



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

**STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

FISCAL YEAR
2011



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

September 22, 2010

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden
President of the Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to transmit the enclosed *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2011* report, which is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

We cannot govern intelligently—make policy, manage programs, or evaluate progress toward our goals—without the data our Federal statistical sources provide. By placing evidence-driven decisions at the heart of its agenda, the Obama Administration has re-focused a spotlight on the Federal statistical system and the role that Federal statistics play in the policymaking process. As we aim to tackle longstanding challenges in an era of scarce resources, it is especially critical that we support our ongoing efforts to provide unbiased, reliable, and timely data. Having access to quality, unbiased data allows us to make reasoned, disciplined decisions about where to target our resources to get the biggest return for our investment, and to identify where we've been spending consistently but yielding underperforming results.

The share of budget resources spent on supporting Federal statistics is relatively modest—about 0.02 percent of GDP in non-Census years and roughly double that in Census years—but that funding is leveraged to inform crucial decisions in a wide variety of spheres. Federal data are used to drive and measure activities ranging from shaping monetary policy at the Federal Reserve (the Federal Reserve relies on employment and price change data as well as other economic indicators to set monetary policy) to influencing program design and allocation mechanisms (many Federal programs rely on data such as population estimates, the Consumer Price Index, and Federal poverty thresholds) to informing the economic and risk-assessment research used in regulatory policy and benefit-cost analyses.

OMB looks forward to working closely with the Congress to build a 21st century system of statistical measurement for our Nation's performance.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey D. Zients".

Jeffrey D. Zients
Acting Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

Access to the wide array of Federal statistics available to the public is provided through FedStats on the World Wide Web (www.fedstats.gov). The site offers links to Internet sites developed by individual agencies to disseminate Federal statistics.

The site also includes information on Federal policies on privacy, accessibility to the site for persons with disabilities, a set of data access tools for sophisticated users, and *MapStats* to facilitate searching for the range of Federal data available for a given U.S. geographic area.

The Appendices to this report include World Wide Web site addresses for the Federal agencies covered in this report.

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Introduction

Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2011 outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's budget. The budget requests an estimated \$6,827.5 million for statistical work to be carried out in FY 2011. Excluding cyclical funding for the Decennial Census (\$739.2 million), 40 percent of this overall funding provides resources for 13 agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission. The remaining funding is spread among more than 80 other agencies that carry out statistical activities in conjunction with other program missions, such as providing services or enforcing regulations.

The information in this report covers Federal agencies (inclusive of organizational units that in official nomenclature are institutes, centers, services, and offices) that have annual budgets of \$500,000 or more for statistical activities. This information was obtained from materials supplied to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) during the budget process, with the agencies providing additional details about their reimbursements for statistical activities and their purchases of statistical services. Agencies that perform statistical activities in support of nonstatistical missions and programs supplied additional budget detail for this report.

This report fulfills a responsibility of OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Section 3504(e)(2) of Title 44, United States Code) to prepare an annual report on statistical program funding. The report has three chapters. Chapter 1 outlines the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2010 budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2011 budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2011 budget. Chapter 3 describes a number of ongoing and new agency and interagency initiatives to improve Federal statistical programs, including the development and periodic revision of statistical standards and guidelines, various collaborations among the statistical agencies, and selected plans to improve the quality and usefulness of the Nation's statistical products. In addition to budgetary resources data, the appendices include information on staffing levels for the principal statistical agencies.

The report is available in both electronic form and a limited number of hard copies. The electronic version can be accessed on the Internet through the OMB web site: www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy/. The report is also located at the one-stop shopping site for Federal statistical data: www.fedstats.gov/ (go to "Federal Statistical Policy"). At both sites users may also access the FY 1997 to FY 2010 versions of the Statistical Programs report.

Please direct any inquiries to Katherine K. Wallman, Chief Statistician, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

CHAPTER 1: Budgets for Statistical Programs

This chapter provides information about agency budgets for major statistical programs for FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011. It highlights the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2010 budget request for Federal statistical activities and outlines recommended changes in funding for these programs for FY 2011. The chapter also includes information about statistical work performed by agencies on a reimbursable basis and about agency purchases of statistical services and products. The budget information for FY 2011 is from the President's budget as submitted to the Congress and does not reflect actual appropriations.

Overview of Statistical Program Budgets

Please keep the following in mind when reviewing the information in this report:

- Not all Federal spending on statistical activities is included. The report covers agencies that have direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in FY 2009, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in either FY 2010 or FY 2011. Using these criteria, the report includes the budgets for statistical programs and activities for over 90 agencies (inclusive of organizational units that in official nomenclature are institutes, centers, services, and offices).
- Changes in an agency's funding for statistical activities can affect which surveys an agency maintains in its portfolio; the breadth of topics and the sample size of a particular survey; and the accuracy and precision of statistical aggregates estimated from data.
- Funding for statistical activities may increase or decrease as a result of the cyclical nature of surveys. Such increases or decreases should not be interpreted as changes in agency priorities, but rather as the normal consequences of the nature of the programs. Agencies also experience increases or decreases in their budgets because they conduct one-time surveys or studies in a particular fiscal year.
- Statistical activities are defined to include the following:
 - collection, processing, or tabulation of statistical data for publication, dissemination, research, analysis, or program management and evaluation;
 - planning of statistical surveys and studies, including project design, sample design and selection, and design of questionnaires, forms, or other techniques of observation and data collection;

- training of statisticians, interviewers, or data processing personnel;
 - publication or dissemination of statistical data and studies;
 - methodological testing or statistical research;
 - data analysis;
 - forecasts or projections that are published or otherwise made available for government-wide or public use;
 - statistical tabulation, dissemination, or publication of data collected by others;
 - construction of secondary data series or development of models that are an integral part of generating statistical series or forecasts;
 - management or coordination of statistical operations; and
 - statistical consulting.
- Major statistical programs differ in organizational structure and in the means by which they are funded. Thirteen agencies are deemed to be principal statistical agencies whose activities are predominately the collection, compilation, processing or analysis of information for statistical purposes. For most of the principal statistical agencies, funding appears as a line item in the President’s budget. Some major statistical programs, such as labor force statistics and energy statistics, are carried out by principal statistical agencies (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, respectively). In other cases, agencies have statistical programs that support their program planning and evaluation functions or that are an outgrowth of their administrative responsibilities. In these cases, the budget for statistical activities is included in the total appropriation for that agency, including an allocation of the salaries and operating expenses for the statistical program. In addition, a statistical program is not always executed by the agency that sponsors it. In these instances, the work is done on a reimbursable basis by another Federal agency or by a state or local government or a private organization under contract.
 - Whether statistical work is done inside or outside the agency, the direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities in support of the agency’s mission. Table 1 presents direct program funding for FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

- OMB recognizes that its definition of statistical activity is broad and has been interpreted differently among agencies that have provided information on statistical activities. Some have interpreted the scope of statistical activity narrowly to include only traditional surveys and census statistics. Others have interpreted the definition more broadly to include statistical methods that are used in the collection and analysis of scientific studies and experiments. For FY 2011, OMB asked agencies to continue to report essentially as they have in the past. In the coming year, prior to the collection of information for the FY 2012 report, OMB will further investigate how agencies interpret the definition of statistical activities and develop improved guidance on what should be included in reports of statistical activities.

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2009–2011
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	5.7	5.7	5.7
Economic Research Service	79.5	82.5	87.2
Food and Nutrition Service	20.7	44.8	50.2
Foreign Agricultural Service	28.0	28.6	29.9
Forest Service	65.5	71.8	73.0
National Agricultural Statistics Service ¹	151.6	161.8	164.7
Natural Resources Conservation Service	148.7	148.6	150.4
Risk Management Agency	4.0	4.0	4.0
COMMERCE			
Bureau of Economic Analysis	86.9	93.4	109.2
Census Bureau	4,168.9	7,254.7	1,297.0
Current ²	263.6	289.0	310.4
Periodic	3,905.3	6,965.7	986.6
Decennial Census ³	3,689.0	6,751.1	739.2
Economics and Statistics Administration	3.7	3.8	4.0
International Trade Administration	6.8	7.3	7.8
National Institute for Standards and Technology	1.6	1.9	1.9
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	90.4	109.7	121.0
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service	35.5	46.1	56.7
National Marine Fisheries Service	54.9	63.6	64.3
Patent and Trademark Office	2.3	2.0	3.0

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2009–2011
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers	4.5	5.3	5.6
Defense Manpower Data Center	11.4	11.8	11.9
TRICARE Management Activity	12.4	12.8	13.2
EDUCATION			
Institute of Educational Sciences	587.9	356.5	406.7
National Center for Education Statistics ^{3,4}	568.6	322.6	343.2
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	10.8	13.9	13.7
Office of Postsecondary Education	7.0	8.8	9.2
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	22.9	32.4	32.3
Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis	56.2	49.0	39.4
ENERGY			
Energy Information Administration	110.6	110.6	128.8
Office of Health, Safety, and Security	16.7	16.2	15.8
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration on Aging	2.6	2.6	2.6
Administration for Children and Families	59.1	59.6	55.7
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	178.6	190.3	285.3
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	494.3	522.9	558.4
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry	1.4	1.2	1.2
Center for Global Health	35.6	35.6	35.7
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	91.5	101.1	100.1
National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases	4.1	4.3	4.5
National Center for Environmental Health	20.3	20.1	22.7
National Center for Health Statistics	124.7	138.7	161.9
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention	161.3	169.1	170.8
National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases	20.0	17.9	27.1

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2009–2011
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control	3.2	3.2	3.2
National Center on Birth Defects Developmental Disabilities	2.4	2.6	2.7
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health	29.0	28.8	28.2
Other CDC	0.8	0.4	0.2
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ³	21.9	60.4	22.5
Health Resources and Services Administration	19.6	30.0	33.0
Indian Health Service	5.4	5.5	5.7
National Institutes of Health	950.8	964.4	983.7
National Cancer Institute	121.8	125.1	129.0
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine	11.5	11.5	11.5
National Eye Institute	0.5	0.5	0.5
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	129.5	133.0	137.0
National Human Genome Research Institute	6.9	5.9	4.4
National Institute on Aging	12.5	12.5	12.5
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	5.6	5.8	5.9
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	141.8	145.2	149.9
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	0.4	0.4	0.4
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	4.5	4.5	4.5
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	128.9	132.4	136.3
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	7.9	8.3	7.3
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	1.1	0.0	0.4
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	159.2	161.8	161.8
National Institute on Drug Abuse	111.1	114.1	117.8
National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences	105.0	99.0	101.4
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	0.1	0.2	0.3
National Institute of Mental Health	0.9	1.2	1.3
Office of the Director	1.7	3.1	1.7

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2009–2011
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	21.5	22.9	20.0
Office of Population Affairs	9.2	9.8	9.3
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	128.4	128.1	162.3
HOMELAND SECURITY			
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	42.9	43.4	36.1
Citizenship and Immigration Services ⁵	7.0	5.4	5.4
Coast Guard	0.8	3.1	3.0
Federal Emergency Management Agency	6.1	8.7	9.0
Office of Immigration Statistics	2.6	2.9	3.2
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing	4.7	5.0	5.2
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research	23.2	49.1	60.1
Office of Public and Indian Housing	9.9	6.0	6.0
INTERIOR			
Bureau of Land Management	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement	7.4	7.5	7.6
Bureau of Reclamation	9.0	9.3	9.5
Fish and Wildlife Service	5.7	5.2	11.4
Geological Survey	97.6	103.5	103.5
National Park Service	2.8	2.9	2.9
JUSTICE			
Bureau of Justice Statistics ⁴	52.5	68.4	71.4
Bureau of Prisons	10.5	10.8	10.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	2.8	3.9	4.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9.9	10.1	10.3
National Institute of Justice	0.0	0.0	10.0
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	5.0	3.8	4.7
LABOR			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	597.2	611.4	645.4
Employment and Training Administration	46.5	49.0	49.8

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2009–2011
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2.6	2.7	2.8
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	34.1	34.9	35.0
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs ..	1.1	1.1	1.5
Wage and Hour Division	4.9	5.0	5.2
STATE			
Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator	1.4	1.3	1.5
TRANSPORTATION			
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	27.0	27.0	30.0
Federal Aviation Administration	8.1	8.2	8.5
Federal Highway Administration	22.6	18.9	16.6
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	13.8	13.8	14.0
Federal Railroad Administration	5.1	5.4	7.1
Federal Transit Administration	5.4	5.3	6.8
Maritime Administration	0.6	0.7	0.7
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration ...	41.8	42.2	42.3
Office of the Secretary of Transportation	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	4.2	4.1	4.4
TREASURY			
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service) ⁶	41.5	43.1	44.2
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
Board of Veterans' Appeals	3.1	3.7	3.8
National Cemetery Administration	0.8	1.0	1.0
Office of Policy and Planning	10.3	9.1	9.7
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics	2.0	3.3	4.2
Veterans Benefits Administration	12.3	14.9	16.3
Veterans Health Administration	84.1	94.4	96.4
OTHER AGENCIES			
Agency for International Development	37.8	41.4	40.8
Broadcasting Board of Governors	13.7	13.2	14.2
Consumer Product Safety Commission	22.2	22.7	27.7
Environmental Protection Agency	117.4	120.9	130.9

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2009–2011
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	1.8	2.1	2.3
Institute of Museum and Library Services	2.5	3.0	3.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	13.2	8.8	10.5
National Science Foundation	140.3	159.1	168.6
Science Resources Statistics ⁴	45.7	41.9	44.2
Office of National Drug Control Policy	5.0	5.4	4.0
Small Business Administration	1.4	1.1	1.1
Social Security Administration	58.1	68.8	79.4
Office of Program Development and Research .	19.2	22.0	23.3
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics ...	27.4	28.6	30.6
Office of Retirement Policy	11.6	18.2	25.5
TOTAL	9,282.2	12,430.7	6,827.5
Total without decennial census	5,593.2	5,679.5	6,088.3

Notes: Figures in Table 1 have been provided by the agencies and are generally derived from “total budget authority” in the program and financing schedule in the President’s FY 2011 budget. The names of certain agencies are indented in the table to indicate that the agency is a component of a larger organizational unit listed above it and its budget figures are included in the figures reported for the larger unit. Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

¹ National Agricultural Statistics Service totals include funds for the periodic Census of Agriculture of \$37, \$38, and \$33 million in 2009, 2010, and 2011 respectively.

² Salaries and Expenses funds include discretionary and mandatory funds.

³ American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (www.recovery.gov) funding is included in 2009 totals for the Census Bureau (\$1 billion for 2010 Census) and the National Center for Education Statistics (\$250 million for Statewide Data Systems program), and in 2010 totals for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (\$37 million for comparative effectiveness research).

⁴ For comparability across agencies, the following agency amounts include indirectly appropriated estimated salaries and expenses: Bureau of Justice Statistics (\$8, \$8, and \$9 million); National Center for Education Statistics (\$17, \$17, and \$17 million); and Science Resources Statistics (\$7, \$7, and \$7 million). Amounts in parentheses after each agency are for 2009, 2010, and 2011 and are rounded to nearest million.

⁵ Citizenship and Immigration Services totals include funds from both direct funds and fees.

⁶ 2010 estimate includes funds of \$1.5 million allocated for IT funding in support of SOI activities.

Highlights of Congressional Action on the President's FY 2010 Budget Request

The figures for FY 2010 in Table 1 reflect Congressional action on the President's budget request for funding of statistical activities. The following are highlights of the effects of these appropriation levels on the programs of the thirteen principal statistical agencies:

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA): The FY 2010 appropriation of \$93.4 million was \$7.8 million less than the President's request. The appropriation funded core programs as well as two of four new statistical initiatives proposed by the President. Specifically, the appropriation included a \$3.0 million increase to the base to maintain current programs; a \$1.5 million increase to implement critical improvements to service sector statistics, particularly financial services; and a \$2.0 million increase to restore and improve county-level income and product statistics. Left unfunded was \$4.5 million to develop improved statistics on energy usage, retirement income, and the role of innovation in the national economy, as well as \$3.2 million that was to be used to restore the coverage and detail of the data that BEA collects on multinational company surveys for foreign direct investment statistics. The \$3.2 million to restore and improve the coverage and detail of foreign direct investment statistics was resubmitted as part of the FY 2011 President's budget.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS): The FY 2010 appropriation of \$68.4 million, including \$8.4 million in salaries and expenses not directly appropriated to BJS, was the same as the President's request. In addition, Congress provided that up to one percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for formula grants could be used for research or statistical purposes by the National Institute of Justice or BJS. The appropriation included \$15.0 million for the continued implementation of major National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) redesign activities, based largely on the comprehensive report prepared by the Committee on National Statistics and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academy of Sciences. The additional funds will be used to initiate studies that explore the redesign of the NCVS screening instrumentation and examine subnational (small area) estimation, including design and data collection for testing and analysis in this area.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): The FY 2010 appropriation of \$611.4 million was \$0.2 million below the President's request. This appropriation included a program increase of \$8.0 million to identify green economic activity and produce data on related jobs. This initiative will allow the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) programs to produce regular tabulations of aggregate employment and wages by industry and occupation

for businesses producing green goods and services. The QCEW program will publish its first estimates of green jobs in FY 2012. The initiative also includes OES special employer surveys; the first one will ask businesses about their environmentally-friendly production processes and associated jobs. In addition to these activities, the Employment Projections program will produce and publish green career information. As part of an initiative first funded in FY 2009, BLS's Consumer Price Index program will continue to transition to the new design for the housing sample used for the Rent and Owner's Equivalent Rent indexes and continue to evaluate methods to reduce small sample bias using retail scanner data.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS): The FY 2010 appropriation of \$27.0 million was \$1.0 million below the amount requested by the President. Funding will support critical travel and freight statistics programs, as well as work in geospatial data transportation economics, and the information dissemination services of the National Transportation Library. In addition, the program received \$4.0 million from the Federal Aviation Administration's Operations account as a reimbursable to support the aviation statistics program. This program collects and disseminates airline financial, traffic, performance, and operational data from 150 U.S. airlines.

Census Bureau: The FY 2010 appropriation of \$7,254.7 million was \$150.0 million less than the President's request. Fifty million dollars of this difference was due to a Congressional reduction to account for lower mileage reimbursement rates than originally budgeted for decennial census operations (the budget for those reimbursements occurred at the height of the fuel price spikes two years ago). The remainder resulted from a reduction of \$100.0 million to budget authority. Funding includes \$6,751.1 million for the 2010 Decennial Census Program. In addition, nearly \$900 million for decennial census activities is available from planned carryover funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. This funding allows the Census Bureau to conduct the enumeration of the population. Specifically, the Census Bureau is conducting major 2010 Census operations, which include: mailout, receipt, processing of returned census forms; the Nonresponse Follow-Up operation whereby households not returning a census form are contacted by census enumerators who collect the information; and numerous other operations to cover specialized populations such as the military and U.S. territory populations. These operations are supported by an extensive partnership and communications effort. Additionally, funds provided by the FY 2010 appropriation support a Local Employment Dynamics initiative, building on internal and external investments in the Census Bureau's innovative pilot program demonstrating the power of linked longitudinal business/employee data sets. The FY 2010 appropriation also supports dissemination of data from the 2007 Economic Census

and planning efforts for the 2012 Economic Census and 2012 Census of Governments. Finally, the FY 2010 appropriation reinstated the Community Address Updating System and provided continuing support for the Census Bureau's ongoing programs.

Economic Research Service (ERS): The FY 2010 appropriation of \$82.5 million was the same as the President's request. The funding will support ERS core programs and research to develop analytical tools and assessments of the economic implications of environmental services markets design. Agriculture plays a major role in domestic emissions trading proposals for addressing climate change. ERS research will emphasize design elements of carbon offset markets that will permit capture of key policy variables critical to providing appropriate guidance to policy makers.

Energy Information Administration (EIA): The FY 2010 appropriation of \$110.6 million was \$22.5 million less than the President's request. This decrease delayed or reduced the following initiatives until 2011 or later: expanding commercial buildings energy consumption survey and increasing the frequency of the manufacturing energy consumption survey to ensure statistical reliability; improving integration, scope, and quality of energy data; researching energy market behavior and its interrelationship with financial markets; and updating the National Energy Model. In FY 2010, EIA will focus special attention on four areas: energy end-use data; energy data scope and quality improvements; developing surveys to collect ethanol and biodiesel data; and replacing EIA's U.S. energy model.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS): The FY 2010 appropriation of \$161.8 million was the same as the President's request. In addition to continuing its core programs, 2010 funding will provide \$5.8 million to complete reinstatement of the NASS Chemical Use Program and \$1.6 million for a data series on bio-energy production and utilization. Within the available Census of Agriculture funding, NASS will conduct the Census of Horticulture Specialties follow-on study that will provide more in-depth information on the horticulture industry than is available from the quinquennial Census of Agriculture. In addition, \$0.3 million of the Census of Agriculture funding will be used to complete analysis and publish the first comprehensive National Organic Production Survey of agriculture producers.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): The FY 2010 direct appropriation of \$305.6 million was \$6.7 million below the President's request. Funding will be used to support technical assistance to states implementing longitudinal data systems, a new longitudinal study of teachers, a new international assessment of adult competencies, and a national survey to examine both parent and family involvement in

education and the participation of preschool children in non-parental education and care arrangements. FY 2010 funding will also provide support for the National Assessment of Educational Progress to conduct 2010 national U.S. history, civics, and geography assessments and a pilot writing assessment; prepare for 2011 assessments in reading, math, and writing; prepare for the 2012 long-term trend assessment, the grade 12 economics assessment, and a technology literacy study; and continue analysis and reporting of prior assessments.

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): The FY 2010 appropriation of \$138.7 million reflected the amount requested in the President's budget. Funding will allow NCHS to maintain full field operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; conduct the National Health Interview Survey at its current design level of 35,000 households; collect a full 12-months of core birth and death records to provide the Nation's official vital statistics data; conduct selected components of the National Health Care Surveys to reflect changing patterns of health care delivery and public health; reinstate many of the reductions in operational capacity that have been implemented in the past several years; and enhance the quality and usability of data access tools through improved tutorials.

Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (ORES), Social Security Administration: The FY 2010 appropriation of \$28.6 million is \$2.5 million more than the amount requested in the President's budget. ORES will continue to support data collections, principally funded by other Federal agencies, that inform Social Security-related analyses; improvements to data quality; and expanded data access through development of public-use data files. Funding will also support several modeling and Census Bureau survey projects that were originally planned for 2009, but were delayed until 2010.

