar amount questions to be any more sensitive than income-related questions on other surveys. Furthermore, the cognitive testing found that many concerns were allayed by introductory text that reassured confidentiality and also legitimized the need for the data. Therefore, we do not expect the response rate to be any lower than those for other types of income-related items.

The Migration supplement asks questions that may be considered to be of a nature commonly considered to be private or sensitive. The Census Bureau takes the position that the collection of these types of data is necessary for the analysis of important policy and program issues. We worked closely with the Census Bureau’s Statistical Research Division during and after the cognitive testing to develop and modify question wording and introductory text in order to lessen sensitivity. We also plan to include information and instructions in the Field Representatives’ self-study manual to heighten awareness of the potential sensitivity of the Migration supplement. Additionally, we plan to conduct post-collection debriefings and feedback with Field Representatives in order to evaluate the successfulness of our efforts to lessen sensitivity.

12. Estimate of Hour Burden

There will be approximately 55,000 households interviewed. One respondent per household will speak for everyone in the household for a cumulative total of about 135,000 person-based interviews for the survey. Each interview takes approximately 1 minute per person on average, based on eligibility for questions and skip patterns. Therefore, the total estimated respondent burden for the CPS Migration 2008 supplement is 2,250 hours for fiscal year 2008. This survey will only be conducted once in fiscal year 2008. We base these estimates on previously cognitive testing results conducted with the Migration supplement. The actual interview time is dependent upon the size of the household and the nativity and migration characteristics of the household members.

13. Estimate of Cost Burden

There are no costs to the respondents other than that of their time to respond.

14. Cost to Federal Government

The estimated cost to the government for the CPS program is about \$63 million in fiscal year 2007. The costs are to be borne by the Census Bureau and the BLS. The Migration supplement is estimated to cost \$750,000, which will be covered by Population Division of the Census Bureau.

15. Reason for Change in Burden

The increase in burden is attributable to the information collection being submitted as a reinstatement.

16. Project Schedule

The Census Bureau will conduct the CPS, of which this supplement is a part, during the week of August 17-23, 2008. The Census Bureau will then conduct two post-collection analyses in the week following collection. These analyses will be soliciting feedback from the CAPI Field Representatives Sort Team and Field Representative debriefings, described in more detail in section B4. We will analyze the post-collection information during the fall of 2008, while the data are being edited. We expect to produce some Migration tabulations by March 2009 for internal use. The Census Bureau will then conduct internal analyses and write internal memos by the winter of 2009. After protection of confidentiality issues have been considered thoroughly, a public use file could then be made available by the spring/summer 2010. We then plan to publish several substantive reports and briefs between 2010 and 2011. A brief list of potential products and topics is provided in Attachment A4.

17. Request to Not Display Expiration Date

The Migration supplement is administered as part of the CPS monthly interview. However, the supplement (as well as all the CPS supplements) bears an OMB control number and expiration date, which is different from the CPS Basic interview. The OMB control number and expiration date for the CPS basic interview is included in the advance letter we give respondents (see Attachment C). Because of the difficulties

and anticipated respondent confusion involved with expressing a separate control number and expiration date to respondents for the supplement questions, we do not wish to display the OMB control number and expiration date for the CPS August Migration supplement.

18. Exceptions to the Certification

There are no exceptions to the certification.