Science Resources Statistics (SRS), National Science Foundation: The FY 2010 appropriation of \$41.9 million was \$0.4 million more than the President's request. In FY 2010, a reduction of \$6.0 million for the National Survey of College Graduates (from \$12.0 million to \$6.0 million) reflects the major work done on sample redesign in FY 2009. Additional funds will be spent on continuing development of a Microbusiness R&D and Innovation survey and for work on exploring how best to collect data on innovation/technology transfer in the academic sector as part of the redesigned Higher Education Research and Development Survey.

Statistics of Income Division (SOI), Internal Revenue Service: The FY 2010 appropriation of \$43.1 million is the same as the President's request. For FY 2010, SOI will support critical base program requirements and deliver all planned data files and outputs to its primary customers. SOI is also examining ways to minimize the risk of re-identification of individual

records in the Individual Public Use cross-section file and undertaking a feasibility study to develop an Individual Public Use panel data file. Currently, microdata on compact disks (CD-ROMs) are produced annually containing detailed information obtained from the individual income tax return statistics program with identifiable taxpayer information omitted to make the file available for dissemination to the tax research community.

Highlights of the FY 2011 Budget Request

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2011 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at \$6,827.5 million. This year's proposed budget includes a number of key initiatives designed to improve significantly the breadth and quality of information on major segments of the economy and population that currently are not adequately measured. These initiatives include:

- producing a new Economic Dashboard that provides quarterly measures of national economic performance, including quarterly measures of the Gross Domestic Product by industry;
- expanding occupational wage and employment statistics to allow for the examination of occupation-specific wage employment trends;
- increasing the precision of monthly measures of inflation;
- expanding end-use consumption surveys and energy efficiency data that support development of performance measurements for energy efficiency programs;
- completing research and design efforts and initiating the implementation phase for the Nation's largest survey of national, multimodal freight movement;
- implementing new methodologies for more efficient and higher quality county-level estimates of agricultural commodities;
- developing statistics on access to affordable and nutritious local foods in low income communities;
- expanding the national geospatial system to improve the accuracy and relevance of census and survey statistics;
- increasing the sample size and making other quality improvements for the American Community Survey to boost the reliability of local area estimates;
- developing a supplemental poverty measure to augment the current measure;

- increasing the timeliness and accuracy of vital records information through use of modernized electronic registration systems;
- expanding the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program to better inform policy decisions about evolving trends in the types of drugs used by offenders and their relationship to the crimes being committed;
- implementing an ongoing prisoner reentry and recidivism statistics program;
- conducting a study of educational assessments to allow states to compare their students' eighth grade mathematics achievement to that of students in other countries;
- implementing a new post-doctorate data collection and estimation system to provide improved estimates of foreign post-doctorates and their socio-economic, demographic, and work characteristics;
- developing and operating microsimulation models that estimate distributional effects of proposed changes in Social Security programs;
- providing statistics needed to evaluate and monitor the tax-related provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, and Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act;
- enhancing the Federal statistical system's use of administrative records data to increase the quality, coverage, and analytical texture of statistical data series; and
- establishing a new voluntary Statistical Community of Practice that would facilitate development of standard statistical tools, methodological protocols, and best practices for the collection, management, and dissemination of data by the Federal statistical system.

The following are FY 2011 highlights of ongoing programs and proposed program changes in the thirteen principal statistical agencies and their associated costs. Additional details are provided in Chapters 2 and 3 of this report. Appendix B provides information on the staffing levels of the principal statistical agencies.

Bureau of Economic Analysis: The President's budget request for FY 2011 of \$109.2 million provides funds for core programs, new statistical initiatives, and the continued restoration and expansion of statistical products in the foreign direct investment and regional programs. Specifically, the request includes \$3.3 million to build on work that began in 2009 to restore and improve Foreign Direct Investment Statistics. The FY 2011

request also includes \$5.2 million for a new Economic Dashboard that would provide quarterly measures of national economic performance. Also included are \$3.9 million to develop new measures of household consumption and \$1.2 million to construct consistent metrics for energy accounts between BEA and EIA.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: The President's FY 2011 budget proposes a total appropriation of \$71.4 million for BJS, including \$15.0 million to support the major multiyear project to redesign the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), based largely on the comprehensive review of the NCVS conducted by the Committee on National Statistics and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academy of Sciences. The President's budget includes funding for BJS to collect information on indigent defense services by contract attorneys and assigned counsel; to initiate data collection programs in Indian Country; and to establish a new national statistical program to measure the impact, causes, and characteristics of childhood exposure to violence including data collection, analysis, and publication of statistical reports. The President's 2011 budget also includes a proposal to initiate a new three percent set-aside from criminal justice grant and reimbursement programs to expand criminal justice research, evaluation, and statistical data gathering efforts at BJS and the National Institute of Justice.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The President's FY 2011 budget request of \$645.4 million includes a program increase of \$4.9 million to measure occupational wage and employment growth. This initiative would expand the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) sample to include annual data from a subset of establishments, allowing year-to-year comparisons of occupational trends in employment and wages. The FY 2011 budget also includes \$8.8 million to modernize the Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey, improving the quality of data generated by the current survey and the accuracy of its inputs into the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The request includes \$15.0 million to increase by 50 percent the number of CPI commodity and services price quotes collected in order to reduce the variance of the CPI. In addition, the FY 2011 budget includes \$1.0 million to research how to improve or replace the Telephone Point of Purchase Survey that is used to identify the sample of retail outlets used to initiate and re-price items in the CPI. Also included in the FY 2011 budget is \$2.5 million to modify the CE survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data. In addition to these initiatives, the FY 2011 budget proposes to introduce data collection enhancements for the Current Employment Statistics (CES) to improve response rates for both preliminary and final estimates, and to centralize production of state and metropolitan area employment estimates. By centralizing estimation, BLS can reduce overhead costs and realize a net savings of \$5.0 million without adversely affecting data

quality. The FY 2011 budget also proposes to expand BLS's ability to produce estimates for local pay areas for the President's Pay Agent via a new model-based approach that utilizes OES and Employment Cost Index data, while allowing for the elimination of the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS), saving BLS \$9.8 million. Savings from the LPS and CES items above, along with \$2.0 million from the elimination of the International Labor Comparisons program, will partially fund the previously mentioned improvements.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The President's FY 2011 budget request is \$30.0 million, which includes an increase of \$2.0 million for the Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) to complete research and design and begin the initial implementation phase in 2012. In addition, the budget requests \$4.0 million from Federal Aviation Administration's Operations account as a reimbursable to support the aviation statistics program.

Census Bureau: The President's FY 2011 budget request is \$1,297.0 million, including \$88.5 million in new program investments. The Census Bureau will deliver the state-level population totals for apportionment of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and data for use in redistricting efforts in FY 2011. Investments in data improvements include: increasing the sample size of the American Community Survey to 3.5 million households (or 2.5 percent of the population), which would substantially improve the reliability of small area data (\$44.2 million); enhancing the Geographic Support System Program to supply the modern geospatial data to improve the geographical accuracy of Census Bureau surveys (\$26.3 million); enhancing the Federal statistical system's ability to use administrative records data, by partnering with NCHS and ERS to conduct three pilot projects designed to contribute substantive topical knowledge in health and nutrition policy, enhance existing data integration infrastructure to facilitate more efficient and higher quality record linkage, and determine whether administrative records can help reduce the cost of future decennial censuses (\$9.0 million); creating a supplemental poverty measure to provide analysts and policymakers a more comprehensive understanding of the scope and depth of economic deprivation among American families and of the effects of policies and programs on economic well-being (\$5.0 million); and improving the security of the Census Bureau's information technology assets (\$4.0 million).

Economic Research Service: The President's FY 2011 budget request of \$87.2 million reflects a net increase of \$4.7 million. Funding of \$2.0 million is included to establish a Statistical Community of Practice among Federal statistical agencies, managed through a project management office housed at ERS, to improve data access, develop tools for data processing, and increase the utility and coordination of statistical protocols and tools for Federal data. The budget request also includes an increase of

\$2.0 million for a pilot project designed to enhance the Federal statistical system's ability to use administrative records data. ERS will partner with the Census Bureau, NCHS, states, and the academic sector to better understand how food assistance and health care programs work together to provide a social safety net and improve dietary and health outcomes; how such linked data can be used for policy-oriented research and program evaluation; and how administrative records may inform Federal activities to address anticipated data quality and data availability concerns. In addition, the FY 2011 budget request includes a program increase of \$2.0 million to support collection of information on community access to local foods and \$1.0 million to maintain the integrity and confidentiality of ERS data at separate secure sites with the ability to control and monitor access as ERS physically relocates from its current location as part of USDA's consolidation of seven existing leases. These increases are offset by reductions of \$3.0 million in lower priority activities.

Energy Information Administration: The President's FY 2011 budget request of \$128.8 million includes an increase of \$18.2 million over FY 2010 appropriations. Increases in funding would be used to: improve surveys of energy use in commercial buildings that will provide more data on types of buildings, as well as baseline information critical to understanding energy use, and support benchmarking and performance measurement for energy efficiency programs (\$8.0 million); continue implementation of improvements in data coverage, quality and integration (\$3.1 million); upgrade the National Energy Model (\$1.8 million); initiate efforts to track and analyze the adoption of "Smart Grid" technologies (\$1.5 million); and expand analysis of energy market behavior and data to address the interrelationship of energy and financial markets (\$1.3 million).

National Agricultural Statistics Service: The President's FY 2011 budget request of \$164.7 million reflects a net increase of \$2.9 million from the FY 2010 appropriation. This includes \$8.0 million in new initiatives balanced with \$5.1 million in reductions to existing programs. Funding for 2011 includes \$5.0 million for implementation of new methodologies leading to more efficient and higher quality county-level estimates. An increase of \$0.5 million will be used to develop a comprehensive data series on organic production, handling, and distribution, to allow USDA and others to monitor the continued growth, evolution, and understanding of this sector in support of a nutritious domestic and international food supply. An increase of \$0.8 million would expand the number of states that have a cropland data layer and provide NASS the ability to collect additional data on crop conditions, soil moisture, and/or drought monitoring to fill an important informational gap on remote sensing to measure climate change. The development of a web-accessible geospatial tool for crop progress and condition data will aid economic and policy analysis to help agriculture mitigate and adapt to climate change. To support

Administration priorities and to pay for the increase for county estimates, NASS made several reductions to existing programs: cancellation of the decennial 2010 Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land; elimination the Census of Aquaculture; and elimination of the July Sheep and Goats Inventory survey.

National Center for Education Statistics: The President's FY 2011 budget request would provide a total of \$343.2 million, including direct program funding of \$325.8 million to support three major programs: Statistics, Assessment, and Statewide Data Systems. The budget request for the Statistics program includes an increase of \$8.5 million for strategic improvements, including conducting an equating study between the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and The International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) that would allow states to compare their students' eighth grade mathematics achievement to that of students in other countries. The requested FY 2011 funding for the Assessment program would provide \$5.0 million for the Assessment portion of the NAEP/TIMSS equating study and would allow NCES to conduct scheduled 2011 assessments and prepare for future assessments. The requested \$65.0 million for the Statewide Data Systems program would support designing, developing, and implementing longitudinal data systems that enable states to use individual student data to enhance education and close achievement gaps and improve data coordination and quality.

National Center for Health Statistics: The FY 2011 budget request of \$161.9 million is an increase of \$23.2 million above the FY 2010 funding level. With the increased funding NCHS will fully fund all surveys and sample sizes at the expanded levels funded in FY 2010. NCHS would maintain full field operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; increase the sample of the National Health Interview Survey to 43,000 households to allow for state and community estimates for the largest states and some large metropolitan areas; continue to conduct selected components of the National Health Care Surveys and increase the number of physicians and patient records collected in the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, which will allow state estimates for a limited number of states if data are combined across two years; collect at least a full 12 months of core birth and death data to provide the Nation's official vital statistics data; and increase support for the expansion of the electronic birth records and phase in support for electronic death records in a few of the largest jurisdictions to allow for all states to have implemented electronic birth records in FY 2011.

Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, Social Security Administration: The FY 2011 budget request of \$30.6 million represents a \$2.0 million increase over the FY 2010 funding level. The increase will allow ORES to undertake new research projects that use demographic sta-

tistics, and support ongoing efforts to develop and operate microsimulation models that estimate distributional effects of proposed changes in Social Security programs. The budget request also reflects funding for a multiyear collaboration between the Social Security Administration and the Census Bureau to collect data in a supplement to the 2013 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) on pension plan coverage and retirement plans, functional limitations and disability, marital histories, and fertility histories. This information, in addition to core data that will be collected in the redesigned SIPP, will be used for model development and data analysis of the Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Qualified Medicare Beneficiary, and Medicare Part-D Low Income Subsidy programs. ORES funding will continue to support ongoing research and evaluation on the effects of Social Security and income assistance programs, and proposed changes in those programs, on individuals, the economy, and program solvency.

Science Resources Statistics, National Science Foundation: The President's FY 2011 budget request of \$44.2 million represents an increase of about \$2.3 million above the FY 2010 funding level. Increased funding is requested to begin full-scale implementation of an academic sector post-doctorate data collection system, to initiate a transition from current online data systems to an alternative that would provide users with access to its data through improved and more flexible interfaces, and to implement a Microbusiness R&D and Innovation survey for firms with fewer than five employees.

Statistics of Income Division, Internal Revenue Service: The FY 2011 budget request of \$44.2 million provides an increase of \$1.1 million over FY 2010 to maintain current levels of service as well as to support expanded statistical program requirements necessitated by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Reimbursable Programs

Agencies whose missions are primarily or entirely statistical often perform statistical work for others on a reimbursable basis. These reimbursements come from other agencies within the same department or from other Federal agencies, state governments, and occasionally the private sector or foreign governments. Sometimes data collected by one agency for its programmatic purposes can be used for a different programmatic purpose in another agency. Further, some agencies have reimbursable programs (for example, the Defense Manpower Data Center of the Department of Defense) but do not necessarily perform all the statistical work. Rather, they use part of the reimbursable program money to purchase statistical work from other Federal agencies.

Table 2 presents a list of agencies that expect to perform at least \$100,000 of statistical work on a reimbursable basis for state and local governments, the private sector, and/or other Federal agencies, ranked by the estimated size of the reimbursable program for FY 2011. As shown in Table 2, of the estimated total of \$661.5 million in reimbursable work, an estimated \$520.7 million is performed for other Federal agencies. A large portion of the reimbursable work performed for other Federal agencies is funded through intradepartmental transfers.

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2011
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/Local Govern-ments	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau	1,297.0	291.2	0.0	9.8	281.4
Geological Survey.....	103.5	152.1	108.5	5.0	38.6
National Center for Health Statistics ...	161.9	73.8	0.0	3.3	70.5
National Agricultural Statistics Service	164.7	21.8	3.4	0.1	18.2
Institute of Educational Sciences (excluding NCES).....	63.6	19.7	0.0	0.0	19.7
National Center for Education Statistics.....	343.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	9.3
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	645.4	8.9	0.0	0.8	8.1
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (Education)	13.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.6
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	150.4	8.2	2.5	0.0	5.7
Bureau of Justice Statistics	71.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7
Forest Service.....	73.0	6.5	4.6	0.4	1.5
National Science Foundation (without SRS).....	124.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.2
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS)	396.5	5.8	0.0	0.1	5.7
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	30.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5
Economics and Statistics Administration	4.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5
National Institutes of Health	983.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.9
Consumer Product Safety Commission	27.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.9
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	29.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	11.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
Science Resources Statistics (NSF)	44.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Statistics of Income Division	44.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	20.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	4.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	121.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	162.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	109.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2011
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursable Program	State/Local Governments	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Administration for Children and Families.....	55.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Economic Research Service.....	87.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Employment and Training Administration	49.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Energy Information Administration.....	128.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (SSA)	30.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2
International Trade Administration.....	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Health Resources and Services Administration	33.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	42.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Federal Railroad Administration.....	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
TOTAL	5,643.3	661.4	119.2	21.7	520.6

Note: Table presents agencies that expect to perform at least \$100,000 of statistical work on a reimbursable basis, ranked by the estimated size of the reimbursable program. Components may not add to totals because of rounding.

¹ Reimbursements from the private sector also include funds from foreign governments. Three agencies receive funds from foreign governments: Census (\$0.2 million), USGS (\$1.0 million), and BLS (\$0.3 million).

For FY 2011, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$291.2 million. Most of this work (\$281.4 million) involves data collection and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately \$100.4 million of reimbursable work for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect labor force, consumer expenditure, time use, and work experience data from households. Work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other agencies includes the Private Schools Survey and the intercensal estimates of poverty for the National Center for Education Statistics; the National Health Interview Survey, the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and the National Hospital Discharge Survey for the National Center for Health Statistics; the American Housing Survey, the Housing Sales Survey, and the Survey of Market Absorption for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the National Crime Victimization Survey, the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, the National Prisoner Statistics Program, the Annual Probation and Parole Survey, and the Survey on Sexual Violence for the Bureau of

Justice Statistics; the Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey for the Energy Information Administration; and the National Survey of College Graduates for the National Science Foundation. In addition, the Census Bureau receives funds from the Agency for International Development, other Federal agencies, foreign government agencies, and international organizations such as the United Nations to conduct demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic studies, and to strengthen statistical development around the world through technical assistance, training, and software products.

The Water Resources Discipline in the Geological Survey at the Department of the Interior has the second largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$152.1 million. Among the Federal agencies, the Geological Survey performs the largest amount, \$108.5 million, in reimbursable work for the states through a Federal-state cooperative program. This program provides for hydrologic data collection and analysis, water resources appraisals, and special analytical and interpretive studies in cooperation with 850 partners from other Federal, state, and local government agencies. The Water Resources Discipline also expects to perform \$38.6 million in statistical work for Federal agencies, including hydrologic data collections and analyses for other agencies in the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, the Interior, State, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A large portion of the reimbursable work in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is done within the department and is conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and interagency agreements. Most of the reimbursable statistical work performed by NCHS (\$73.8 million) is done for other agencies within HHS (\$59.5 million), in particular for other parts of its parent organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and for the National Institutes of Health. The National Death Index will continue to receive reimbursement from both CDC and non-Federal sources. Reimbursable work funded by non-Federal entities will also support the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the National Health Interview Survey.

Intradepartmental transfers support much of the reimbursable work of the USDA agencies. Approximately \$17.2 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS will receive \$8.0 million from the Economic Research Service for the Agricultural Resource Management Survey. Other USDA agencies reimbursing NASS will be the Farm Service Agency, which provides \$6.9 million for prices received by farmers, pulse crop data, and county-level cash rental rates in support of program administration, and the Risk Management Agency, which provides \$0.9 million for county estimates of commodity

production and yield. Funding provided by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will support the national animal health monitoring system, and funds from the Forest Service will provide for the National Woodland Owner Survey. Funds received from the Agricultural Marketing Service will support collection of milk and pesticide data.

Intradepartmental agreements also support most of the reimbursable work for the Institute of Educational Sciences (IES) and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). IES anticipates receiving \$14.6 million to conduct evaluations for other agencies in the Department of Education, including \$5.0 million for the Office of Innovation and Improvement's Data Quality Initiative, \$3.8 million for the Study of Early Childhood Language Development, \$2.8 million for the National Title I Study of Implementation and Outcomes, \$2.0 million for the Study of Teacher Quality Distribution and Measure of Teacher Quality, and \$1.5 million for the evaluation of the Upward Bound program. NCES anticipates receiving approximately \$9.3 million from other agencies for statistical activities, including \$4.0 million for obtaining intercensal estimates of poverty for the ED Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, \$2.0 million for collection of achievement data for the ED Office of Indian Education, and \$2.2 million to obtain data on school crime for the ED Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools.

Purchases of Statistical Services

Agencies contract for statistical services with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, or private sector organizations. Table 3 shows the agencies that have total purchases of at least \$1.0 million, ranked by total purchases; information on agencies with smaller estimated purchases is provided in Appendix A.

When a contract is a transfer of funds to another Federal agency, the contract is a direct program obligation in the budget of the purchasing agency and is part of the reimbursable program of the agency providing the service. Examples of these kinds of purchases of statistical services were given above in the section on reimbursable programs. Agencies such as the Institute of Educational Sciences, for example, can purchase more than their direct funding for statistics allows, because they receive the difference from other Federal agencies under their reimbursable programs.

Agencies that expect to purchase more than \$100 million in statistical services in FY 2011 are the Census Bureau (\$405.1 million), the National Center for Education Statistics (\$332.2 million), the National Institutes of Health (\$273.8 million), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention without NCHS (\$243.4 million), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$213.1

million), the National Center for Health Statistics (\$138.6), the National Science Foundation without SRS (\$133.0 million), and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (\$104.2).

During FY 2011, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated \$3,035.7 million in statistical services, as shown in Appendix A. About two-thirds of these services will be purchased from the private sector.

The largest purchasers of statistical services from the state and local governments are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention including NCHS (\$197.9 million), Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$90.0 million), the National Center for Education Statistics (\$64.6 million), and the Employment and Training Administration (\$43.6 million). CDC funds reimburse localities for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. NCES provides funds to state educational agencies to support development and implementation of statewide longitudinal data systems for collecting and reporting education data. States also receive funding to support data collection activities, including the administration of National Assessment of Educational Progress. ETA funds grants to states to collect and analyze labor market information on growth industries and occupations, to catalogue knowledge, skills and abilities required for standard occupations, and to support an electronic network of career information.

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2011
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/Local Governments	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau	1,297.0	405.1	0.0	403.3	1.8
National Center for Education Statistics	343.2	332.2	64.6	244.7	23.0
National Institutes of Health	983.7	273.8	0.1	251.4	22.3
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS).....	396.5	243.4	165.5	65.6	12.4
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	645.4	213.1	90.0	21.0	102.1
National Center for Health Statistics	161.9	138.6	32.5	63.9	42.2
National Science Foundation (without SRS).....	124.4	133.0	0.0	133.0	0.0
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	285.3	104.2	0.0	94.2	10.0
Institute of Educational Sciences (without NCES)	63.6	78.7	0.0	78.7	0.0
Bureau of Justice Statistics	71.4	69.2	3.5	36.0	29.7
Veterans Health Administration	96.4	61.2	0.0	60.7	0.5
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research	60.1	60.1	0.0	12.8	47.3
Energy Information Administration...	128.8	58.7	0.2	56.3	2.1
Administration for Children and Families.....	55.7	56.6	0.0	55.4	1.1
Food and Nutrition Service.....	50.2	50.2	0.0	50.2	0.0
Employment and Training Administration	49.8	45.6	43.6	2.1	0.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	121.0	44.0	30.5	13.4	0.0
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	164.7	40.6	33.4	0.0	7.2
Environmental Protection Agency	130.9	39.8	9.5	28.8	1.5
Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis.....	39.4	39.2	0.0	5.7	33.4
Agency for International Development	40.8	38.3	0.0	33.3	5.0
Science Resources Statistics (NSF) ...	44.2	36.7	0.0	24.7	12.1
Social Security Administration (without ORES)	48.8	35.8	0.0	28.1	7.7
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	42.3	32.8	9.3	20.8	2.7

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2011

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/Local Governments	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.....	32.3	31.2	21.8	9.4	0.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	162.3	28.0	3.9	21.4	2.7
Health Resources and Services Administration	33.0	28.0	0.0	18.6	9.3
Economic Research Service.....	87.2	23.1	4.2	3.8	15.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.....	22.5	21.6	0.0	21.5	0.0
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	36.1	19.7	0.0	19.7	0.0
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	13.7	18.9	0.0	18.9	0.0
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (SSA).....	30.6	17.5	0.0	12.4	5.2
Consumer Product Safety Commission	27.7	15.3	0.2	15.1	0.0
Federal Highway Administration.....	16.6	13.5	0.0	11.9	1.6
Broadcasting Board of Governors.....	14.2	13.4	0.0	13.4	0.0
Forest Service.....	73.0	12.9	7.2	4.7	1.0
National Institute of Justice	10.0	10.0	7.0	0.0	3.0
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	11.9	9.6	0.0	6.4	3.2
Office of Postsecondary Education....	9.2	8.0	0.0	5.0	3.0
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	14.0	7.7	0.9	1.4	5.3
Veterans Benefits Administration.....	16.3	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0
Federal Aviation Administration.....	8.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	6.9
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	11.4	6.5	0.3	0.0	6.2
Federal Transit Administration	6.8	6.5	0.0	5.0	1.5
Bureau of Prisons.....	10.9	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics....	30.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.2
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	20.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Office of Public and Indian Housing .	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Office of Health, Safety, and Security	15.8	5.7	3.8	0.1	1.8
Office of Policy and Planning.....	9.7	5.6	0.0	5.0	0.6
Federal Railroad Administration.....	7.1	5.1	0.0	5.1	0.0

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2011
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/Local Governments	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	4.7	4.7	0.0	2.9	1.8
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	150.4	4.4	2.7	1.7	0.0
Risk Management Agency	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Office of National Drug Control Policy	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
International Trade Administration....	7.8	3.4	0.0	2.1	1.3
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	35.0	3.2	1.6	1.6	0.0
Institute of Museum and Library Services.....	3.2	3.2	0.0	1.9	1.3
Federal Emergency Management Agency	9.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Bureau of Reclamation	9.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8
Citizenship and Immigration Services	5.4	2.8	0.0	2.3	0.5
Coast Guard	3.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0
Agricultural Research Service	5.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
Administration on Aging.....	2.6	2.6	0.5	2.2	0.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing.....	5.2	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0
Wage and Hour Division.....	5.2	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.0
Bureau of Land Management.....	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	109.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Office of Population Affairs.....	9.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
TOTAL	6,559.5	3,031.0	544.7	2,029.0	457.3

Note: Table presents agencies that reported total purchases of at least \$1.0 million ranked by total purchases. Components may not add to totals because of rounding.

¹Purchases from the private sector also include funds to be paid to foreign governments. Three agencies will purchase statistical services from foreign governments: CDC (\$20.0 million), NCES (\$3.0), and the ITA (\$0.1 million).

Appendix A presents estimates of direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases for FY 2011, as reported by each of the agencies covered in this report. As shown in Appendix A, the agencies reported that they expect

to purchase an estimated \$2,031.7 million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2011. Of that total, approximately \$1,186.5 million (or about 58 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following five agencies: the Census Bureau (\$403.3 million); the National Institutes of Health (\$251.4 million); the National Center for Education Statistics (\$244.7 million); the National Science Foundation including the Science Resources Statistics Division (\$157.6 million); and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention including the National Center for Health Statistics (\$129.5 million). The private sector provides a variety of services, such as survey design, data collection and processing, analysis, program evaluation, preparation of reports, data dissemination, computer services, and methodological research and development.

CHAPTER 2: Programs and Program Changes

This chapter presents brief descriptions of the statistical activities of the agencies covered in this report. The chapter highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities for FY 2011 as proposed in the President's budget. Hence, there is a particular focus on new activities, improvements, or reductions in the existing base programs, or any other important changes that affect an agency's statistical program.

For purposes of this discussion, the statistical programs are divided into the following categories: Health and Safety Statistics; Social and Demographic Statistics; Natural Resources, Energy, and Environment Statistics; and Economic Statistics.

Health and Safety Statistics

Health

The Global Health Bureau of the Agency for International Development (AID) collects and disseminates data used to plan, monitor, and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs in developing countries. Statistical activities include: dissemination of survey methods and questionnaires across countries in order to measure key indicators including infant and child mortality, fertility, family planning use, maternal health, child immunization, and malnutrition levels; capacity building of statistical offices in developing countries to collect, analyze, disseminate, and utilize data to increase the understanding of population and demographic trends; analysis of implications for development planning and policy making; development of demographic models; and dissemination of information through a variety of publications and presentations.

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) produces and disseminates information about the cost, quality, access, and medical effectiveness of health care. AHRQ's Medical Expenditures Panel Surveys (MEPS) provide public and private sector decision makers with timely national estimates of health care use and expenditures; private and public health insurance coverage; and the availability, costs, and scope of private health insurance benefits. AHRQ prepares analyses of changes in behavior as a result of market forces or policy changes on health care use, expenditures, and insurance coverage; develops cost/savings estimates of proposed changes in policy; and identifies the impact of changes in policy for key subgroups of the population. Statistical activities of AHRQ are conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and interagency

agreements. Intramural statistical activities of AHRQ involve primarily analyses using data assembled from primary and secondary data sources.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in HHS promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. CDC provides data on morbidity, epidemiologic surveillance of infectious diseases, chronic diseases, occupational diseases and injuries, vaccine efficacy, and safety. CDC's top organizational components include the Office of the Director, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Deputy Offices and National Centers. Deputy Offices include: the Offices of Public Health Preparedness and Response; State, Tribal, Local and Territorial Support; Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services; Non-communicable Diseases, Injury and Environmental Health; and Infectious Diseases. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) along with ten National Centers are grouped under the five Deputy offices. These National Centers are: Global Health; National Institute for Occupational, Safety and Health; Environmental Health; Injury Prevention and Control; Health Statistics; Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities; Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Immunization and Respiratory Diseases; Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases; and HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease and Tuberculosis Prevention.

- The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is the principal agency that produces general-purpose health data. NCHS is responsible for the collection, maintenance, analysis, and dissemination of statistics on the nature and extent of the health, illness, and disability of the U.S. population; the impact of illness and disability on the economy; the effects of environmental, social, and other health hazards; health care costs and financing; family formation, growth, and dissolution; and vital events (births and deaths).
- ATSDR, Division of Health Studies conducts health investigations and surveillances, and maintains registries to establish relationships between the presence of hazardous substances in the environment, particularly at hazardous waste sites, and public health status. ATSDR analyzes the statistical significance of human disease, biomarkers, and other health outcomes in the presence of environmental contamination.
- The Center for Global Health provides statistical support to overseas host governments that are participating in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). This support includes building host government capacity to collect and analyze

data critical to program decision making. An important component of this support is building a communications and information systems infrastructure that provides host country governments with the data and information needed to make decisions regarding the process, outcome, and impact of HIV programs.

- The National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) collects and analyzes child blood lead levels for surveillance, evaluation and publication and dissemination purposes; supports the development of the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network; provides collection, integration, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data on environmental hazards, exposure to those hazards, and related health effects; and provides statistical consultation and services including to quality control programs and external laboratory performance testing programs.
- The National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) collects data on attitudes, behaviors, and practices; develops models to determine prevalence and cost of diseases and conditions through predicted incidence rates, mortality rates, and birth rates; conducts longitudinal studies designed to help families, health care providers, schools, and communities develop effective policies and programs to improve the health of youth; examines the effectiveness and cost efficiency of approaches to improve quality of care, quality of life, and health status; produces and disseminates state and national data in support of broader initiatives, such as Healthy People 2010; and provides atlases using geographic information systems to translate data into a comprehensive and accessible format.
- The National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) supports activities involving surveillance, research, epidemiologic investigation, laboratory reference, scientific/technical assistance, and diagnostic activities; supports activities by providing statistical methodology for outbreak investigations and disease reporting systems for ongoing surveillance; develops new methods, adapts existing methods, and provides statistical consultation for statistical applications in epidemiologic or laboratory research studies; provides statistical assistance and training to agency staff; and supports a national surveillance system for monitoring and public reporting of these healthcare-associated events.
- The National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention (NCHHSTP) analyzes, monitors, and reports on the extent and trends of the

HIV epidemic and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); develops special studies to analyze, evaluate, improve, and target HIV and other STD prevention activities and programs; maintains HIV/AIDS case surveillance; supports studies of HIV-associated morbidity and mortality; provides statistical support to state and local health officials and nongovernmental partners; develops statistical models describing changes in the prevalence and incidence of HIV infection over time; and creates mathematical models to project the incidence of infection, the efficiency of HIV transmission, and the incubation time for AIDS. NCHHSTP also develops the capacity to apply mathematical models of tuberculosis (TB) transmission dynamics in order to assess and project the impact of intervention efforts and to prevent and control TB in the United States.

- The National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD) provides statistical analysis in the design for serological study of antigen subtyping, and provides statistical support in the evaluation of the meningococcal antigen typing system and in the design of the multilaboratory study for the antigen typing system.
- National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) conducts and funds a range of statistical activities including the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System and smaller studies focused in the area of violence prevention, and provides access to statistical data on fatal, nonfatal, and violence related injuries.
- The National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (NCBDDD) provides major surveillance and research programs for both birth defects and developmental disabilities; coordinates the National Birth Defects Prevention Study, a nationwide case control study aimed at determining the preventable causes of major birth defects; and supports state surveillance programs aimed at determining the causes of developmental disabilities.
- The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) develops surveillance programs to collect data on occupational injuries and illnesses; provides funding for the collection of occupational injuries and illness data; develops scientific collaborations to assist in the dissemination of new measurement technologies for clinical and epidemiological studies; and designs, conducts and analyzes experimental and observational research.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in HHS collect, analyze, and disseminate statistical data on the Medicaid and Medicare

programs; study the quality of care delivered by those programs; and sponsor a survey of current Medicare beneficiaries to obtain data on health care utilization and expenditures, including expenditures not covered by Medicare, the sources of health care coverage and payment, and the assets, income, health, functional status, work history, and family support systems of the Medicare population. Statistical data bases and ongoing statistical tabulations include: beneficiary populations and sub-groups; characteristics of providers of service; person-based utilization data; utilization data for service locations; procedure-specific data for physicians and suppliers; longitudinal data on beneficiaries, characteristics, and service utilization; and tabulations of financial and statistical data from all Medicare-certified hospitals and hospital/health care complexes.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) in HHS collects data on general health services, the health professions workforce, and resource issues related to access, equity, quality, and cost of care. HRSA maintains the Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients and the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry.

The Indian Health Service (IHS) in HHS provides vital event, demographic, social, and economic statistics on American Indians and Alaska Natives living in the IHS service areas. IHS relies on vital event (birth and death) data from NCHS and demographic data from the Census Bureau. IHS also provides patient care and morbidity information for those American Indians and Alaska Natives who receive healthcare from IHS.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) in HHS support the design and implementation of epidemiological studies, clinical trials, biomedical and biostatistical research, and laboratory investigations conducted by the various institutes as described below. NIH also supports data collections on health and health-related topics by Federal agencies, industry, state and local governments, and private nonprofit organizations.

- National Cancer Institute (NCI) supports biometric research on cancer incidence, survival, and mortality by conducting clinical trials of cancer prevention, screening, and treatment; developing new statistical methods and adapting existing ones; and providing statistical consultation and support to research investigators. NCI establishes and supports nationwide surveys and gathers statistical information in many areas of surveillance research, such as cancer incidence, mortality, morbidity, survival, patterns of cancer care, cancer risk factors and health practices, cost of care, health systems operations applied to cancer control, and monitoring of progress in cancer diagnosis and treatment.

- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) conducts and supports research on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), trains researchers in CAM, and disseminates authoritative information to the public and professionals on the safety and efficacy of CAM modalities work.
- National Eye Institute (NEI) carries out studies of the causation, prevention, and treatment of eye diseases and vision disorders. NEI statistical activities are performed by the Division of Epidemiology and Clinical Applications (DECA).
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) conducts basic epidemiological research related to heart, lung, and blood diseases. NHLBI supports research on temporal trends and population patterns in the prevalence, incidence, morbidity and mortality from these diseases; risk factors associated with them; clinical and behaviors interventions for prevention or treatment; and design and analysis of long term observational studies.
- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) conducts both applied and theoretical statistical research to identify the relationships between genes and human health, studying both common genetic disorders and rare diseases.
- National Institute on Aging (NIA) conducts research on aging and age-associated diseases and conditions, including physical and cognitive functioning, using population-based epidemiological and biometric methods.
- National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) maintains the Alcohol Epidemiology Data System, a national repository of alcohol related databases; sponsors a longitudinal survey of alcohol use, abuse, and dependence; and makes available information on alcohol related policies adopted by state governments.
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) analyzes and disseminates information from clinical trials evaluating novel therapies to increase immune tolerance, as well as from clinical trials for a wide variety of infectious diseases; provides complete biostatistical and operational support for clinical trials of autoimmune diseases; stimulates industry development of products and methods to improve point-of-care diagnostic technologies in nontraditional health care settings for infectious disease-causing pathogens or toxins; provides biostatistical and data management and logistical support for the analysis of HIV/AIDS clinical trials; and monitors and coordinates sites conducting HIV/AIDS clinical trials.

- National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB) provides funds for research in scientific fields where statistical analyses are essential tools in data analysis methods, including bioinformatics, image processing, and computational modeling and simulation.
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) directs an epidemiological and statistical program that includes research on risk factors of adverse pregnancy outcomes, coordinates clinical trials for the evaluation of strategies of obstetric management and neonatal intensive care, and analyzes data to understand recent trends in indicators of maternal and child health.
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) conducts epidemiological studies about the normal and disordered processes of hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech and language; provides consultation services in the design of intervention studies; and maintains data systems to facilitate the monitoring of levels and analysis of trends in relevant health problems.
- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) studies the impact of sociodemographic and economic trends on oral health, surveys oral health knowledge and practices of health providers, and investigates the oral health status of populations.
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) studies recipients of human growth hormones; the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications; digestive diseases and their complications; and major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) supports research on the nature, patterns, extent, causes, and consequences of drug abuse. Such research includes studies on the incidence, prevalence, and differential patterns of drug abuse among specific population groups, and its associated economic, demographic, and sociopsychological factors. NIDA works with local, state, Federal, and international governmental agencies to develop drug abuse surveillance capability through the establishment of epidemiology networks.
- The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) conducts a variety of activities such as the design and analysis of animal carcinogenicity experiments; statistical stud-

ies in genetic toxicology; mathematical modeling of molecular phenomena; and risk assessment methodology development. Environmental genomics, a scientific field that combines genetics, genomics, and proteomics to examine how genes respond to environmental stressors or toxicants, is the newest area of research investment.

- National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) provides biostatistical analysis and data management for studies in support of its mission to reduce the burden of mental illness and behavioral disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior.
- Office of the Director in NIH supports data collections and analyses examining populations training for and participating in medical research as well as biological and medical sciences instrumentation and research facilities, and maintains a database on characteristics of America's medical school faculties.

The Directorate of Biological Sciences in the National Science Foundation (NSF) maintains biological science research databases that include scientific information used in the health sciences such as genetic map data, data on the anatomy and circuitry of the nervous system, and three dimensional maps of the human brain integrated with neuroscience information.

The Office of Health, Safety, and Security (HSS) in the Department of Energy (DOE) conducts epidemiological studies of the health effects of exposure to radiation and other hazardous substances. The Illness and Injury Surveillance Program monitors the safety and health of current DOE contract workers and evaluates the potential impact of DOE operations on these individuals. The office's Former Worker Medical Surveillance programs provide medical screening to help ensure the continuing health and safety of former workers who were exposed to hazards while they worked at DOE facilities. The office's Russian Health Studies Program assesses worker and public health risks from radiation exposure resulting from nuclear weapons production activities in the former Soviet Union. HSS also works in conjunction with the Radiation Effects Research Foundation to conduct epidemiologic studies of atomic bomb survivors and gather health effects information.

The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) in the Department of Education (ED) supports a number of statistical activities, including work performed by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), a component of OSERS. NIDRR supports national data centers that coordinate data collection activities of burn injury, traumatic brain injury, and spinal cord injury model systems program grantees and provide statistical assistance on data collection methodology. In addition, NIDRR funds a Rehabilitation Research Training Center on demographics and statistics.

The Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) in the Department of State is responsible for the systematic definition, collection, storage, analysis, and reporting of information about progress in implementing the President's Emergency Plan on AIDS and about the impact of programmatic activities funded to reach these goals.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) in HHS provides information on health problems related to the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol (the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention); substance abuse treatment (the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment); the mental health condition of the population (the Center for Mental Health Services); and the prevalence and incidence of substance abuse and its medical impact (the Office of Applied Studies).

The TRICARE Management Activity (TMA) in the Department of Defense (DOD) performs design, collection, and analysis of statistical surveys; prepares forecasts and projections; develops statistical models for publication, research, and program management and evaluation for measuring the performance of military healthcare delivery systems; and develops innovative methods for financing high quality health care to help improve the health system and to advance the health of DOD beneficiaries.

The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) performs research on health services and medical conditions, including studies on veterans' care in VA health care facilities. VHA conducts research in traumatic brain injuries, burn injuries, pain, and post-deployment mental health related to veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. VHA also performs statistical activities in support of patient safety, research oversight, dental care, health administration, and other business activities.

Major program changes and new activities in health statistics planned for FY 2011 are:

- AHRQ plans to conduct patient-centered health research including development of systematic reviews of existing scientific literature and, when appropriate, meta-analyses, that include information about: prevalence, incidence, morbidity and mortality from disease; risk factors associated with them; clinical and behavior interventions for treatment; and design and analysis of studies. The AHRQ budget request supports retrospective and prospective data analyses evaluating the effectiveness and comparative effectiveness of different health care interventions, strategies, and items, as well as the development of statistical information briefs on existing and emerging diagnosis and treatment modalities. This information would assist policymakers and researchers with identifying research questions for designing clinical effectiveness and comparative effectiveness studies that expand the existing evidence base.

- The AHRQ budget request supports restoration of the sample size of the Household Component of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey to 14,500 households with full calendar year information. The restored sample size would permit detailed analyses of the health care expenditures, health insurance coverage, and quality of care received by special populations meeting precision specifications for survey estimates.
- CDC's NCHHSTP would expand the analytic capacity and the provision of additional technical assistance to state and local STD control programs as they transition to new STD prevention information systems. NCHHSTP would also develop a design and prototype for and deploy a web-based data query application for STD morbidity data.
- CDC's NCIRD would collect and monitor population H1N1 vaccine uptake for children, adults, pregnant women, and health care personnel both during and after the influenza pandemic. NCIRD would also analyze past and current seasonal influenza data to assess uptake for upcoming and future flu seasons.
- HRSA would conduct a study to develop strategies to maximize the number of deceased donor organs made available for transplantation and will begin establishing a National Living Organ Donor Resources Center. This information may be collected by a living donor registry, research studies, or other mechanisms.
- The HRSA budget request includes increased funding to collect, analyze, and report on outcomes data for all allogeneic transplants and on other therapeutic uses of blood stem cells, including quality of life for transplant recipients.
- NCHS would increase the sample size of the National Health Interview Survey to allow better population coverage and, for the first time, allow for some estimates at the state and community level of such important indicators as health insurance coverage, chronic disease rates, and other facets of health care needs.
- NCHS would augment the sample size of the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey to strengthen estimates of health care services and track changes in care organizations and outcomes.
- NCHS would modernize vital records received from states and other jurisdictions to improve their timeliness and accuracy by implementing electronic birth registration, and phasing in electronic death registration.

- NSF would develop technologies needed to enhance digitization capabilities and to support initial digitization projects of high priority collections for their research databases.
- SAMHSA would strengthen funding for the Drug Abuse Warning Network program, which provides national and local-area estimates of drug-related emergency department visits and drug-related mortalities.
- SAMHSA also would create the Community Early Warning and Monitoring System, a community-level, early warning system to detect the emergence of new drug threats and to assist in the identification of public health and safety consequences of drug abuse. In addition, this initiative would explore how community level indicators can be used for planning and measuring progress towards improved outcomes within and across communities. SAMHSA would work closely and collaboratively with NIDA, NIAAA, and ONDCP as well state and local representatives on all aspects of systems development and deployment.

Safety

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in the Department of Labor (DOL) collects and reports data on the occurrence of work-related injuries and illnesses in private industry and on work-related fatal injuries in private and public sector establishments, including the self-employed.

The Coast Guard (CG) maintains detailed statistics on all reported recreational boating safety accidents and incidents throughout the United States and its territories.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) conducts data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities on consumer product-related hazards and potential hazards. As part of its statistical program, CPSC maintains the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System that provides national consumer product related injury statistics based on the reporting of a sample of hospital emergency rooms. CPSC also continues to collect data for nonconsumer product related injuries for other Federal agencies.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) evaluates disaster victims' satisfaction with emergency relief services received and the manner in which they were provided. FEMA's U.S. Fire Administration provides statistics on fires in the United States, analyzes fire incidents data to describe the national fire problem; and reports on topics such as firefighter fatalities. The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program collects data from state, local, and tribal governments, individuals, and businesses residing

in areas surrounding chemical stockpile sites regarding the effects of outreach projects. The Community Preparedness Division conducts research on individual, organizational, and community preparedness to include quantitative and qualitative analysis from surveys and focus groups. The National Preparedness Directorate collects, analyzes, and reports data on the Nation's preparedness to prevent, mitigate, protect against, respond to, and recover from all-hazards events.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) in DOL collects and analyzes current information on employment and production, as well as on accidents, injuries, and illnesses in the mining industry. The data provide current accident, injury, and illness information to MSHA's enforcement personnel, and to engineering, education, and training staff.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in DOL has overall responsibility for the national injury and illness recordkeeping system, based on employer records, which is used to determine the cases that are included in the annual BLS Occupational Safety and Health Survey. OSHA also maintains the Integrated Management Information System that includes summary data on occupational injuries and illnesses from employers who are inspected or have a consultation.

The major program change and new activity in safety statistics planned for FY 2011 is:

- The Coast Guard would conduct the National Recreational Boating Survey of boaters operating boats in 2011 to provide information for use in developing intervention strategies to reduce boater risk.

Social and Demographic Statistics

Periodic Demographic Statistics

The Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce (DOC) is a principal source of periodic demographic data. Major programs include the 2010 Census and the Intercensal Demographic Estimates.

2010 Census: As mandated in the U.S. Constitution, the decennial census provides the official population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and the data used by states to determine how the districts are delineated for those seats. In FY 2011, the Census Bureau will compile and deliver state level population totals for apportionment for House seats by the legal deadline of December 31, 2010. Based on plans developed by each state, it will process, tabulate, and disseminate census data below the state level for use in redistricting efforts by the legal deadline of March 31, 2011, as well as begin to provide data used for the distribution of Federal funds and other purposes.

Intercensal Demographic Estimates: This program develops updated population estimates in years between decennial censuses for areas such as states, counties, metropolitan statistical areas, and functioning governmental units. These estimates have various uses in funding and planning, including the distribution of Federal program funds, as denominators for various Federal time series, as population controls for major household surveys, and for planning local transportation and health care services.

Major program changes and new activities in periodic demographic statistics for FY 2011 are:

- The Census Bureau's budget request includes plans to:
 - increase funding for the American Community Survey to boost the reliability of small area estimates; to enhance field and telephone center data collection; to conduct a 100 percent nonresponse follow-up operation in Remote Alaska and small American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Homeland areas; and to provide additional resources for the full review of three-year and five-year data;
 - expand the Geographic Support System Program to sustain improved address coverage and continual updating of road and other related spatial data in order to provide modern geospatial data that improve the accuracy and relevance of census and survey statistics and play a key role in the national geospatial system; and
 - improve information technology security to address the increasing security threats to IT systems and maintain a high level of public confidence in the Census Bureau's ability to protect Census Bureau data resources.

Current Demographic Statistics

The Administration on Aging (AoA) in HHS collects data to assess the quality and impact of supportive services to the elderly and to measure the effectiveness of programs for the elderly. AoA also compiles demographic and social data on the elderly from Federal surveys for the purpose of research on the needs of the elderly.

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) in HHS collects information to evaluate its programs for children and youth, such as Head Start, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, child support enforcement, adoption assistance, foster care, child care, and child abuse programs.

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in USDA monitors and assesses U.S. food consumption by conducting surveys and providing information for food and nutrition related programs and public policy decisions.

The Agency for International Development (AID) supports efforts to improve the collection, analysis, and presentation of data for the use in planning, policy making, managing, monitoring and evaluating international development efforts, including health and demographics, food security, economic growth and public opinion. These programs assist the United States and developing countries in evaluating population, health, and socioeconomic development programs and understanding trends across countries and emerging problems. AID has developed statistical tools that allow developing countries to conduct household expenditure surveys used to estimate the prevalence of extreme poverty.

The Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA) reviews benefit claims determinations made by local VA offices and issues decision on appeals. BVA tracks statistics on the process of reviewing and making decisions on claim appeals.

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) oversees and coordinates the research and statistical functions for all broadcasting entities under its purview, including the Voice of America, Office of Cuba Broadcasting, Radio Free Asia, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks. The BBG consolidates its research function into a centralized International Audience Research Project so that all entities and broadcasters can be assured of current, reliable, and statistically valid market and audience research on a periodic basis.

The Census Bureau's current demographic statistics program provides information on the number, geographic distribution, and social and economic characteristics of the population, including official estimates of income and poverty, estimates of health insurance coverage and homeownership rates, and a quarterly indicator of housing vacancies. The program also supports tests of new approaches and concepts for demographic surveys.

The Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS) of DHS conducts surveys of new immigrants to assess assimilation, education, health, quality of life, and other characteristics of new immigrants to the United States over time. CIS collects and maintains current demographic statistics from administrative data gathered through the E-verify program, which allows employers to verify the legal work status of employees. CIS also performs statistical analysis to evaluate the E-verify program's overall effectiveness and its ability to identify the impacts on employers and employees.

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in DOD maintains the largest archive of personnel, manpower, and training data in the DOD. DMDC's sta-

tistical activities include the personnel survey program to support the DOD's Human Resources Strategic Plan, an enlistment testing program to support screening of military applicants, and a client support program to provide statistical support to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) in the National Science Foundation (NSF) conducts surveys that measure the number and demographic characteristics of individuals trained as, or working as, scientists and engineers, and participates in international collaborations to yield comparable measures of the same items. In addition, other components of NSF provide funding in support of biological sciences research databases and social science research and studies, such as the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the National Election Studies, as well as surveys and data collection methodologies to assess the state of U.S. education.

The Economic Research Service (ERS) in USDA provides social science research and analysis on food security, nutrition assistance program participation, and diet quality and food consumption.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) collects workforce composition data from public and private employers and membership composition data from union and labor organizations, by sex, race, and ethnicity. These data are used to carry out EEOC's enforcement activities under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and are also used by other Federal, state, and local agencies charged with enforcement of equal employment opportunity laws. The EEOC also collects and compiles data for the annual Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Statistical Report of Discrimination Complaints.

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) in the Department of Agriculture conducts surveys, program evaluations, and studies to evaluate the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, and other food assistance programs it administers.

The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) uses projected veteran death statistics to estimate future demand for burial space and other NCA services. NCA also conducts annual surveys of customer satisfaction with National Cemeteries and Memorial Programs Service.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (OASPE) in HHS funds studies to improve data on outcome measurement, including indicators of the health and welfare of both general populations and special populations served by HHS programs.

The Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Policy, provides information on and

analyses of immigrants, refugees, temporary visitors (nonimmigrants), persons naturalized, and legal permanent residents to assess the effects of immigration in the United States.

The Office of Policy and Planning (OPP) in the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has four areas with statistical activities: the Office of the Actuary conducts actuarial studies such as the development of compensation, pension and burial liability estimates; the Office of Program Evaluation conducts statistical research and program evaluations on topics such as mental health and oncology; the Office of Policy conducts the National Survey of Veterans that is designed to help VA plan its future programs and services for veterans; and the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS) coordinates with other VA offices to collect, validate, analyze, and disseminate official statistics on the veteran population and VA programs. NCVAS reports on a broad range of veterans topics, including the development of estimates and projections of the veteran population and characteristics from FY 2000 to FY 2036.

The Office of Population Affairs (OPA) in HHS conducts intramural studies and supports extramural research on a wide range of reproductive health topics including adolescent pregnancy, family planning, sterilization, and other population issues.

The Office of Program Development and Research (OPDR) in the Social Security Administration (SSA) provides broad program analysis and development in support of the Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs. OPDR identifies trends in SSI and disability programs and analyzes data on various aspects of those programs. OPDR also designs, implements, and evaluates computer-based statistical models to predict the likelihood that people filing for disability benefits are disabled.

The Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics (ORES) in SSA collects, tabulates, and publishes data on the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance and the Supplemental Security Income programs and their beneficiary populations. SSA also performs demographic and socioeconomic research to assess the impact of program changes or alternatives.

The Office of Retirement Policy (ORP) in SSA conducts in-depth statistical analysis of data to support policymaking relevant to Social Security retirement issues and the economic security of older Americans.

The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) supports continuing and new surveys of veterans and VBA beneficiaries. The surveys cover VA compensation and pension, education, loan guaranty, vocational rehabilitation and employment services, and insurance programs.

Major program changes and new activities in current demographic statistics planned for FY 2011 are:

- BLS and the Census Bureau plan to develop a supplemental measure of poverty to augment the current measure adopted in the 1960's in order to better inform policy discussions related to vulnerable families and children. See Chapter 3 for more detailed discussion of this initiative.
- The Census Bureau, NCHS, and ERS would plan pilot projects designed to enhance the Federal statistical system's ability to use administrative records data. See Chapter 3 for a more detailed discussion of this initiative.
- ERS would conduct research on access to affordable and nutritious local foods in low income communities to increase understanding of how the local food environment and community characteristics shape or significantly influence food choices that are critically important to health outcomes.
- FNS would undertake two new studies of child nutrition programs entitled "Measures of Erroneous Payments in School Meal Programs" and "School Lunch and Breakfast Cost Study."
- NCVAS would expand data analysis to include a self-service custom data query tool, a dynamic Geographic Information System application provided through web interfaces, and basic complex statistical analysis tools.
- ORP would measure the effectiveness of SSA's programs designed to encourage retirement saving and increase the ability of the American public to plan for retirement.

Crime and Justice Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in the Department of Justice (DOJ) collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. BJS provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems.

The Bureau of Prisons' (BoP) Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) in DOJ evaluates operations and programs to help the BOP more effectively manage facilities and to prepare inmates for re-entry as law-abiding citizens. ORE determines the prevalence of mental health conditions among the inmate populations; evaluates the effects of job training, drug treat-

ment, and sex offender treatment programs for prisoners on their post-release outcomes; and studies the potential effects of proposed policy and legislation on the prison population. ORE staff are also involved in the continuous assessment of the reliability and validity of BOP classification, both custody and medical. The National Institute of Corrections, within the BOP, focuses its research on areas of emerging interest and concern to corrections practitioners.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) within DHS collects entry data on aliens entering and denied admission to the United States. These data are used by other agencies to monitor the status of nonimmigrant visitors for economic and enforcement purposes. CBP also produces statistical measures used to address trade compliance issues, identify questionable import activity, and identify importers for auditing purposes.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in DOJ produces data related to the enforcement of Federal drug laws. DEA collects and maintains data on arrests, dispositions, drug removals, and work hours, as well as case-based statistical data and Federal drug seizure data. DEA's enforcement and intelligence efforts are enhanced by data related to the drug networks most responsible for the supply of drugs in the United States. DEA maintains and updates the publicly accessible National Clandestine Laboratory Register that contains data on clandestine laboratory seizures.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting program in DOJ collects data on the incidence of criminal acts as reported by over 17,000 local law enforcement agencies nationwide and includes the following statistical programs: the National Incident-Based Reporting System, Federal Crime Reporting, Hate Crime Statistics Collection, and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted. Data are collected on the following categories that comprise the Crime Index: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Statistical information on arrests, property loss, and other factors relevant to criminal activity is also produced by the FBI.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in DOJ is the research, development, and evaluation agency of DOJ and is dedicated to researching crime control and justice issues. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenge of criminal justice, particularly at local and state levels.

The Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Policy, provides information on and analyses of unauthorized residents and immigration law enforcement actions.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) in DOJ provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. As part of its mission, OJJDP collects and publishes data on the juvenile population in the area of criminalization, arrests, victimization, probations, corrections, and re-entry and aftercare.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in the Executive Office of the President conducts drug control program research, analysis, and program planning, management, and evaluation.

The main program changes and new activities in crime and justice statistics planned for FY 2011 are:

- The budget request for BJS includes funds to:
 - continue redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), based largely on the comprehensive review of the NCVS conducted by the Committee on National Statistics and the Committee on Law and Justice of the National Academy of Sciences. To successfully redesign the NCVS and put it back on a sound methodological and fiscal footing, BJS must resolve many complex statistical issues including investigating methods for producing subnational estimates of criminal victimization while also improving the precision of national estimates;
 - develop and implement an ongoing prisoner reentry and recidivism statistics program that would include: monitoring ex-prisoner employment outcomes and linking these data to criminal history records; analyzing jail reentry issues focusing on offenders with special mental health or medical needs; and implementing automated processes to analyze criminal history records in order to conduct ongoing reentry and recidivism studies;
 - initiate new data collection programs in Indian country, as the first dedicated Federal efforts to collect data specific to Indian country and tribes, including activities of tribal, state, and Federal judicial agencies in order to support the design and development of effective crime prevention programs. Specifically, BJS plans conduct a feasibility study in Indian country to obtain data from: tribal jails; tribal justice agencies' law enforcement; prosecution and adjudication; and a limited victimization study in Indian country;
 - undertake new data collection on indigent defense services by contract attorneys and assigned counsel, in order to provide more complete BJS national-level estimates of public defense

services in light of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that states are required to provide counsel to all indigents accused of a crime in their jurisdictions; and

- begin a new national statistical program to measure the impact, causes, and characteristics of childhood exposure to violence. Data from this program would support policymaking for the Attorney General’s initiative aimed at decreasing the prevalence of childhood exposure to violence and improving the life outcomes for children who have been exposed to violence or victimized.
- The NIJ budget request supports expansion of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program to better inform policy decisions about evolving trends in the types of drugs used by offenders and their relationship to the crimes being committed by continuing the core 10-city program, adding additional cities, developing more efficient automated survey methods and sample designs, including female arrestees, and updating the collection and analysis techniques.

Education Statistics

The Educational Policy and Data Center in the Agency for International Development (AID) provides access to data, tools for data presentation and analysis, and policy-relevant research and support for developing countries.

The Directorate for Education and Human Resources (EHR) in NSF supports international assessments of student knowledge and curriculum, as well as contextual studies and indicators that monitor progress under NSF educational programs. EHR also supports the Project and Program Evaluation (PPE) program for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education program evaluation.

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) in NSF collects, publishes, and analyzes statistics on the Nation’s science and engineering higher education system and those who participate in it. SRS measures science and engineering and health program enrollments and degrees and develops information on other aspects of higher education.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), in the Institute of Education Sciences in the Department of Education (ED), is the principal Federal agency that collects and analyzes data on education in the United States. NCES maintains survey programs that provide information on education from early childhood through adulthood, including the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Birth and Kindergarten cohorts, high school longitudinal surveys, international studies, the Common Core of Data, and the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. NCES also collects and reports information on the academic performance of stu-

dents as well as the literacy level of the adult population. The National Assessment of Educational Progress is NCES's primary tool for assessing what American elementary and secondary students know and can do in academic subjects. NCES also administers the Statewide Data Systems program, which provides grants to the states for the management and analysis of individual student data to improve student academic performance and close achievement gaps.

The Institute of Education Sciences (IES) in ED conducts education research and evaluations. Its National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE) conducts large scale evaluations of education programs and practices supported by Federal funds; provides research-based technical assistance to educators and policymakers; and supports the synthesis and the wide spread dissemination of the results of education related research and evaluation throughout the United States. The IES National Center for Education Research (NCER) supports rigorous research that addresses the Nation's most pressing education needs, from early childhood to adult education. The IES National Center for Special Education Research (NCSER) conducts surveys and research to expand the knowledge and understanding of the educational needs of infants, toddlers and children with disabilities. NCSER studies include the National Longitudinal Transition Study and the Pre-Elementary Education Longitudinal Study.

The Office of Postsecondary Education (OPE) in ED formulates Federal postsecondary education policy and administers programs to increase access to quality postsecondary education. OPE collects data to evaluate a program to prepare low income elementary and secondary students for postsecondary education. In addition, OPE collects and analyzes performance data for a variety of programs including those designed to help low income, first generation students enter and complete college.

The Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (OPEPD) in ED supports a variety of statistical activities including evaluations on program operations and outcomes. OPEPD developed and maintains ED Facts, a multidimensional data system that includes an electronic system that receives data from states, school districts, and schools. It also develops long term cost estimates for the Federal student aid programs, using such data as the Pell Grant applicant file, the National Student Loan Data System, census data, and a range of longitudinal surveys conducted by NCES.

The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) in ED funds technical assistance to improve the capacity of states to meet the data collection requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Several offices within ED, such as the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE), fund evaluations of their own programs. Most of these evaluations are conducted by either NCEE or the OPEPD Policy and Program Studies Service (PPSS). Additionally, some statistical work is conducted within ED program offices themselves, such as the Office of Civil Rights, the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education Migrant Student Information Exchange, the Office of Innovation and Improvement's Charter School Program Data Collection, and the Office of Vocational and Adult Education's Promoting Program Accountability activities.

The Institute of Museum and Library Services, through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements, supports the collection and analysis of data about how the public uses libraries, museums, and online resources to support lifetime learning. Topics include the health information seeking behaviors of seniors, the long and short term impacts of museum and zoo visitation, an exploration of query behaviors of users of online information, and the role of public libraries and community technology centers in providing online government information.

Major program changes in education statistics planned for FY 2011 are:

- The budget request for IES supports:
 - a study of outcomes from preschool special education;
 - an evaluation of reform models under Race to the Top and School Improvement grants;
 - an evaluation of the Investing in Innovation fund;
 - an impact study of mathematics professional development for elementary school teachers;
 - an integrated assessment of Recovery Act funds, implementation, and outcomes;
 - research on statistical and research methodology in education; and
 - research on using data to improve student outcomes and support education reform efforts.
- NCES would conduct an equating study between the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) that would allow states to compare their students' eighth grade mathematics achievement to that of students in other countries.

- NCES would provide support for the development of statewide longitudinal data systems by providing states with technical assistance to efficiently and accurately manage, analyze, disaggregate, and use individual student data to improve states' longitudinal data quality, promote linkages across states, safeguard privacy, foster improved student achievement, and facilitate the closing of achievement gaps.
- NCES would increase the availability of assessments of the extent to which American adults possess literacy, numeracy, and computer-based skills that enable them to compete successfully in an international marketplace increasingly based on technology and information by equating the National Assessment of Adult Literacy and the Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies thereby providing data every five years instead of once a decade.
- NSF's EHR and ED's IES would design and conduct a rigorous study to address the effectiveness of professional development for teachers.
- NSF's EHR would lead a multiagency effort to design an impact study on immersive science research experiences for teachers.
- OSERS would help states develop data systems to collect, analyze, and report data on infants and toddlers with disabilities, and include all students with disabilities in the development and modification of assessment measures of student growth.
- OESE proposes program evaluations of Title I, Magnet Schools, Charter Schools, Homeless Education, the Teacher Incentive Fund, teacher quality, and teacher residency.
- ED's Office of Civil Rights plans to resume collection of elementary and secondary school civil rights data.
- SRS plans to:
 - implement a new post-doctorate data collection and estimation system to provide improved estimates of foreign post-doctorates and their socio-economic, demographic, and work characteristics;
 - change the frame of the 2010 National Survey of College Graduates from the former long form of the decennial census to the American Community Survey (ACS), using the field of degree item for a person's bachelor's degree that was added to the ACS beginning in 2009; and

- transition to more flexible online data systems to provide improved user access to data by moving from multiple, incompatible custom-built systems to a single commercial off-the-shelf system.

Transportation Statistics

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) in the Research and Innovative Technology Administration of the Department of Transportation (DOT) compiles, analyzes, and disseminates information on the Nation's transportation systems. Programs address topics such as freight and travel statistics, transportation economics, geospatial information systems, and airline transportation statistics. BTS administers the National Transportation Library, which maintains and facilitates access to statistical and other information needed for transportation decision making. BTS enhances the quality and effectiveness of DOT's statistical programs through research, development of guidelines, and promotion of improvements in data acquisition and use.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in the Department of Defense collects and publishes statistical data on waterborne commerce and vessel operations in waterways, ports, and harbors of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center maintains a database to provide input into navigation channel performance measures and to produce monthly, quarterly, and annual products including the annual five-volume *Waterborne Commerce of the United States* that summarizes trips and tonnage by ports and waterways.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in DOT collects, analyzes, and disseminates data on a wide range of aviation airline and airport performance metrics, including information on aviation accidents, incidents and investigations; airlines and airports; airmen and aircrafts; aircraft activity; and aviation forecasts. FAA also manages the Aviation Staff Reporting System (ASRS), which compiles and analyzes safety-related reports and sends out Safety Alerts to the FAA, airport authorities, manufacturers, airlines, repair stations, and others for the purpose of identifying safety hazards and promoting corrective action to prevent accidents and incidents.

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in DOT collects, analyzes, and disseminates data on the Nation's highway system, including financing, travel, fuel consumption, vehicle registrations, highway system extent and safety, drivers licenses, and personal travel characteristics.

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) in DOT collects and analyzes data on motor carriers and on commercial vehicle drivers and crashes.

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) in DOT collects and disseminates data on the railroad system, including traffic, safety, and accident reports, such as intermodal safety data for the geographic information system, and information on grade crossings and inspections.

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) in DOT maintains the primary database for statistics on the transit industry, known as the National Transit Database. FTA's statistical activities include the Drugs and Alcohol Testing (DAMIS) project and the Transit Safety and Security Statistics Report and Analysis. DAMIS collects annual drug and alcohol data from all FTA grantees and their contractors to determine the national random testing rate and candidates for compliance audits. The Transit Safety and Security Statistics Report and Analysis project collects, analyzes, and disseminates transit safety and security data.

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) in DOT collects, maintains, and disseminates data on domestic and international marine transportation, vessel characteristics, vessel port calls and itineraries, port facilities, ship building and repair, ship values, financial reports and vessel operating expenses, shipping activities, and maritime employment. MARAD publishes and distributes quarterly North American cruise passenger statistics, and conducts attitudinal and other primary research on topical maritime issues.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in DOT collects information on motor vehicle related accidents and fatalities and highway safety.

The Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST) collects, analyzes, and publishes data in support of the department's programs and policy initiatives. Statistical activities include monitoring competition in the airline and maritime industries, supporting international negotiations on aviation matters, and maintaining systems to provide grant information and financial assistance awards for DOT.

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) in DOT collects data to monitor transportation of hazardous materials.

Major program changes and new activities in transportation statistics planned for FY 2011 are:

- The Corps plans to modify automated systems to accept new real-time domestic electronic data and develop and implement improved data collection systems and analysis models of waterborne commerce information.

- BTS would complete research and design efforts and initiate the implementation phase of the 2012 Commodity Flow Survey, the Nation's largest survey of national, multimodal freight movement, to provide core freight data for transportation planning decisions and policy analyses.
- FAA would respond to the continued increased incidence of reporting in ASRS by improving the system's statistical analysis capabilities to allow for analysis beyond only the most severe events and conditions.
- FRA plans to develop a Quiet Zone Calculator (QZ), which would allow jurisdictions to research the feasibility of creating a quiet zone in their communities. A quiet zone is a corridor of railroad crossings in which train horns are not routinely sounded by trains approaching highway-rail grade crossings.
- FRA also plans to develop the National Inspection Plan (NIP), a web based computing system that would assist in reducing the rates of train accidents and releases of hazardous materials. The plan is designed to provide guides to each of the eight FRA Regional Offices with data on how their track inspectors should divide their work by railroad and state.
- FTA plans to upgrade the National Transit Database (NTD) to meet safety, security, and accuracy requirements.

Natural Resources, Energy, and Environment Statistics

Environment

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitors the quality of the air; drinking, surface, and ground water; ecosystem status; and the use and release of toxic or hazardous substances. EPA conducts research and studies to provide baseline data and to evaluate and support environmental monitoring systems. Projects include state and local programs to report ambient air quality levels of pollutants and estimated emissions of pollutants from major stationary sources, and projection of future air quality levels through models that take into account past air quality monitoring data and emissions data. Other statistical activities develop methods to document the distribution and determinants of exposure to pollutants experienced by the U.S. population, and methods to measure exposure to and the potential effects of pollutants on human health and ecosystems.

The Geological Survey (GS) in the Department of the Interior (DOI), through its Water Resources Activity, collects and maintains data on the quality, availability, and use of the Nation's water, including stream-

flow data for flood forecasting; stream-flow data that help determine water allocations for agriculture, industry, and domestic supply; stream-flow data for hydropower, navigation, in-stream habitat, engineering design of bridges and flood control structures, and other purposes; water quality data used by EPA and the states for compliance with the Clean Water Act and other regulations; and data on the availability and quality of ground water that help determine sustainability of supplies for the future.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) collects remotely sensed data to improve our understanding of and contribute to improved predictive capability for climate, weather, and natural hazards. Research and satellite programs study atmospheric chemistry and ozone, ocean surface height, and winds as well as biological productivity, precipitation and the global hydrological cycle, the global carbon cycle and land surface and vegetation and ecosystems, and solid earth geophysics. Data assimilation is used to provide accurate and consistent estimates of the global distribution of a broad range of environmental parameters and to initialize forecast models.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the Department of Commerce (DOC) gathers worldwide environmental data about the oceans, earth, air, space, and sun and their interactions to describe and predict the state of the physical environment. In fulfillment of this mission, NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service maintains national data centers that preserve and disseminate the agency's climatic, oceanographic, and geophysical data and selected environmental information collected by other agencies. Data Center Operations provides NOAA the operational capability to close the gap in long-term safe storage of and access to the Nation's environmental data and information. NOAA's Climate Data Records program transforms raw satellite data into unified and coherent long-term environmental observations and products.

Major program changes and new activities in environmental statistics planned for FY 2011 include:

- NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service plans to expand the operational capabilities for Data Center Operations to archive and access data because of a three thousand percent increase in data volume from programs such as the Joint Polar Satellite System. This initiative would enable users to search for and acquire the increased amount of archived data by seamlessly connecting the CLASS IT infrastructure capabilities with the Data Center archive management system.

- NOAA plans to build multi-decadal, historical climate information records required by scientists to detect, assess, model, and predict climate change and repackage raw satellite data for climate use (e.g., ocean color and temperature, clouds, sea ice, aerosols, ozone) to ensure NOAA archives capture and disseminate credible information.
- EPA would increase grants to state air monitoring programs for additional monitors to collect and analyze ambient air levels of pollutants covered by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- EPA plans to eliminate its air toxics monitoring program for schools, reflecting a transition toward community scale monitoring.

Energy and Minerals

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement (BOE) in the Department of the Interior (DOI) collects data on oil, gas, and minerals activities occurring on Federal and American Indian lands. This information is collected as a part of BOE's responsibility for the management of both the Outer Continental Shelf Lands and the Minerals Revenue Management programs. BOE is responsible for resource evaluation and classification, lease management activities, and the collection, auditing, and distribution of revenues and production data from mineral leasing on Federal and Indian lands.

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency in the Department of Energy (DOE). EIA collects, analyzes, and disseminates energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding. EIA conducts a comprehensive data collection program that covers the full spectrum of energy sources, end uses, and energy flows; generates short- and long-term domestic and international energy projections; and performs informative energy analyses.

The Geological Survey (GS) in DOI collects, analyzes, and disseminates information and data on nonfuel minerals and materials, including mineral resources, production, demand, use, recycling, and trade. The domestic supply and availability of more than 80 mineral commodities in the United States and 180 other countries and specialized studies of materials flows and recycling are essential to the U.S. economy and national security. GS maintains publicly available national geologic, geochemical, geophysical, and mineral resource spatial databases.

Major program changes and new activities in energy statistics planned for FY 2011 are:

- The budget request for EIA includes funds to:

- expand end-use in the commercial building energy consumption survey and increase the frequency of the manufacturing energy consumption survey to strengthen the statistical reliability and data quality of baseline information critical to understanding energy end-use, and that supports development of performance measurements for energy efficiency programs;
- improve oil, gas, and electricity and other energy data coverage, quality, and integration through a modernization effort to update the statistical techniques used in data collection;
- continue development and testing of modules for the next-generation National Energy Model in order to enable more relevant, accurate, and timely assessments and forecasts of emerging policy and technology issues using a modern modeling platform that is more efficient to develop and maintain;
- undertake new efforts to track and analyze the effects on both the electricity transmission and distribution grids of the adoption of “Smart Grid” technologies and dynamic electricity pricing plans made possible by the deployment of smart meters and the resulting full integration of advanced information, communication, and control technologies into electrical system operations; and
- research energy market behavior and the interrelationship of energy and financial markets by obtaining physical and financial market information, analyzing trader activity and price formation, and expanding information on short-term market fundamentals to address the role and impact of financial markets on short-term energy prices and price volatility.

Soil, Forest, Fish, Wildlife, and Public Lands

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Department of the Interior (DOI) publishes annual statistical reports on public lands that provide information on mineral uses and leasing, mining, timber, helium sales, animal populations and grazing, recreational uses, fire protection, cultural resources, and revenue.

The Bureau of Reclamation (BoR) in DOI collects and analyzes data to monitor water, land, and hydropower operations of BoR developed water supply projects throughout the 17 western states. The data collected are used to analyze the effectiveness of water management activities and hydropower generation and improve water use practices to meet growing and changing demands for water.

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in the Department of the Interior (DOI) conducts annual surveys to monitor the fish and migratory bird populations, track diseases of cultured and wild fish, measure the changing status of waterfowl and game bird populations, and evaluate harvests by fishermen and hunters. It also conducts surveys of the U.S. public on recreation associated with fish and wildlife and satisfaction surveys of visitors to the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program of the Forest Service (FS) in USDA is the only program that collects, compiles, archives, analyzes, and publishes state, regional, and national inventory information on all ownerships for forest land in the United States. FIA is mandated to improve the understanding and management of our Nation's forests by maintaining a continuous, comprehensive inventory of the status, condition, and trends in the health and diversity of the country's forest ecosystems. FIA also monitors primary wood using facilities through statistical samples and develops statistical techniques to query private forest landowners about their resource objectives and management strategies.

The Geological Survey (GS) in DOI, through its Biological Resources Discipline, collects and analyzes data on birds and fish to determine trends in environmental contamination, tracks species and their habitats, and studies migratory game and nongame birds. Data from the annual breeding bird survey are used to identify species whose populations are declining and may eventually become candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, DOC, sponsors a broad program of fishery dependent and fishery independent statistical activities to support its mission of environmental stewardship. These activities include the following: the design and implementation of statistical surveys to collect data on domestic commercial and recreational fisheries, including foreign fishing in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone; the analytical use of the resulting data in fishery management monitoring and stock assessments of the health of U.S. living marine resources, including the development of forecasting models; and the dissemination of statistical data in publications and electronic forms.

The National Park Service (NPS) in DOI supports monitoring an array of natural resources to provide park managers with information essential to resource stewardship decision-making, including information on air quality, water quality, and ecological health, as well as technical studies of flood hazards, forest geomorphology, and ground water. The NPS' Public Use Statistics Program gathers, compiles, and issues public use data for forecasting future demand for services, planning for resource mitigation

activities, and initiating marketing strategies. The NPS Social Science Program conducts research on recreation and other visits to units of the National Park System; recreation demand and associated impacts on park resources; diversity of park visitors, nonvisitors, employees and local communities; needs of special populations; visitor use management; and visitor satisfaction. The NPS also conducts surveys to monitor the condition of key natural resources in parks to inform park managers of changes in resource condition and the effectiveness of management actions.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in USDA provides data, information and technical expertise to assist in the identification of natural resource programs and opportunities, clarify objectives, and formulate and evaluate alternatives; assists with the implementation of natural resource conservation practices and systems that meet established technical standards and specifications; and assesses, acquires, develops, interprets, and disseminates natural resource data and information to enable knowledge-based planning and decision making at all landscape scales.

The main program change and new activity in statistics concerning soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands planned for FY 2011 is:

- FWS plans to conduct the 2011 Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation Survey that provides information on participation in fishing, hunting, and wild-life watching activities and the characteristics of persons who participate in them.

Economic Statistics

National Accounts

The Agency for International Development (AID) maintains time series data reporting all U.S. Government financial assistance to the rest of the world including both developmental assistance and overseas loans and grants.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in the Department of Commerce has primary responsibility for the preparation, development, and interpretation of the Nation's economic accounts. BEA programs include national economic accounts, which cover Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and related accounts, and international economic accounts, which involve balance-of-payments data critical to monetary, trade, investment, exchange rate, and financial policies. BEA's direct investment programs are also required by law and are critical to understanding the impact of U.S. and foreign multinational companies on the U.S. and world economies. Other BEA programs include the regional economic accounts, the basis for virtually all states' spending and revenue forecasts, and industry economic accounts, the basis for the infrastructure for other BEA accounts

and many other key government statistics, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Producer Price Index.

Major program changes or new activities in national accounts planned in FY 2011 are:

- The budget request for BEA includes funds to:
 - strengthen Foreign Direct Investment statistics to address issues related to the contribution of foreign direct investment to domestic income, output, employment, and capital formation by improving overall coverage and measurement through a modernized new direct investment survey that reduces survey thresholds and provides greater detail, including state-by-state estimates. This new data series would provide improved tools for monitoring the economy, identifying risks, and developing policy response;
 - produce new Quarterly Measures of National Economic Performance, or “Economic Dashboard,” that expand the statistical coverage of the business and government sectors and develop new measures of GDP-by-industry on a quarterly basis and new detail on the business sectors, with an emphasis on small businesses;
 - develop new measures of household consumption, including income distribution, expenses, debt, and savings that would provide a more complete picture of household spending power, debt, and the composition of savings to provide critical tools necessary to identify signs of weakness in the future; and
 - develop an expanded account of energy usage that includes consistent metrics between BEA and the Energy Information Administration in order to facilitate understanding of energy trends and forecasting models of energy supply and consumption dynamics.

Periodic Economic Statistics

The Census Bureau is the principal source of periodic economic statistics; it conducts several periodic censuses every five years, covering the years ending in two and seven. The Economic Census program activities cover manufacturing, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, and other businesses. Statistics on businesses without paid employees, on businesses owned by minorities and women, and businesses in Puerto Rico are also provided. The Census of Governments collects state and local data on

public finance, public employment, and governmental organization. It is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data on the economic activities of approximately 90,000 state and local governments, which account for about 12 percent of GDP and nearly 14 percent of the U.S. workforce. Fiscal Year 2011 is the second year in the five-year cycle of the 2012 Census of Governments.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in USDA conducts the Census of Agriculture every five years to collect information on the number of farms; land use; production expenses; value of land, buildings, and farm products; farm size; characteristics of farm operators; market value of agricultural production sold; acreage of major crops; inventory of livestock and poultry; and farm irrigation practices. The census provides national, state, and county data as well as selected data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

The main program change and new activity in periodic economic statistics activities planned for FY 2011 is:

- The Census Bureau plans to determine the content of the economic and governments' censuses, through consultation with key Federal data users and other key stakeholders, including trade associations, testing the feasibility of new concepts with the business community, developing electronic and other data collection methods and processing systems, procuring hardware and equipment necessary to process returns, releasing the remaining data from the 2007 Economic Census, and beginning initial design of products for the 2012 Economic Census.

Current Economic Statistics

The current economic statistics program of the Census Bureau provides information on retail and wholesale trade and selected service industries; construction activity, such as housing permits and starts, the value of new construction, residential alterations and repairs, and quarterly price indices for single-family houses; quantity and value of industrial output, such as manufacturing activities; shipments, inventories, and orders; capital expenditures; e-commerce sales; foreign trade, including imports, exports, and trade monitoring; health insurance coverage; and state and local government activities. The Census Bureau also maintains the Business Register, which is used for statistical sampling frames and the production of aggregate data on County Business Patterns and Statistics of U.S. Businesses. The government statistics programs provide current statistical information on revenues, expenditures, debt, and financial assets for approximately 90,000 state and local governments. The programs provide

data in the areas of public employment and payroll, as well as Federal Government programmatic expenditures on a geographic basis.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in DHS collects and verifies tariff and trade data that are tabulated, analyzed, and disseminated by the Census Bureau.

The Defense Manpower Data Center collects DOD contract information in support of national economic indicators and the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program. DMDC also produces statistics on DOD purchases from educational and nonprofit institutions and from state and local governments.

The Economics and Statistics Administration (ESA) in DOC carries out congressionally mandated studies, such as the annual assessment of foreign direct investment in the United States. ESA disseminates current economic statistics through a subscription-based electronic system known as STAT-USA.

The International Trade Administration (ITA) in DOC collects and disseminates data on imports, exports, production, prices, and foreign direct investment in the United States, as well as other economic data to analyze domestic and foreign market situations. ITA also tracks data on tourism industries and international travel to and from the United States for many private sector firms. The Office of Travel and Tourism Industries in ITA maintains a web site to provide current statistical data to U.S. companies on international travel to and from the United States; provides projections of international arrivals to the United States; and conducts the In-Flight Survey of International Air Travelers, partially funded by states, cities, and the private sector.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in DOC, through its Technology Innovation Program (TIP), stimulates the acceleration of innovation in the United States by supporting high risk, high reward research in areas of critical national need through projects proposed and cost shared by U.S. businesses and institutions of higher education or other organizations. TIP's Impact Analysis Office conducts statistical and economic research in order to assess the impacts of Federal funding and to provide quantitative evidence in support of implementing best practices for Federal support of research and development funding.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) maintains and analyzes statistics on housing and property improvement loans and on housing or property insured or rehabilitated under HUD mortgage insurance programs, including the inventory of HUD-held mortgages or HUD-owned properties.

The Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) in HUD provides data on the volume, characteristics, price, quality, and suitability of housing in the United States; on the construction and permanent financing required to achieve a smoothly functioning housing market; and on the status of the existing housing stock.

The Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) in HUD conducts data collection and analysis projects in support of its mission to administer and monitor public housing and housing assistance programs, and to provide accurate information on fair market rents to families eligible to receive assistance.

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) in DOC compiles statistical information on patent activity by geographic origin, technological subject matter, ownership, and other characteristics; samples patent and trademark cases to measure quality aspects in the processing of applications; and undertakes customer survey activities.

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) in NSF collects, publishes, and analyzes data on the size and health of U.S. research and development enterprises. Four annual surveys provide information on research and development funded and performed by government, industry, and universities, and occasional surveys provide comparable information on the nonprofit sector. The division also conducts a biennial survey on academic and biomedical research facilities, including aspects of cyber-infrastructure and a biennial survey of state government research and development expenditures. The division participates in international collaborations to develop internationally comparable measures of research and development.

The Small Business Administration funds and supports databases on small businesses including the Business Information Tracking Series, conducts policy studies and economic and statistical research on issues of concern to small business, and publishes data on small business characteristics and contributions.

Major program changes for current economic statistics anticipated in FY 2011 are:

- PTO plans to establish an Office of the Chief Economist that will provide statistical research and analysis of intellectual property systems including the causes and consequences of developments in financial markets, prevailing practices among users and producers of intellectual property, and intellectual property policy issues.
- As a result of the Transformation Initiative established in 2010, HUD plans to increase funding for statistical activities in research

areas that include program evaluations, housing technology, and other housing research. PD&R would conduct the transformative research and evaluation of HUD's programs using up to a one percent set-aside of HUD program funds for research, evaluation, demonstrations, technical assistance, and working capital improvements, with the goal of reducing the cost and improving the efficiency of HUD programs.

- SRS proposes to improve data on innovation activities in U.S. industry through enhancements to the Business Research, Development, and Innovation Survey that covers larger firms, and initiation of the Microbusiness Research, Development, and Innovation Survey for firms with fewer than five employees.

Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the Department of Labor (DOL) is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. BLS collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data on: employment and unemployment; projections of the labor force and employment by industry and occupation; prices and inflation at various levels of the economy; consumer expenditures; wages and employee benefits; occupational injuries and illnesses; and productivity and technological change in U.S. industries.

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) in DOL supports the collection and dissemination of local, state, and national occupational, wage, and other labor market information, as well as the production of Unemployment Insurance (UI) information, for administration of employment, training, and UI programs. ETA also conducts the annual National Agricultural Workers Survey that provides data on wage and migration history, type of crops worked, unemployment, benefits, housing, health care, and use of public programs.

The Employment Standards Administration (ESA) in DOL supports surveys of occupational wages in selected industries that are used to determine prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits for service occupations in Federal procurement activity.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) in DOL collects and analyzes current information on employment and production in the mining industry.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), formerly under the Employment Standards Administration, in DOL conducts statistical research in the field of discrimination analysis to advance the ability

of the agency to more accurately identify unlawful discrimination practices by Federal contractors and subcontractors.

The Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (OSERS) in ED collects comprehensive data on the individuals with disabilities served by the State Vocational Rehabilitation Services program. The Data Collection and Analysis Unit prepares reports and profiles that are used for monitoring, technical assistance, and decision making. In addition, evaluation funds are used to procure outside assistance in conducting program evaluations and quantitative and qualitative analytical activities.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD), formerly under the Employment and Standards Administration, in DOL supports surveys of occupational wages in selected industries that are used to determine prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits for service occupations in Federal procurement activity.

Major program changes and new activities in labor statistics planned for FY 2011 include:

- The budget request for BLS includes plans to:
 - expand the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey sample to collect data annually from a subset of establishments, making possible year-to-year comparisons and permitting the examination of occupation specific wage employment trends;
 - reduce the monthly variation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) by increasing the number of price quotes collected to improve the accuracy of this key measure of inflation. This initiative would target those goods and services for which additional sample is likely to yield the greatest improvement in the quality of the overall CPI index. Data collection for the additional quotes would begin by the end of 2011, with the entire expansion reflected in the index by 2015;
 - improve the frame of retail outlets used to initiate and reprice items in the CPI by researching alternatives as well as improvements to existing survey methods;
 - modernize the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) which measures consumer spending of the general population of the United States. BLS plans to restore the CE sample size to the level prior to the 2006 budget cuts and fund the redesign of the survey. This initiative would improve the quality of cost weights in the Consumer Price Index and address declining response rates and increased underreporting;

- modify the CE survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure;
- research how to improve or replace the Telephone Point of Purchase Survey (TPOPS) that is used to sample retail outlets and initiate and reprice items in the CPI. By construction, the TPOPS does not include cell phones, making it increasingly out of touch with trends in phone usage and, therefore, possibly under representing the types of retail outlets frequented by cell-phone-only (and, on average, younger) households;
- restructure the way in which the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces state and metropolitan area data estimates, resulting in savings without adversely affecting the quality of the data produced. The savings will accrue from centralizing the review and production of estimates, rather than incurring costs in 53 separate locations. This proposal also would introduce data collection enhancements to improve the CES program's response rates for both preliminary and final estimates;
- eliminate the Locality Pay Survey (LPS) program in favor of a new model-based approach that uses data from two current BLS programs – the OES survey and Employment Cost Index (ECI). In the proposed approach, OES data will provide wage data by occupation and by area, while ECI data will be used to specify grade level effects. The proposal would allow BLS to continue to produce high quality data to meet the President's Pay Agent's requirements, but at a lower cost. It also would allow for the addition of new areas into the Federal pay setting process, something possible under the current system only at a substantial additional cost; and
- eliminate the International Labor Comparisons (ILC) program. Currently, the ILC program provides international comparisons of hourly compensation costs; productivity and unit labor costs; labor force, employment and unemployment rates; and consumer prices. The comparisons include annual manufacturing productivity and unit labor costs for 16 countries or areas; hourly compensation costs in manufacturing for 35 countries; and monthly employment trends and unemployment rates for nine countries.

Agriculture Statistics

The Agency for International Development (AID) constructs data series and development of models that are an integral part of generating statistical series and forecasts regarding famine, drought, and crop production as part of its Famine Early Warning System.

The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in USDA conducts research and provides information to ensure safe food and other agricultural products; assess the nutritional needs of Americans; sustain a competitive agricultural economy; enhance the natural resource base and the environment; and provide economic opportunities for rural citizens, communities, and society as a whole.

The Economic Research Service (ERS) in USDA provides economic and other social science research and analysis on agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America. ERS produces such information and analyses to inform policy and program decisions made across the spectrum of USDA missions, and supplies the data in outlets that are also accessible to USDA stakeholders and the general public through research, commodity market projections, and outlook analyses, and development of economic and statistical indicators.

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in USDA maintains a worldwide agricultural market intelligence and commodity reporting service to provide U.S. farmers and traders with information on world agricultural production and trade for use in adjusting to changes in world demand for U.S. agricultural products. Reporting includes data on foreign government policies, analysis of supply and demand conditions, commercial trade relationships, and market opportunities. In addition to survey data, crop condition assessment relies heavily on computerized analyses of satellite, meteorological, agricultural, and related data.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in USDA collects, summarizes, analyzes, and publishes agricultural production and marketing data on a wide range of items including number of farms and land in farms; acreage, yield, production, and stocks of grains, hay, oilseeds, cotton, potatoes, tobacco, fruits, selected vegetables, floriculture, and selected specialty crops; inventories and production of hogs, cattle, sheep and wool, goats and mohair, mink, catfish, trout, poultry, eggs, and dairy products; prices received by farmers for products, prices paid for commodities and services, and related indexes; cold storage supplies; agricultural chemical use; and related areas of the agricultural economy.

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) in USDA conducts actuarial analysis for Federal crop insurance programs.

Major program changes and new activities in agriculture statistics planned for FY 2011 are:

- ERS plans to maintain the integrity and confidentiality of ERS data at separate secure sites with the ability to control and monitor access as ERS physically relocates from its current location as part of USDA's consolidation of seven existing leases.

- The budget request for NASS includes plans to:
 - improve the quality of county estimates covering most agricultural commodities as well as economic, environmental, and rural demographic data that are used to administer billions of dollars for crop insurance programs, crop revenue support programs, emergency assistance payments, and the Conservation Reserve Program;
 - enhance remote sensing capacity by increasing the number of states in which cropland data are collected as well as collecting additional data on crop and soil moisture conditions and drought monitoring. The development of a web accessible geospatial tool for crop progress and condition data will aid economic and policy analysis to help agriculture mitigate and adapt to climate change;
 - develop an ongoing data series on organic agricultural production, handling, and distribution to monitor the financial health and continued growth and evolution of this vital sector; and
 - eliminate the Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land survey, the Census of Aquaculture, and the July sheep and goats estimate in order to reallocate \$5.1 million towards support of higher priority goals. Other NASS programs such as the Agricultural Resource Management Survey and the NASS agricultural estimates program provide alternative information for these topic areas.

Statistics of Income

The Statistics of Income (SOI) Division in the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Department of the Treasury, provides annual income, financial, and tax data, based for the most part on individual and corporate tax returns and on returns filed by most tax-exempt organizations. SOI also provides periodic data based on other returns, such as those filed by estates, for estimating assets of the living top wealth holders, as well as on various other tax and information returns and schedules, for producing such estimates as U.S. investments abroad, foreign investments in the United States, and gains or losses from sales of capital assets.

Major program changes and new activities planned for FY 2011 are:

- SOI plans to:
 - modernize tax data collection systems, particularly to assimilate efficiently into SOI systems data captured from the electronic filing of tax and information returns;

- examine means to better mask individual data records to minimize the risk of re-identification in the Individual Public-Use cross-section file;
- expand and improve dissemination of tax data by implementing a table wizard application on www.irs.gov/taxstats, making data files available through www.data.gov, and supporting focused research projects that have the potential to improve the administration of the tax system; and
- provide relevant statistics needed to evaluate and monitor the tax-related provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act, and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

CHAPTER 3. Statistical Standards, Interagency Collaborations, and Future Plans

This chapter describes selected ongoing and new agency and interagency initiatives to improve the performance of Federal statistical programs, including the development and periodic revision of statistical standards and guidelines, various collaborations among the statistical agencies, and selected plans to improve the quality and usefulness of the Nation's statistical products.

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

An explicit statutory basis for OMB's council of statistical agency heads was provided in 1995 by the Paperwork Reduction Act reauthorization (44 U.S.C. 3504(e)(8)). Known as the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP), this group enables OMB to obtain more direct participation from the agencies in planning and coordinating Federal statistical activities. The members of the ICSP currently include the heads of the principal statistical agencies, as described in Chapter 1 of this report, plus the head of the statistical unit at the Environmental Protection Agency. Because the members have management responsibility for statistical programs in their respective agencies, their advice and cooperation are essential for effective implementation of OMB statistical policy decisions and for planning improvements in Federal statistical programs.

The ICSP is a vehicle for coordinating statistical work, particularly when activities and issues cut across agencies; for exchanging information about agency programs and activities; and for providing advice and counsel to OMB on statistical matters. In the past year, agenda topics included, among others, collaborating on the identification of highest priority statistical program improvements, including cross-cutting initiatives such as a "Statistical Community of Practice" for the statistical agencies to pursue; exploring opportunities to reinforce the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Committee on National Statistics' *Principles and Practices for a Federal Statistical Agency*; fostering innovative practices in statistical agencies and contributing to the design of a NAS workshop on this topic; developing views on improving implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act; providing direction to the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology's subcommittees on privacy and administrative records; continuing the successful "funding opportunity" in survey and statistical research and recommending improvements in the programs and services of the Joint Program in Survey Methodology; furthering the role of the statistical agencies in the "State of the U.S.A." (Key National Indicators) Initiative; exploring opportunities for cooperation and collaboration with the American Statistical Association; fostering the usability

ity of Federal statistics; and facilitating the participation of the statistical agencies in the Administration's Data.gov initiative. In addition, the ICSP member agencies exchanged experiences, solutions, and proposals with respect to numerous topics of mutual interest and concern, such as informed consent for data sharing and record linkage; government-wide contracting requirements; measuring trust in official statistics, and recruiting and retaining the statistical workforce.

Statistical Community of Practice

Increased sharing of statistical protocols and tools for the collection, processing, analysis, integration, storage, dissemination, and visualization of statistical data will provide opportunities for improving data quality, information security, and operating efficiency through improvements in data interoperability and reductions in duplication of efforts among the principal statistical agencies. Such collaboration can ultimately increase the value of Federal statistics by reducing unnecessary differences in definition, formats, and means of access. It can also increase information security by pooling scarce personnel skills and IT resources across the participating statistical agencies.

To begin to realize this vision, the President's FY 2011 budget proposes an initiative for the Economic Research Service to serve as the Program Management Office for a Statistical Community of Practice (SCOP, pronounced SCOPE). Statistical agencies would participate in this system-wide initiative on a voluntary basis. The program management office would coordinate system-wide projects on standards, practices, policies, and protocols concerning targeted barriers and inconsistencies that now exist across agencies. SCOP will permit the Federal statistical community to more easily identify and share best practices for Federal statistical activities, resulting in significant data quality, security, and operating efficiency and productivity gains in the statistical activities of our Nation.

Statistical Confidentiality and Data Sharing

The Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA) establishes a uniform set of safeguards to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired from the public for statistical purposes, and strong criminal penalties for inappropriate disclosure of such information. The legislation reaffirms that pledges of confidentiality will be honored and gives additional weight and stature to policies that statistical agencies have pursued for decades, assuring respondents who provide statistical information that their responses will be held in confidence and will not be used against them in any government action. CIPSEA also authorizes the sharing of business data among the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Bureau of Labor Statistics

(BLS), and the Census Bureau. Thus, it provides a framework to enhance the efficiency of the Federal statistical system by reducing reporting burden on the public and strengthening the quality and usefulness of the Nation's Federal statistics.

A companion legislative proposal would make complementary changes to provisions set forth in the "Statistical Use" section of the Internal Revenue Code. These changes would represent the first major revision of these policies in more than 20 years, reducing the amount of sensitive tax information that will change hands to support statistical programs while substantially increasing the effectiveness of that support. A legislative proposal to accomplish these aims was developed by BEA, BLS, and the Census Bureau in collaboration with OMB's Statistical and Science Policy Office; endorsed by the Treasury Department; and submitted to the Congress.

To assist agencies in implementing the confidentiality provisions of CIPSEA, OMB issued implementation guidance in the *Federal Register* on June 15, 2007. The guidance is available on OMB's web site at www.whitehouse.gov/omb (go to "Statistical Programs and Standards").

BEA, BLS, and the Census Bureau are currently working to implement the data sharing provisions of CIPSEA. These agencies are required to enter into a written agreement before sharing any business data. The written agreement must specify the business data to be shared; the statistical purposes for which the business data are to be used; the officers, employees, and agents authorized to examine the business data to be shared; and the appropriate security procedures to safeguard the confidentiality of the business data.

BLS and BEA are continuing to collaborate on the development of experimental inter-area price indexes. At present there are no officially published statistics that permit comparison of price levels across geographic areas. The project will enable both agencies to assess the feasibility of calculating inter-area price measures using Consumer Price Index (CPI) data, and will assist BEA in developing some experimental real personal income measures for select metropolitan areas. In addition, BLS and BEA continue to collaborate to share information (as authorized under CIPSEA and the International Trade and Services Survey Act) from the BLS business list and various BLS establishment-level surveys (including Mass Layoff Statistics and Occupational Employment Statistics survey data) and information from BEA's surveys of foreign-owned companies in the United States, U.S. owned companies abroad, and U.S. international trade in services. The linking project has provided some useful preliminary statistics and analysis of services off shoring that were described in a Congressionally-mandated report on off shoring by the National Academy of Public Administration.

Currently, the linked data are being used in exploratory joint research on the geographic, occupational, and wage structures of U.S. multinational companies within the United States. BLS also continues to provide to BEA Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data for use in developing the wage and salary component of the National Personal Income and Gross Domestic Product statistics, as well as access to a file that includes all employment, mean wages, percentile wages, and wage ranges for all major occupational groups by industry and state that BEA is using to improve the accuracy of its estimates of employer contributions to Social Security.

The Census Bureau and BLS have completed research comparing their business establishment lists, and the Census Bureau and BLS continue to collaborate on a North American Industry Classification System code matching project in which BLS supplies a business's classification to the Census Bureau when the Census Bureau does not have a classification in its list. The Census Bureau continues to share monthly net export files and names and addresses from the annual survey of exporters and commodities with BLS. BLS will use these files to assemble sampling frames for its export price index series. The Census Bureau also shares with BLS natural gas import files for use by BLS to assemble sampling frames for its import price survey.

The Interagency Confidentiality and Data Access Committee (CDAC), which operates under the auspices of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, considers common technical and non-technical issues involving data access, confidentiality, and disclosure limitation. The group has several products that are available on its web site (www.fcsm.gov/committees/cdac/cdac.html), including generalized software for auditing suppression patterns in tables and best practices for disclosure limitation. CDAC sponsors seminars and members conduct tutorials on confidentiality under the auspices of the Washington Statistical Society and other organizations to promote discussion of techniques and issues related to the protection of confidential data.

Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys

As part of ongoing efforts to improve the quality of information collected by the Federal Government and to update statistical standards and guidance, OMB issued revised Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys, which provide guidance for designing, conducting, and disseminating statistical surveys and studies sponsored by Federal agencies, in 2006. The standards and guidelines are intended to ensure that such surveys and studies produce reliable data as efficiently as possible and that methods are documented and results presented in a manner that makes the data as accessible and useful as possible. The standards are available on OMB's web site (www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy).

To assist agencies in preparing their information collection requests (ICRs) to OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act, OMB has also issued guidance on agency survey and statistical information collections. This document, entitled “Questions and Answers When Designing Surveys for Information Collections,” is intended for a broad audience of personnel who prepare ICRs but may not be familiar with some survey and statistical concepts. The guidance provides answers to a host of frequently asked questions about the OMB clearance process and expectations for key elements in the the design and documentation of Federal statistical surveys. OMB continues to provide training to agencies on these standards and guidelines.

Directive on the Release and Dissemination of Statistical Products

Trust in the accuracy, objectivity, and reliability of Federal statistics is essential to the ongoing and increasingly complex policy and planning needs of governmental and private users of these products. These data must be objective and free of bias in their presentation and available to all in forms that are readily accessible and understandable.

To further support the quality and integrity of Federal statistical information, in 2008 OMB published *Statistical Policy Directive No. 4: Release and Dissemination of Statistical Products Produced by Federal Statistical Agencies* that is designed to preserve and enhance the objectivity and transparency, in fact and in perception, of the processes used to release and disseminate the Government’s statistical products. In particular, the directive addresses matters such as the timing of statistical releases, public notification of forthcoming releases, equitable and timely access to products, outreach to the media, and embargoes and secure pre-release access. Directive No. 4 covers Federal statistical products that are not covered by *Statistical Policy Directive No. 3, Compilation, Release, and Evaluation of Principal Federal Economic Indicators*; these include products that *statistical* agencies release in such areas as crime, education, health, and transportation. In collaboration with the ICSP, OMB has been working to ensure the directive is implemented by the statistical agencies.

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

The Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM), established in 1975, is dedicated to improving the quality of Federal statistics and the efficiency and effectiveness of statistical practice among Federal agencies. Members are selected by OMB and include Executive Branch statisticians, economists, and managers. The mission of the FCSM is to:

- inform and advise OMB and the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy on methodological and statistical issues that affect the quality of Federal data;
- compile, assess, and disseminate information on statistical or survey methods and practices for Federal statistical agencies;
- provide recommendations on issues of statistical methodology such as measurement, analysis, survey methods, survey errors, data collection methods and technologies, record linkage, disclosure limitation, and dissemination of information that affect Federal statistical programs and improve data quality, including timeliness, accuracy, relevance, utility, accessibility, and cost effectiveness;
- provide a forum for statisticians in different Federal agencies to discuss issues affecting Federal statistical programs; and
- promote and support cooperative research across agencies on issues relevant to Federal statistics.

The FCSM carries out a broad agenda of activities and has spawned three permanent working groups: the Interagency Confidentiality and Data Access Committee, the Household Survey Nonresponse Working Group, and the Interagency Group on Establishment Nonresponse. The FCSM has also established two subcommittees to examine privacy issues facing Federal statistical agencies and statistical uses of administrative records.

Over the longer term, the FCSM has published 39 Statistical Policy Working Papers that present the final reports of subcommittees, as well as proceedings from FCSM seminars and conferences. The papers are available through the FCSM's web site (www.fcsm.gov). In November 2009, the FCSM held its sixth Research Conference. In December 2010, the FCSM will hold its tenth Statistical Policy Seminar on "Beyond our Traditions: Innovative Approaches to Longstanding and Emerging Challenges." The FCSM's statistical policy seminars alternate with the biennial research conferences.

Collaborative Research on Survey Methodology

Basic research on survey measurement issues, data collection procedures, and statistical issues related to survey design has substantial potential to benefit the Federal statistical system as it prepares to meet future challenges in gathering relevant and reliable data. The National Science Foundation's Division of Social and Economic Sciences, in collaboration with a consortium of Federal statistical agencies, initially supported a special competition for three years (FY 1999, FY 2001, and FY 2002) for

research that furthers the development of new and innovative approaches to surveys. The consortium of Federal statistical agencies is continuing to fund this initiative. The awards for the FY 2010 competition will be announced in the fall of 2010.

Although proposals submitted for this competition can address any aspect of survey or statistical methodology, priority is given to basic research proposals that have broad implications for the field in general and the greatest potential for creating fundamental knowledge of value for the Federal statistical system. Because methodological problems often require knowledge and expertise from multiple disciplines, this funding opportunity encourages collaborations among the relevant sciences, including the social, behavioral, and economic sciences, statistics, and computer science.

To facilitate the sharing of the results from these projects and promote interaction between funded investigators and the Federal statistical community, the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology organizes seminars jointly with the Washington Statistical Society and also invites grantees to present their research results at the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology research conferences. These seminars and sessions feature one or more previously funded investigators describing the results from their projects with one or more discussants from Federal agencies.

Statistical Uses of Administrative Data

Leaders within and outside the Federal statistical system recognize the vast, largely untapped, potential of many datasets held by program, administrative, or regulatory agencies. Such data are often precisely those that are difficult to collect accurately and affordably, or with acceptable respondent burden, via sample surveys. Their use can increase the quality, coverage, or analytical texture of statistical data series.

In 2007, the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology established an interagency subcommittee to identify opportunities for using administrative data and to address barriers to their use. The group documented a series of barriers—statistical agency access, inadequate agency infrastructure, underdeveloped methods to measure and ensure data quality, and researcher access to data—that until now have limited statistical use of administrative records. To help address these, the subcommittee has developed a model agreement for data sharing, is developing model informed consent materials, and continues to identify ways to better document and standardize the measurement of administrative and linked data quality. Yet those efforts alone will not be sufficient to fully address the identified barriers.

To complement these efforts, the President's budget for FY 2011 includes funding for a system-wide initiative to advance the statistical

uses of administrative data. The initiative comprises a series of three pilot projects designed to address barriers systematically. The goal of the first pilot project is to simulate the 2010 Census using administrative records, in order to thoroughly examine and document the coverage and quality of major administrative records data sets, while also building an infrastructure sufficient to support research on potential administrative records applications for the 2020 census and other household surveys. The second pilot, which is designed to benefit from the same infrastructure, will facilitate more efficient and higher quality record linkage among health surveys and Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services administrative data than can be achieved by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) alone. Such enhanced linkages will help NCHS better address many substantive health policy questions such as whether rising obesity rates would increase Medicare and Medicaid program expenditures; suggest strategies for improving management of patients with multiple chronic conditions (e.g., asthma and diabetes); and facilitate analysis of comparative effectiveness of treatments for a wide variety of conditions, including mental health conditions in children and populations of special interest including disabled persons. The second pilot also will build new knowledge about the quality of linked data files and methods to facilitate appropriate researcher access to resulting data files. The third pilot will acquire and use state-level data to understand how nutrition assistance and other government assistance programs work together to provide a social safety net and a better assessment of how such programs work together with health care policy to improve dietary and health outcomes. The eventual goal of the third pilot is to motivate Federal-level activity to address anticipated data quality and data access concerns associated with state-level data.

Decennial Census

The President's FY 2011 budget request will sustain efforts to build on the Census Bureau's accomplishments this decade in reengineering the 2010 Decennial Census program. Those efforts and successes in turn are built on experience and lessons learned from prior censuses, a decade of research for the American Community Survey (ACS), and more than two decades of work in building, maintaining, and improving the Census Bureau's geographic reference files.

Ongoing support for the ACS allowed the Census Bureau to publish detailed social and economic data every year for all households in places with a population of 65,000 or more starting in summer 2006. Group quarters data and data from the Puerto Rico Community Survey, first gathered in 2006, became available in summer 2007. Year-to-year changes were available beginning in 2008 (for differences between 2006 and 2007) and every year thereafter. In 2008, three-year period estimates

were released covering 2005 to 2007 for all places of size 20,000 or more. These three-year estimates will be updated every year. After five years of data collection, beginning in fall 2010 and continuing every year thereafter, accumulated data will be available to make annual estimates for all places and tracts (small statistical subdivisions of counties or county equivalents). The 2011 data release will be the first to include five-year accumulations of both housing unit and group quarters data for every year in the release and, therefore, will produce information comparable in content and reliability to the decennial long-form data.

The President's FY 2011 budget includes an initiative to increase the ACS sample to 3.5 million households to improve the reliability of the ACS estimates at the tract level. The increase will also allow the Census Bureau to enhance field and telephone center data collection, conduct a 100 percent nonresponse follow-up operation in Remote Alaska and small American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Homeland areas, and provide additional resources for the full review of 3-year and 5-year data.

The Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Accuracy Improvement Project (MTAIP) completed the final 367 counties in FY 2008, bringing all counties in the United States and Puerto Rico into alignment with global positioning system (GPS) coordinates. In FY 2009, the Census Bureau completed the Address Canvassing operation using handheld computers equipped with GPS to verify and update all the housing units on the MAF.

Key 2010 Census efforts in FY 2011 begin with compiling and delivering state-level population totals for apportionment of the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives by the legal deadline of December 31, 2010. Based on plans developed by each state, the Census Bureau will process, tabulate, and disseminate census data below the state-level for use in redistricting efforts by the legal deadline of March 31, 2011, as well as begin to provide data used for the distribution of Federal funds and other purposes. The Census Bureau also will complete field work for the Coverage Measurement programs and conduct extensive evaluations and documentation of the 2010 Census operations and system performance. Finally, it will respond to concerns from state, local, and tribal governments regarding the accuracy of the census counts.

The FY 2011 budget also includes an initiative to improve the Census Bureau's Geographic Support Systems (GSS) Program. The GSS initiative builds on the accomplishments of this decade's Master Address File / Topologically Integrated Geocoding and Referencing System (MAF/TIGER) Enhancement Program, which redesigned the MAF/TIGER database, improved the positional accuracy of TIGER spatial features, and emphasized quality measurement. The GSS initiative is an integrated

program of improved address coverage, continual spatial feature updates, and enhanced quality assessment and measurement that all contribute to MAF improvement. Continual updates throughout the decade will provide improved address coverage and feature updates for the ACS sample and other Census Bureau surveys throughout the decade. These efforts are expected to lead to increased efficiency of field staff work for ongoing surveys, as well as improved data collection and data dissemination programs. In addition, this initiative would allow the Census Bureau to pursue a targeted address canvassing operation (as opposed to a 100 percent operation) for the 2020 Census.

Sample Redesign for Demographic Surveys

Following each decennial census, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program provides new, updated, and coordinated samples for major ongoing household surveys. In close collaboration with other Federal statistical agencies, the Census Bureau selects new samples to reflect shifts in the location and characteristics of people based on the most recent information about the population.

Recently, the Census Bureau began to shift the next sample redesign toward using a continually updated Master Address File and American Community Survey data to select household survey samples, rather than rely on the once-a-decade availability of census data. In FY 2011, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program will continue efforts to build an infrastructure to allow the Census Bureau to select samples of areas and housing units to respond quickly to changing information needs of the Federal Government.

Survey of Income and Program Participation

For the past two decades, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) has been the leading source of data on the economic well-being of Americans. The Census Bureau is implementing improvements to SIPP in order to fully address the concerns of the user community. Current plans call for making improvements to the SIPP system by the end of 2012, including updating computer programming, and over time, incorporating elements of the Dynamics of Economic Well-Being System research. In September 2008, a new panel of 45,000 households was fielded, using the same instrument that was used for the 2004 SIPP panel. This 2008 panel is planned to continue until 2012.

Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

The Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, initially established in 1994, fosters coordination, collaboration, and in-

tegration of Federal data on child and family concerns and conditions. In April 1997, the Forum was formally established through Executive Order No. 13045 to develop priorities for collecting enhanced data on children and youth, improve the reporting and dissemination of information on the status of children to the policy community and the general public, and produce more complete data on children at the state and local levels.

Since 1997, the Forum has published an annual report that provides information on the well-being of children and families. The Forum alternates publishing a condensed report, *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, with a more detailed version. In July 2010, the Forum issued its Brief report, *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*. In 2011, the Forum will publish the next detailed version of the *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* report. This full report will incorporate updates to the 40 key indicators, covering family and social environment, economic circumstances, health care, physical environment and safety, behavior, education, and health. It will also highlight special features and breakouts on key indicators not included in the 2010 report.

To broaden outreach efforts, the Forum maintains its web site, childstats.gov, responding to thousands of requests for data on child and family well-being that cut across the domains of its member agencies. The web site includes previous *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* reports, other Forum reports, detailed tables (downloadable), and general information about the Forum. In addition, the Forum recently created a Research and Innovation Committee charged with identifying, informing, and advising the Forum on gaps in current Federal data and indicators and ways to address them. This group has identified early childhood development as a critical data gap and plans to engage Federal and non-Federal partners to develop collaborative strategies to attempt to fill these gaps.

Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics

The Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, established in 1986 by the National Institute on Aging in cooperation with the National Center for Health Statistics and the Census Bureau, fosters collaboration among Federal agencies that produce or use statistical data on the older population. The Forum played a key role in improving aging-related data by encouraging cooperation and data sharing among agencies, furthering professional collaboration across disciplines, and compiling aging-related statistical data in a centralized location. In 1998, the Forum was reorganized and expanded to include several new members.

The most recent version of the Forum's periodic report *Data Sources on Older Americans* was released in January 2010. The report is available on the Forum's web site at <http://www.agingstats.gov>. In July 2010, the Forum released its fifth chart book *Older Americans 2010: Key Indicators of Well-Being*. The chart book monitors the health and well-being of older Americans through a broad range of indicators in five important areas: population, economics, health status, health risks and behaviors, and health care. It provides data on key indicators that portray important aspects of the lives of older Americans and their families. The Forum produced a special report *Data Sources on the Impact of the 2008 Financial Crisis on the Economic Well-being of Older Americans* in December 2009.

The Forum continues to identify data gaps related to the well-being of older Americans and prioritizes those needs as more demands for data emerge. The Forum identified data needs as well as available data to address the topic of finances in later life, specifically as they relate to the financial well-being of older Americans after the financial crisis of 2008. The Forum is currently focusing on data needs related to end of life care, care giving, and substance abuse among older adults. Workshops or reports may be produced in these areas.

Establishing Internationally Comparable Measures of Disability

The Washington Group on Disability Statistics, established by the United Nations Statistical Commission, is a cooperative effort among national statistical offices of developed and developing countries, international statistical organizations, and international organizations representing persons with disabilities working to develop internationally comparable disability measures for censuses and national surveys. Other goals of the group include: improving the collection and interpretation of information on disability, enhancing comparability with other national and international data collections, and providing more detailed information necessary to fully understand the complexities of disability. Under the leadership of the National Center for Health Statistics, the group has so far developed and adopted a short set of six general disability measures, covering six functional domains, suitable for use in censuses.

The Joint UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)/World Health Organization (WHO)/Eurostat Task Force on Measuring Health Status, also known as the Budapest Initiative, was organized in 2005 under the work program of the UNECE Conference on European Statisticians. Its main purpose is the development of an internationally accepted standard set of questions for assessing general health state in the context of population interview surveys. To date, the task force has developed a short battery of general questions measuring overall health state in a number of

health domains and is now refining the question set for final submission to the United Nations.

The sets of questions from both the Washington Group and Budapest Initiative have undergone multiple rounds of both cognitive and field tests, and the questions from the Washington Group have been tested in 17 countries to determine how well the questions perform across different cultures; results of the tests demonstrated that the questions were being interpreted as intended in countries in Africa, South America, North America, and Asia. To date about 20 countries have indicated they intend to use the short set of six questions in the current round of national censuses. In the United States, a disability module that is consistent with United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/docs/P&R_Rev2.pdf) has been incorporated into the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS questions were also added to the Current Population Survey and the National Crime Victimization Survey in 2008 and have been included in the National Health Interview Survey since 2009.

Current and future activities of the Washington Group focus on the design of one or more extended sets of survey items intended to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to specialty surveys. The extended sets incorporate additional functional domains and added detail regarding functioning with and without assistive technology/assistance and information on age at onset, and the impact of the functional difficulty on performing daily activities. Future plans for both groups involve the testing of the questions in other regions and incorporating the question set into ongoing national data collections. Comparative analyses are also planned. All papers and products of the Washington Group are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm. Papers and products of the Budapest Initiative are available at www.unece.org/stats/documents/2005.11.health.htm.

Improving Data Systems on Health and Health Care

Increasingly complex public health and health policy issues require more sophisticated statistical systems. To remain effective, data systems must meet the challenge of maintaining current operations while retooling to meet new data needs and utilize more fully new technology and methods. Collectively, these mechanisms gather information that people can provide in interviews; information that people do not know or cannot describe adequately, but that can be obtained through examinations and medical records; and information on the circumstances of significant health events that can be obtained through birth and death records and the compilation of data on medical encounters. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is pursuing a number of efforts to maintain and improve the core capacity of ongoing data systems.

To address data needs in an environment of increasing costs, NCHS plans to begin long-range efforts for a major redesign of the health status surveys as well as health care and vital statistics programs. NCHS also plans to continue work on the creation and enhancement of new data dissemination mechanisms, data access tools and tutorials to ensure data are available in user friendly formats that protect confidentiality and to improve the speed and efficiency with which people access the data.

Current efforts to preserve continuity in critical data on births and deaths come at a time of significant opportunity for longer term gains in the underlying vital registration systems that state agencies and partners use to obtain these data. Work continues on the development of minimum standards for birth certificates and their issuance in compliance with the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Section 7211. This act requires development of Federal regulations to improve the security and integrity of birth records' processing. Implementation of the revisions will lead states to work with hospitals and funeral homes to build electronic vital registration systems; with secure Internet transmissions to state authorities and ultimately Federal partners, the systems developed to implement these regulations can be an important source of more timely information on births and deaths. Work is also underway to make significant improvements in the timeliness and quality of vital statistics data including expansion of electronic registration of vital events, quality review at data entry, faster processing and more timely publication of key indicators.

Strengthening Economic Statistics

BEA's economic statistics provide a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of the U.S. economy and are key ingredients in critical decisions affecting monetary policy, tax and budget projections, and business, household, and individual investment plans.

Among its long-range goals, BEA plans to:

- develop measures of quarterly GDP that will provide a breakout of quarterly GDP growth by industry;
- develop state level statistics of personal consumption expenditures;
- improve measures of services and outsourcing-related activities in the International Transactions Accounts;
- improve the measurement and analysis of international financial transactions;
- implement new, more efficient processing systems across BEA that will enhance staff productivity by consolidating operations and increasing system performance and flexibility;

- provide improved financial and business sector statistics to enhance transparency between National Income and Product Account profits measures and publicly reported financial accounting measures;
- improve statistics on consumer spending by incorporating scanner data for more types of goods and types of sellers;
- improve statistics on services by incorporating new Census Bureau quarterly and annual survey data on services; and
- develop new education statistics, using existing statistics in the national accounts and research on measuring output and prices of education.

Measuring Occupational Wage and Employment Growth

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) provides annual occupational employment and wage rate estimates at the national, state, metropolitan area, and residual non-metropolitan areas for each state. Data from the OES program are the foundation of both the BLS and the state produced occupational projections that are vital to education and training program planning and career guidance.

The OES program currently lacks data that reliably support the identification of occupational trends in employment and wages. BLS proposes to address the need for data on employment and wages by occupation that measure trends over time by expanding the OES survey sample to collect data annually from a subset of establishments, making possible year-to-year comparisons. After development work is completed, BLS will begin data collection in 2012. This proposal will produce the first set of national and state estimates of occupational employment and wages based on the new survey design in the spring of 2013, with a reference date of 2012. Year-to-year comparisons will be available for the first time with the estimates released in the spring of 2014, reflecting the 2013 reference period. These new data will allow examination of occupation-specific wage and employment trends for the Nation and among states.

Measuring Green Jobs

In FY 2010, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began an initiative to collect data on green jobs. The resulting information will assist policymakers in planning policy initiatives and understanding their impact on the labor market, and will facilitate the monitoring of labor market developments related to protecting the environment and conserving natural resources.

BLS plans to use two approaches to identify green economic activity and measure related jobs: an output approach, which identifies establishments that produce green goods and services and counts the related jobs, and a process approach, which identifies establishments that use environmentally friendly production processes and practices and counts the related jobs. For the output approach, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program will sample from a wide set of industries that directly produce green goods and services. Also, the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program will complement the data from the QCEW industry survey by collecting information on occupational staffing patterns and wages in establishments that produce green goods and services. For the process approach, the OES program will develop a special employer survey to test the feasibility of collecting data on jobs associated with the use of environmentally friendly production processes. This survey will identify whether an establishment uses any such processes, and whether it employs any workers whose primary duties are related to those processes, and collect information on the number, and occupations and wages, of these workers. In addition to these activities, the Employment Projections program will produce and publish green career information.

In FY 2011, BLS will begin data collection in the QCEW program to produce industry and geographic level estimates of the total number of green jobs, with publication to begin in FY 2012. Also in FY 2011, the OES program will supplement its sample to collect information on occupational staffing patterns and wages at establishments producing green goods and services. The OES program also will field the first special employer survey to collect information on the occupations of workers involved in environmentally friendly production processes.

Measuring the Service and Construction Sectors

Improved measurement of services enhances the relevance, accuracy, and timeliness of key Federal economic statistics such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), prices, and productivity while augmenting coverage of the services sector. It also leverages strategic alliances among the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau, the Economics and Statistics Administration, and the Federal Reserve Board to improve the quality of Federal economic statistics. Several programs of the Census Bureau profile service industries and continue to expand their coverage.

For nonfarm businesses with employees, the Economic Census collects information on employment, payroll, revenues, and products. The 2007 Economic Census collected several new measures of the economy, including information on employers' contributions for pension plans and health insurance, measures of franchise operations for almost 300 industries and

detailed information on more than 2,000 products of service industries. For the 2012 Economic Census, plans are being made for the collection of North American Product Classification System–based products for wholesale trade, retail trade, and manufacturing industries.

The Service Annual Survey (SAS) provides full coverage for all service sectors, matching the coverage of the Economic Census and accounting for 55 percent of GDP. In addition to revenue estimates, the 2009 SAS provides data on exported services for about 50 service industries. The Quarterly Services Survey (QSS) continues to expand coverage to new sectors. When fully implemented in FY 2011, the multiyear initiative will increase coverage of the QSS to fully cover all service sectors of the economy, matching the coverage of the SAS and the Economic Census.

The Quarterly Financial Report, which collects aggregate statistics on the financial results and position of U.S. corporations, began collecting data for selected service industries in FY 2009. This collection was piloted beginning with data for the fourth quarter 2009 and covered industries within the information sector, and professional, scientific, and technical services sector, excluding legal services.

Improving Foreign Trade Statistics

Official U.S. import and export statistics record the physical movement of merchandise between the United States and foreign countries. Foreign trade statistics are used to develop the merchandise trade figures in balance of payments accounts; to appraise and analyze major movements and trends (commodity and geographic) in international trade; to plan and evaluate such programs as export expansion and agricultural development and assistance programs; and to measure the impact of tariff and trade concessions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Generalized System of Preferences. Foreign trade data are also used extensively as the statistical base to implement and analyze operations under various other international agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Foreign trade statistics face two challenges—their timeliness and the coverage of exports. Many nations now release their monthly trade numbers before the United States. In addition, for a number of reasons largely related to changing trade practices, the statistics on exports of goods understate the value of the exports in the range of three to seven percent. Correction of this shortfall needs to be addressed as efforts proceed to improve the timeliness of trade statistics.

The Census Bureau published new Foreign Trade Statistics Regulations during 2008. These regulations mandate export filing through the Automated Export System. Beginning in February 2009, the Census

Bureau modified the way in which transaction level export statistics are processed. Over a period of two years, each aspect of the export process was examined and many significant improvements were made. These changes mark a significant improvement in the quality of export data released by the Census Bureau. Based on the Census Bureau's efforts, errors in the prior processing system were identified and resolved, thousands of data corrections that were previously unused will now be applied, and the efficiency of the export processing system has been vastly improved. An examination of the import processing system is underway.

Measuring Consumer Spending in the 21st Century

The Consumer Expenditure (CE) survey measures consumer spending of the general population of the United States. The primary mission of the survey is to update the relative weights of goods and services for the Consumer Price Index (CPI). CE data also are used by a wide variety of policy analysts, government agencies, and researchers who are interested in studying the economic well-being of Americans, as well as measurable outcomes of government policies.

The CE survey faces numerous challenges in the data collection environment, leading to difficulties in respondent recall and reporting, such as: a significant increase in the number of competing surveys, less willingness on the part of households to respond to the survey, and the expansion of online shopping and automatic bill paying. Furthermore, the original CE survey was designed in the late 1970s as a paper and pencil survey collected in person, and since that time, the overall design and structure of the questionnaire have remained essentially the same. The combination of these challenges has led to concerns about the accuracy of the weights used in the CPI, as well as concerns about the underestimation of CE data.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is proposing to modernize the CE survey. On a continuing basis, the CE survey redesign will research and incorporate multiple data collection modes to take advantage of new technologies, use new sample and statistical modeling methods to increase cost effectiveness, and assess the feasibility of implementing further improvements. Additionally, the CE survey sample size will be increased by eight percent through the introduction of additional geographic areas.

In FY 2011, BLS plans to begin the modernization effort. As part of the initial activities, by FY 2013 BLS will improve the use of group-targeted skip questions to reduce interview length and pilot test individual household member diaries to improve data accuracy. In addition, the redesign

will assess ways to reduce or eliminate the overlap of expenditure categories between the CE Interview and Diary Surveys to reduce respondent burden.

Updating and Augmenting the Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the principal source of information concerning trends in consumer prices and inflation in the United States. Both the private and public sectors use this measure extensively for economic analysis and policy formulation as well as to adjust contract values between individuals and organizations. The CPI also has a significant impact on the finances of the Federal Government because it is used to adjust payments to Social Security recipients, to civilian and military retirees, and for a number of entitlement programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) and school lunches. In addition, the CPI is used to adjust individual income tax brackets and other tax parameters for changes due to inflation.

In FY 2011, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will continue to transition to the new design for the housing sample used for the Rent and Owner's Equivalent Rent indexes that comprise almost 31 percent of the CPI. Also, in FY 2011, the official published CPI will incorporate the first of the augmented units in the estimation of the Rent and Owner's Equivalent Rent indexes. The introduction of these augmented units represents the first step in transitioning to a continuously updated housing sample, previously updated only periodically.

In FY 2011, BLS proposes to increase the number of CPI commodity and services price quotes collected by 50 percent. BLS will identify the item areas where adding sample to the CPI will have the greatest impact in reducing the variance to the overall CPI and the other published lower level indexes. Data collection will begin by the end of FY 2011, with the entire expansion reflected in the index by FY 2015.

BLS also proposes to research how to improve or replace the current survey used to identify the outlets at which consumers purchase the items BLS prices in the CPI. The current survey is a telephone, random-digit dialing survey conducted by the Census Bureau. By construction, it does not include cell phones, making it increasingly out of touch with trends in phone usage and, therefore, possibly under-representing the types of retail outlets frequented by cell-phone-only (and, on average, younger) households. The proposed research will provide the CPI with a set of potential solutions for addressing this issue. In FY 2011, BLS plans to begin this effort by initiating survey design and methodology research, to be completed in about two years.

North American Industry Classification System

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) represents a continuing international effort by Statistics Canada; the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI) of Mexico; and the United States, through OMB's Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), to foster comparability in the industrial statistics produced by the three countries. NAICS reflects, in an explicit way, the enormous changes in technology and the growth and diversification of services that have marked recent decades. In 1997, NAICS replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; it has been adopted by Federal statistical agencies that collect or publish data by industry. Like its predecessor, NAICS also is widely used by state agencies, trade associations, businesses, and other organizations. Statistics Canada, INEGI, and OMB have put in place a process to ensure that the implementation of NAICS is comparable across all three countries.

NAICS is scheduled for review and, if necessary, update every five years. The NAICS revision for 2012 is underway, focusing on clarifications for outsourcing and classification of establishments providing logistic services. In addition, industry level detail in the manufacturing sector is being reviewed. The three countries are reviewing and updating NAICS coverage continuously to ensure that new activities are promptly recognized and added to the electronic lists of products and services that result from economic activity changes in North America. Up-to-date materials resulting from rulings and interpretations and a complete list of the final changes for 2012 will be available at www.census.gov/naics. The supporting structure for the NAICS web site underwent a substantial revision in 2008 to facilitate maintenance and improve customer services.

Just as NAICS has facilitated comparisons of economic activity among its North American partners, there is also significant value in fostering comparability of industrial statistics from a variety of international, regional, and national classifications. Concordances provide a valuable tool for such comparisons. A working group, including the ECPC, Eurostat, INEGI, Statistics Canada, and the United Nations Statistics Division, developed concordances among NAICS United States 2002, the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Union (NACE Rev. 1.1), and the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 3.1). NAICS, NACE, and ISIC were all revised in 2007. Concordances to ISIC revision 4 have been completed to provide practical guides to comparisons of data using the revised systems.

North American Product Classification System

In recognition that a production-based industry classification system does not meet all of the varying needs of business data users, in 1999 OMB proposed an initiative to develop a comprehensive classification system for the products produced by North American Industry Classification System industries. Like NAICS, this initiative is a joint effort by Canada, Mexico, and the United States. The long-term objective of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) is to develop a market-oriented/demand-based system for products that is not industry-of-origin based; can be linked to the NAICS industry structure; is consistent across the three NAICS countries; and promotes improvements in the identification and classification of products across international classification systems, such as the Central Product Classification system of the United Nations.

The Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Bureau of Economic Analysis worked together to ensure that product data solicitations in the Economic Census are collectable, meet the needs of business and academic users, and also meet the needs of the producer price program and the national accounts. Provisional NAPCS products were included on Economic Census questionnaires for service industries in 2007. Canada, Mexico, and the United States have agreed to complete NAPCS products for manufactured goods, wholesale trade, and retail trade during 2010. Work on this initiative is progressing and the United States has prepared an initial presentation of potential NAPCS products within a broad demand based aggregation structure. Additional information regarding the NAPCS project is available at www.census.gov/napcs.

Standard Occupational Classification System

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is a system for classifying all occupations in the economy, including private, public, and military occupations, in order to provide a means to compare occupational data across agencies. It is designed to reflect the current occupational structure in the United States and to cover all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit. OMB established the SOC Policy Committee (SOCPC) to ensure that the SOC remains relevant and meets the needs of individuals and organizations. With the implementation of the predecessor to the 2010 SOC, the 2000 SOC, all major occupational data sources produced by the Federal statistical system provided data that are comparable, greatly improving the usefulness of the data. The 2010 SOC revision and future revisions will continue to serve this purpose, and to improve data collection and maintain currency.

Integral to the 2010 SOC revision process was a series of OMB and SOCP requests for public comment on what should be added or changed in the SOC and on the Classification Principles and the proposed structure of the SOC. Public comments were reviewed by OMB and the SOCP. In January 2009, OMB announced its final decisions for the structure of the 2010 SOC in the *Federal Register*; the *2010 Standard Occupational Classification Manual* was issued in June 2010. Additional information regarding the SOC revision for 2010, including full text of the *Federal Register* notices, the final structure and definitions, crosswalks, and other supporting material is available at www.bls.gov/soc.

OMB requested that the SOCP continue to ensure that the SOC reflects the structure of the changing workforce. The SOCP will meet periodically to monitor the implementation of the 2010 SOC across Federal agencies. This consultation will include regularly scheduled interagency communication to ensure a smooth transition to the 2010 SOC. The SOCP will also perform SOC maintenance functions, such as recommending clarifications of the SOC occupational definitions, placement of new occupations within the existing structure, and updating title files.

OMB and the SOCP have decided that the next major review and revision of the SOC should begin in 2013, in preparation for a 2018 SOC. The intent of this revision schedule is to minimize disruption to data providers, producers, and users by promoting simultaneous adoption of revised occupational and industry classifications for those data series that use both. Given the multiple interdependent programs that rely on the SOC, this is best accomplished by timing revisions of the SOC for the year following a North American Industry Classification System revision, which will occur for years ending in 2 and 7. The next such year is 2018, which has the additional benefit of coinciding with the beginning year of the American Community Survey five-year set of surveys that bracket the 2020 Decennial Census. Thus, OMB intends to consider revisions of the SOC for 2018 and every 10 years thereafter.

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Delineations

On December 1, 2009, OMB issued Bulletin No. 10–02 that provided an update of the statistical areas based on the Census Bureau’s population estimates for 2007 and 2008. The update announced two new Micropolitan Statistical Areas (Marble Falls, TX and Weatherford, OK); one new Combined Statistical Area (Austin-Round Rock-Marble Falls, TX); and changes to principal cities and titles. Complete details on the update are provided in the attachment to the bulletin. This was the final update of the statistical areas prior to the 2010 Census. The bulletin also provides guidance to Federal agencies that use the geo-

graphic delineations of these statistical areas for program administrative and fund allocation purposes (Bulletin No. 10–02 and related materials are available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy). The current statistical areas are defined according to OMB’s Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas that were published in December 2000 (65 FR 82228–82238). The 2000 standards provide for the identification of the following statistical areas in the United States and Puerto Rico: 374 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, including 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas that have a total of 29 Metropolitan Divisions; 581 Micropolitan Statistical Areas; 128 Combined Statistical Areas; 43 New England City and Town Areas; and 10 Combined New England City and Town Areas. (The appendix to the bulletin provides the lists of areas and their geographic definitions.) The classification includes approximately 94 percent of the U.S. population—about 84 percent in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and about 10 percent in Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

As has been the practice prior to each decennial census, OMB asked its interagency Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Standards Review Committee to examine how the 2000 standards have functioned and to recommend changes, if any. As a result of its review, the Committee concluded that only certain aspects of the 2000 standards needed updating. OMB’s *Federal Register* Notice of February 12, 2009, requested public comment on the Committee’s specific recommendations for the elimination of local opinion in the qualification and titling of Combined Statistical Areas, intercensal updates of the statistical areas, and use of the term “delineation” to replace “definition” when describing the geographic extent of an area. OMB announced its decision on the review of the standards on June 28, 2010, prior to the availability of data from the 2010 Census.

Measuring Relationships in Federal Household Surveys

Legal and societal changes have resulted in increasingly complex family configurations, living arrangements, and marital and household relationships. These changes are challenging the frameworks and tools that Federal statistical agencies have for measuring and reporting household relationships and marriage data. Most recently, there has been significant attention focused on the Census Bureau’s treatment of data reflecting family relationships, particularly with respect to same-sex couples who report that they are married. The analysis and discussion around these issues have highlighted the need for a further understanding of how to measure and report data on marriage and relationships in Federal surveys. As a result, the Secretary of Commerce asked the OMB Director, in accordance with his responsibilities for developing and issuing standards for the collection and tabulation of Federal statistics, to establish an in-

teragency task force to examine issues related to collecting and tabulating data on relationships.

A meaningful examination of the measurement of marital and household relationships necessitates a dialogue among agencies that use these kinds of data to develop policies or monitor and administer programs as well as the statistical agencies that collect these data. For example, it is critical to consider which concepts fit the needs of the Federal agencies that use the data, what questions need to be asked to measure these concepts, and how the results should be tabulated and disseminated to be most useful.

In 2010, OMB established an Interagency Work Group on Measuring Relationships in Federal Household Surveys (MRFHS). Representatives were invited from agencies that use and produce these data. The mission of this task force is to research the complex facets of the measurement of marital and household relationships, consider the uses of the data and implications and effects for programs and for measurement, and prepare recommendations to OMB and other Federal agencies for the development and testing of questions to more accurately capture data on marriage and family relationships.

The MRFHS work group is examining the current practices of the Federal agencies for collecting, editing, and reporting data on relationships and marriage, with special focus on statistical surveys that are widely used. The Census Bureau has also conducted a number of focus groups around the country to begin to identify alternative wording and ways of asking questions on relationships. The Work Group will be reviewing the results of the focus groups and current agency practices to develop further plans for testing and comparing new and alternative questions. Eventually, it is expected that the Work Group will make recommendations to OMB on questions to implement in major household surveys.

Classification of Data on Race and Ethnicity

OMB's standards for data on race and ethnicity provide a minimum set of categories for use when Federal agencies are collecting and presenting such information for statistical, administrative, or compliance purposes. In October 1997, OMB issued Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, which superseded the standards originally adopted in 1977 (62 FR 58781–58790).

As a follow-on to the adoption of the 1997 standards, OMB worked with its interagency committee to develop Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. This guidance focused on three areas: collecting data using the 1997 standards, tabulating data collected under the 1997 standards, and building bridges to compare data collected under the 1997

standards and the earlier 1977 standards (current standards and guidance are available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy).

In response to requests from agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcing civil rights laws, OMB also led an interagency group that developed more specific guidance for agencies that collect or use aggregate data on race. In addition, this guidance addresses the allocation of multiple race responses for use in civil rights monitoring and enforcement (OMB Bulletin No. 00-02, March 9, 2000, is available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy). The guidance in OMB Bulletin No. 00-02 is designed so that agencies can continue to monitor compliance with laws that offer protections for those who historically have experienced discrimination, and that reporting burden is minimized for those reporting aggregate data to Federal agencies.

Most, if not all, of the national population-based surveys and censuses have now implemented the 1997 standards. The Department of Education is implementing the OMB 1997 standards in its aggregate administrative record data reported by school districts beginning with the 2010-2011 school year. OMB continues to monitor implementation of the standards for data on race and ethnicity through its information collection review process under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Supplemental Poverty Measure

Poverty is a critical indicator of how widely prosperity is shared in our economy and is a key benchmark for targeting resources toward the disadvantaged. The U.S. poverty measure was developed in the 1960's and has not been substantially changed since then. As such, it is based on outdated assumptions and does not take into account the availability of many economic resources. In particular, the official measure does not include many government transfer programs, and hence, cannot be used to evaluate the impact of anti-poverty programs. It has been widely criticized for decades. The Office of Management and Budget has requested the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to develop a Supplemental Poverty Measure that will offer a complementary perspective on the distribution of economic deprivation provided by the official measure.

In FY 2011, BLS will improve its processing systems in order to release 2010 Consumer Expenditure (CE) publication tables in September 2011, one month earlier than in the prior year. With continued improvement to its processing systems, by 2015, the CE will support the September release date of the Census income and poverty report by providing the supplemental poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau in early August. BLS will also begin development in FY 2011 of questions to be added to the

CE Interview Survey to support the supplemental measure. Additional questions may be added on topics such as school breakfasts or lunches, or subsidies for utilities. BLS plans to continue its research and development to improve the annual production of supplemental poverty thresholds to be used by the Census Bureau.

The Census Bureau will use the poverty thresholds developed by BLS and the National Academy of Sciences' 1995 recommendations for family resources as the basis for a definition of income that is much broader than the current official measure. Several of the components of such an improved measure are not currently collected by the Census Bureau in the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC) or the American Community Survey (ACS) and must be modeled.

The Census Bureau plans to expand its research and production capacities, and work in coordination with BLS, to complement the official poverty measures with annual supplemental measures of poverty based on data from the CPS ASEC (and eventually the ACS) that follow the NAS recommendations. The Census Bureau plans to:

- expand its data collection efforts to add the questions needed to produce the improved poverty measure including questions on mortgages and property value, childcare expenses, child support expenses, and out-of-pocket medical expenses;
- evaluate, improve, and expand its modeling and estimation techniques to produce the necessary additional resource components on a timely basis;
- create a permanent staff who will produce, evaluate, and update these measures and work with stakeholders to ensure that the measure continues to reflect best practices and takes full advantage of the information available to the Census Bureau; and
- expand the measure to other surveys, particularly the ACS, so states and localities can take advantage of this supplemental poverty measure.

Appendix A.

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2011 (In Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Gov't's	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Gov't's	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies
AGRICULTURE							
ARS	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
ERS	87.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.2	3.8	15.0
FNS	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.2	0.0
FAS	29.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
FS	73.0	4.6	0.4	1.5	7.2	4.7	1.0
NASS	164.7	3.4	0.1	18.2	33.4	0.0	7.2
NRCS	150.4	2.5	0.0	5.7	2.7	1.7	0.0
RMA	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
COMMERCE							
BEA	109.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.3
Census	1297.0	0.0	9.8	281.4	0.0	403.3	1.8
ESA	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITA	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	1.3
NIST	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
NOAA	121.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	30.5	13.4	0.0
PTO	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEFENSE							
Corps	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6
DMDC	11.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.4	3.2
TMA	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EDUCATION							
IES	406.7	0.0	0.0	29.0	64.6	323.4	23.0
NCES	343.2	0.0	0.0	9.3	64.6	244.7	23.0
OPEPD	13.7	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	18.9	0.0
OPE	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.0
OSERS	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	9.4	0.0
PE	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	33.4
ENERGY							
EIA	128.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	56.3	2.1

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2011
(In Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Gov't's	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Gov't's	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies
HSS	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.1	1.8
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
AoA	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.0
ACF	55.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	55.4	1.1
AHRQ	285.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.2	10.0
CDC	558.4	0.0	3.4	76.2	197.9	129.5	54.6
NCHS	161.9	0.0	3.3	70.5	32.5	63.9	42.2
CMS	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	0.0
HRSA	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	18.6	9.3
IHS	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIH	983.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	251.4	22.3
OASPE	20.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
OPA	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
SAMHSA	162.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.9	21.4	2.7
HOMELAND SECURITY							
CBP	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0
CIS	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.5
CG	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
FEMA	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
OIS	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
Housing	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
PD&R	60.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	47.3
PIH	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
INTERIOR							
BLM	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
BOE	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
BoR	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
FWS	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.2
GS	103.5	108.5	5.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPS	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2011
(In Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies
JUSTICE							
BJS	71.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	3.5	36.0	29.7
BoP	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
DEA	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBI	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIJ	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	3.0
OJJDP	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.8
LABOR							
BLS	645.4	0.0	0.8	8.1	90.0	21.0	102.1
ETA	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	43.6	2.1	0.0
MSHA	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OSHA	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0
OFCCP	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WHD	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0
STATE							
OGAC	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION							
BTS	30.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	6.2
FAA	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
FHWA	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	1.6
FMCSA	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	5.3
FRA	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.1	0.0
FTA	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.5
MARAD	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
NHTSA	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.3	20.8	2.7
OST	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PHMSA	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
TREASURY							
SOI (IRS)	44.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS							
BVA	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2011
(In Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private ¹ Sector	Other Federal Agencies
NCA	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
OPP	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.6
NCVAS	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.6
VBA	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0
VHA	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	0.5
OTHER AGENCIES							
AID	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	5.0
BBG	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0
CPSC	27.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	15.1	0.0
EPA	130.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	28.8	1.5
EEOC	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
IMLS	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3
NASA	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF	168.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	157.6	12.1
SRS	44.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	24.7	12.1
ONDCP	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
SBA	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
SSA	79.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	40.5	12.9
ORES	30.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	12.4	5.2
TOTAL	6,827.5	119.2	21.7	520.7	545.0	2031.7	459.0

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding

¹Reimbursements and purchases from the private sector also include reimbursements and purchases from foreign governments.

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

This report historically has focused on the budgetary resources Federal agencies devote to statistical activities. To add some perspective, this appendix provides information on the staffing levels of the principal statistical agencies. Each agency was asked to report its total number of staff or appointments, as well as the number of full-time permanent staff, the number of other than full-time permanent staff, and the combined number of statisticians and mathematical statisticians. Agencies were asked to report their actual on-board strength, meaning actual positions or appointments, not their full-time equivalent (FTE) levels. This distinction is important, because one FTE can represent multiple staff positions or appointments. For example, a monthly survey may require one FTE, which could actually represent 12 positions or appointments who each worked one month. (Contractors and consultants are not Federal staff and are not included in the staffing counts.)

Information on staffing levels in the principal statistical agencies is presented below.

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Census Bureau ¹	Total	8,248	6,937	8,025
	Full-time permanent	2,612	3,876	4,434
	Other than full-time permanent	5,636	3,061	3,591
	Statisticians	1,688	1,807	1,809
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Total	2,443	2,613	2,737
	Full-time permanent	2,076	2,130	2,124
	Other than full-time permanent	367	483	613
	Statisticians	151	161	161
National Agricultural Statistics Service	Total	1,093	1,174	1,175
	Full-time permanent	1,072	1,152	1,153
	Other than full-time permanent	21	22	22
	Statisticians	584	627	628
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Total	510	549	622
	Full-time permanent	503	532	610
	Other than full-time permanent	7	17	12
	Statisticians	18	14	16
National Center for Health Statistics	Total	488	517	522
	Full-time permanent	425	454	459

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Energy Information Administration	Other than full-time permanent	63	63	63
	Statisticians	142	154	157
	Total	416	424	410
	Full-time permanent	377	394	375
	Other than full-time permanent	39	30	35
Economic Research Service	Statisticians	74	78	85
	Total	375	399	409
	Full-time permanent	361	385	395
	Other than full-time permanent	14	14	14
	Statisticians	3	2	2
Statistics of Income	Total	170	179	185
	Full-time permanent	165	175	177
	Other than full-time permanent	5	4	8
	Statisticians	40	36	44
	Total	112	112	112
National Center for Education Statistics	Full-time permanent	93	89	89
	Other than full-time permanent	19	23	23
	Statisticians	71	65	65
	Total	101	100	100
	Full-time permanent	98	98	98
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	Other than full-time permanent	3	2	2
	Statisticians	9	9	9
	Total	53	70	70
	Full-time permanent	53	70	70
	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	Statisticians	14	14	14
	Total	58	57	61
	Full-time permanent	55	54	58
	Other than full-time permanent	3	3	3
	Total	58	57	61

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
	Statisticians	36	38	38
Science Resources Statistics	Total	47	47	48
	Full-time permanent	46	45	45
	Other than full-time permanent	1	2	3
	Statisticians	19	20	21

¹ Census Bureau figures do not include decennial census staffing. In FY 2011, these levels will be 17,653 Total; 3,728 Full-time; 13,925 other than full-time; and 450 statisticians.

Glossary of Department and Agency Abbreviations

ACF	Administration for Children and Families (HHS)
AoA	Administration on Aging (HHS)
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (HHS)
ARS	Agricultural Research Service (USDA)
AID	Agency for International Development
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (HHS)
BBG	Broadcasting Board of Governors
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis (Commerce)
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics (Justice)
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (Interior)
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (Labor)
BOE	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement (Interior)
BoP	Bureau of Prisons (Justice)
BoR	Bureau of Reclamation (Interior)
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Transportation)
BVA	Board of Veterans' Appeals (VA)
CBP	Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Homeland Security)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
Census	Census Bureau (Commerce)
CG	Coast Guard (DHS)
CIS	Citizenship and Immigration Services (DHS)
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (HHS)
Corps	Army Corps of Engineers (Defense)
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration (Justice)
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center (Defense)
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
ED	Department of Education
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EIA	Energy Information Administration (Energy)
EOP	Executive Office of the President
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERS	Economic Research Service (USDA)
ESA	Economics and Statistics Administration (Commerce)
ETA	Employment and Training Administration (Labor)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (Transportation)

FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (Justice)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (Homeland Security)
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration (Transportation)
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (Transportation)
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service (USDA)
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration (Transportation)
FS	Forest Service (USDA)
FTA	Federal Transit Administration (Transportation)
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior)
GS	Geological Survey (Interior)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
Housing	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing (HUD)
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration (HHS)
HSS	Office of Health, Safety and Security (Energy)
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IES	Institute of Educational Sciences (Education)
IHS	Indian Health Service (HHS)
IMLS	Institute of Museum and Library Services
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (Treasury)
ITA	International Trade Administration (Commerce)
MARAD	Maritime Administration (Transportation)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA)
NCA	National Cemetery Administration (VA)
NCBDDD	National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities (HHS)
NCCAM	National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (HHS)
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (HHS)
NCEE	National Center for Education Evaluation (Education)
NCEH	National Center for Environmental Health (HHS)
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics (Education)
NCEZID	National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases (HHS)
NCHHSTP	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Disease, and Tuberculosis Prevention (HHS)
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (HHS)
NCI	National Cancer Institute (HHS)
NCIPC	National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (HHS)
NCIRD	National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (HHS)
NCVAS	National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (VA)

NEI	National Eye Institute (HHS)
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (Commerce)
NHGRI	National Human Genome Research Institute (HHS)
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (HHS)
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Transportation)
NIA	National Institute on Aging (HHS)
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (HHS)
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (HHS)
NIAMSD	National Institute of Arthritis & Musculoskeletal & Skin Diseases (HHS)
NIBIB	National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (HHS)
NICHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (HHS)
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse (HHS)
NIDCD	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (HHS)
NIDCR	National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (HHS)
NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (HHS)
NIEHS	National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences (HHS)
NIGMS	National Institute of General Medical Sciences (HHS)
NIH	National Institutes of Health (HHS)
NIJ	National Institute of Justice (Justice)
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health (HHS)
NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety (HHS)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (Commerce)
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Commerce)
NPS	National Park Service (Interior)
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
NSF	National Science Foundation
OASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS)
OD	Office of the Director, NIH (HHS)
OFCCP	Office of Federal Contract Compliance (Labor)
OGAC	Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator (State)
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Justice)
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics (Homeland Security)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President)
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy (EOP)

OPA	Office of Population Affairs (HHS)
OPDR	Office of Program Development and Research (SSA)
OPE	Office of Postsecondary Education (Education)
OPEPD	Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (Education)
OPP	Office of Policy and Planning (VA)
ORES	Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (SSA)
ORP	Office of Retirement Policy (ORP)
OSERS	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (Education)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
OST	Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Transportation)
PD&R	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research (HUD)
PE	Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis (Education)
PIH	Office of Public and Indian Housing (HUD)
PTO	Patent and Trademark Office (Commerce)
RMA	Risk Management Agency (USDA)
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (Transportation)
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (HHS)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SOI	Statistics of Income Division (Treasury)
SRS	Division of Science Resources Statistics (NSF)
SSA	Social Security Administration
TMA	TRICARE Management Activity (DHS)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VBA	Veterans Benefits Administration (VA)
VHA	Veterans Health Administration (VA)
WHD	Wage and Hour Division (Labor)

Selected Federal Statistical World Wide Web Sites

FedStats—”One-Stop Shopping”

www.fedstats.gov

Executive Office of the President (EOP)

OMB—Office of Management and Budget

www.whitehouse.gov/OMB

Statistical Programs and Standards

www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg_statpolicy

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

www.fcsm.gov

Interagency Forums

Aging-Related Statistics

www.agingstats.gov

Child and Family Statistics

childstats.gov

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

www.usda.gov

ARS—Agricultural Research Service

www.ars.usda.gov

ERS—Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

FAS—Foreign Agricultural Service

www.fas.usda.gov

FNS—Food and Nutrition Service

www.fns.usda.gov

FS—Forest Service

www.fs.fed.us

Forest Inventory and Analysis

fia.fs.fed.us

NASS—National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.nass.usda.gov

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service

www.nrcs.usda.gov

(Go to “Technical Resources”)

RMA—Risk Management Agency

www.rma.usda.gov

Department of Commerce (DOC)

www.doc.gov

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.gov

Census Bureau

www.census.gov

2010 Census

2010.census.gov

ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration

www.esa.doc.gov

ITA—International Trade Administration

www.ita.doc.gov

Tourism Industries

tinet.ita.doc.gov

NIST—National Institute of Standards and Technology

www.atp.nist.gov

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

www.noaa.gov

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

www.nmfs.noaa.gov

Fisheries Statistics and Economics

www.st.nmfs.gov

NESDIS—National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

www.nesdis.noaa.gov

PTO—Patent and Trademark Office

www.uspto.gov/about/stats/index.jsp

Department of Defense (DOD)

www.defenselink.mil

Corps—Army Corps of Engineers

www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/wcsc.htm

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center

www.dmdc.osd.mil

(Go to Public Sites)

siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil

(Statistical Information Analysis Division of DMDC)

TMA—TRICARE Management Activity

tricare.mil/tma/default.aspx

Department of Education (ED)

www.ed.gov

NCES—National Center for Education Statistics

nces.ed.gov

IES—Institute of Educational Sciences

ies.ed.gov

OPEPD—Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development

www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/opepd/index.html?src=3Doc

OPE—Office of Postsecondary Education

www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ope/index.html?src=3Doc

OSERS—Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/nidrr/index.html?src=3Dmr

Department of Energy (DOE)

www.energy.gov

EIA—Energy Information Administration

www.eia.doe.gov

HSS—Office of Health, Safety and Security

www.hss.doe.gov

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

www.dhhs.gov

HHS Data Council

www.hhs-stat.net

OASPE—Office of the Secretary

[aspe.hhs.gov/ /index.cfm](http://aspe.hhs.gov/)

ACF—Administration for Children and Families

www.acf.hhs.gov

AoA—Administration on Aging

www.data.aoa.gov

AHRQ—Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

www.ahrq.gov/data/

ATSDR—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

www.atsdr.cdc.gov

CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

(Go to “Data and Statistics”)

CMS—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

www.cms.gov

(Go to “Research, Statistics, Data and Systems”)

HRSA—Health Resources and Services Administration

www.hrsa.gov

(Go to “Data”)

IHS—Indian Health Service

www.ihs.gov

NCHS—National Center for Health Statistics

www.cdc.gov/nchs

NIH—National Institutes of Health

www.nih.gov

(Go to “Health Information”)

OPA—Office of Population Affairs

opa.osophs.dhhs.gov

SAMHSA—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

www.samhsa.gov

(Go to “Statistics”)

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

www.dhs.gov

Citizenship and Immigration Services

www.uscis.gov

Coast Guard

www.uscgboating.org/statistics/default.aspx

Customs and Border Protection

www.cbp.gov

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.fema.gov

OIS—Office of Immigration Statistics

www.dhs.gov/ximgtn/statistics

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

www.hud.gov

Housing

www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/index.cfm

PD&R—Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research

www.huduser.org

PIH—Office of Public and Indian Housing

www.hud.gov/offices/pih/index.cfm

Department of the Interior (DOI)

www.doi.gov

BLM—Bureau of Land Management

www.usbr.gov

BOE—Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement

www.boemre.gov

BoR—Bureau of Reclamation

www.usbr.gov

FWS—Fish and Wildlife Service

info.fws.gov/databases2.html

Division of Federal Aid

federalaid.fws.gov

GS—Geological Survey

www.usgs.gov

(Go to “Library”)

NPS—National Park Service

www.nps.gov

(For public use statistics: www.nature.nps.gov/stats)

Department of Justice (DOJ)

www.usdoj.gov

BJS—Bureau of Justice Statistics

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

BoP—Bureau of Prisons

www.bop.gov

DEA—Drug Enforcement Administration

www.dea.gov/statistics.html

FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation

www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm

NIJ—National Institute of Justice

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/

OJJDP—National Institute of Justice

www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov

Department of Labor (DOL)

www.dol.gov

BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics

stats.bls.gov

ETA—Employment and Training Administration
www.doleta.gov
America’s Labor Market Information System
www.lmi-net.org

MSHA—Mine Safety and Health Administration
www.msha.gov

OFCCP—Office of Federal Contract Compliance
www.dol.gov/ofccp

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration
www.osha.gov
(Go to “Statistics”)

WHD—Wage and Hour Division
www.dol.gov/whd/statistics/

Department of State (State)

www.state.gov

OGAC—Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator
www.state.gov/s/gac/

President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
www.pepfar.gov/

Department of Transportation (DOT)

www.dot.gov

BTS—Bureau of Transportation Statistics
www.bts.gov
National Transportation Library
ntl.bts.gov

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration
www.faa.gov

FHWA—Federal Highway Administration
www.fhwa.dot.gov

FMCSA—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
www.fmcsa.dot.gov
(Go to “Facts & Research”)
Analysis and Information Online
ai.volpe.dot.gov

FRA—Federal Railroad Administration
www.fra.dot.gov
Office of Safety Analysis
safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety

FTA—Federal Transit Administration
www.fta.dot.gov
(Go to “Safety and Security”)

MARAD—Maritime Administration
www.marad.dot.gov
(Go to “Data & Statistics”)

NHTSA—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
www.nhtsa.dot.gov
National Center for Statistics and Analysis
www.nhtsa.dot.gov

OST—Office of the Secretary of Transportation

<http://ostpxweb.dot.gov/aviation/aviatanalysis.htm>

PHMSA—Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

www.phmsa.dot.gov

(Go to “Data & Statistics” under “PMHSA Resources”)

Department of the Treasury

www.ustreas.gov

IRS—Internal Revenue Service

www.irs.ustreas.gov

SOI—Statistics of Income

www.irs.ustreas.gov

(Go to “Tax Stats”)

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

www.va.gov

NCVAS—National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics

www.va.gov/vetdata

Agency for International Development (AID)

www.usaid.gov

Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG)

www.bbg.gov

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

www.cpsc.gov/about/clrnghse.html

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

www.epa.gov

(Go to “Science and Technology,” then go to “Databases & Software”)

www.epa.gov/epahome/data.html

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

www.eeoc.gov

(Go to “Statistics”)

Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

www.imls.gov

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

www.nasa.gov

National Science Foundation (NSF)

www.nsf.gov/statistics

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

www.ondcp.gov

Small Business Administration (SBA)

www.sba.gov/advo/research/

Social Security Administration (SSA)

www.ssa.gov

OP—Office of Policy (containing Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics)

www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/index.html

