

FY 2009

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, [\$476,861,000] \$514,542,000, together with not to exceed [\$77,067,000] \$78,264,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account in the Unemployment Trust Fund[, of which \$5,000,000 may be used to fund the mass layoff statistics program under section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act: *Provided*, That the Current Employment Survey shall maintain the content of the survey issued prior to June 2005 with respect to the collection of data for the women worker series]. (*Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2008*)

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE for OBLIGATION						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable		FY 2008 Estimate		FY 2009 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	2,408	471,056	2,283	476,861	2,388	514,542
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 110-161	0	0	0	-8,331	0	0
Appropriation, Revised	2,408	471,056	2,283	468,530	2,388	514,542
Comparative Transfer To:						
Current Population Survey from ODEP for the ongoing collection of information on the disabled population	0	550	0	550	0	0
Working Capital Fund for Consolidation of IT resources	0	434	0	434	0	0
Comparative Transfer From:						
Contract Resources for Consolidation of IT resources	0	-434	0	-434	0	0
A.1) Subtotal Appropriation (adjusted)	2,408	471,606	2,283	469,080	2,388	514,542
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	30	6,103	30	5,218	30	8,778
Trust Funds	0	77,067	0	77,067	0	78,264
Rescission pursuant to P.L. 110-161	0	0	0	-1,346	0	0
Trust Funds, Revised	0	77,067	0	75,721	0	78,264
A.2) Subtotal	30	83,170	30	80,939	30	87,042
B. Gross Budget Authority	2,438	554,776	2,313	550,019	2,418	601,584
Offsetting Collections From:						
Deduction:						
Reimbursements	-30	-6,103	-30	-5,218	-30	-8,778
B.1) Subtotal	-30	-6,103	-30	-5,218	-30	-8,778
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	2,408	548,673	2,283	544,801	2,388	592,806
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	30	6,103	30	5,218	30	8,778
C.1) Subtotal	30	6,103	30	5,218	30	8,778
D. Total Budgetary Resources	2,438	554,776	2,313	550,019	2,418	601,584
Other Unobligated Balances						
Unobligated Balance Expiring:						
Budget Authority Before Committee	-22	-305	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	-16	-20	0	0	0	0
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	2,400	554,776	2,313	550,019	2,418	601,584

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES			
(Dollars in Thousands)			
	FY 2008 Estimate 1/	FY 2009 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	\$469,080	\$514,542	+\$45,462
Trust Funds	\$75,721	\$78,264	+\$2,543
Total	\$544,801	\$592,806	+\$48,005
Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	2,283	2,388	+105
Trust Funds	0	0	0
Total	2,283	2,388	+105

Explanation of Change	FY 2008 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2009 Change		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	2,283	\$236,661	-	-	-	\$7,471	-	\$7,471
Travel	-	\$4,800	-	-	-	\$113	-	\$113
GSA Space Rental	-	\$29,880	-	-	-	\$600	-	\$600
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	-	\$102,018	-	-	-	\$4,200	-	\$4,200
Contractual and ADP Services	-	\$45,246	-	-	-	\$1,736	-	\$1,736
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	-	\$102,018	-	-	-	\$2,153	-	\$2,153
Other government accounts (2010 Census Sample Redesign)	-	\$102,018	-	-	-	\$113	-	\$113
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	-	\$102,018	-	-	-	\$52	-	\$52
State programs	-	\$92,958	-	-	-	\$2,766	-	\$2,766
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload	-	\$92,958	-	-	-	\$779	-	\$779
Built Ins Subtotal	2,283	\$511,563	-	-	-	+\$19,983	-	+\$19,983
B. Programs:								
Maintain the Current Population Survey	467	\$243,263	-	-	-	\$8,720	-	\$8,720
Continuous Updating of the Housing and Geographic Area Samples in the CPI 2/	1,044	\$177,986	-	-	15	\$10,375	15	\$10,375
To restore funds for staff and other inflationary costs that were not provided under the Consolidated Appropriations Act level in FY 2008	2,283	\$544,801	-	\$2,543	103	\$16,627	103	\$19,170
Programs Subtotal	2,283	\$544,801	-	+\$2,543	+118	+\$35,722	+118	+\$38,265
Total Increase	2,283	\$544,801	-	+\$2,543	+118	+\$55,705	+118	+\$58,248

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Explanation of Change	FY 2008 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2009 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
One day less of Pay Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	2,283	\$236,661	-	-	-	-\$861	-	-\$861
Built Ins Subtotal	2,283	\$236,661	-	-	-	-\$874	-	-\$874
B. Programs:								
Eliminate the American Time Use Survey Reduce the Locality Pay Surveys component of the National Compensation Survey	467	\$243,263	-	-	-6	-\$4,356	-6	-\$4,356
	499	\$82,251	-	-	-7	-\$1,513	-7	-\$1,513
Programs Subtotal	966	\$325,514	-	-	-13	-\$5,869	-13	-\$5,869
C. Financing:								
Convert partial funding for the Mass Layoff Statistics program to Reimbursements 3/	467	\$243,263	-	-	-	-\$3,500	-	-\$3,500
Financing Subtotal	467	\$243,263	-	-	-	-\$3,500	-	-\$3,500
Total Decrease	2,283	\$455,610	-	-	-13	-\$10,243	-13	-\$10,243
Total Change	2,283	\$544,801	-	+\$2,543	+105	+\$45,462	+105	+\$48,005

1/ The 2009 BLS budget request includes a \$550 thousand comparative transfer from the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) to the BLS. For comparability purposes, this is reflected in the 2008 figures as well.

2/ The requested resources were included in the 2008 President's Budget.

3/ In FY 2009, similar to past arrangements, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will be partially funded by the ETA National Reserve account through a reimbursable agreement.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY and FTE by ACTIVITY						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable 1/		FY 2008 Estimate 1/		FY 2009 Request	
	FTE 2/	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Labor Force Statistics	491	\$247,339	467	\$243,263	499	\$262,170
General Funds	491	170,272	467	167,542	499	183,906
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	77,067	0	75,721	0	78,264
Prices and Cost of Living	1,085	177,847	1,044	177,986	1,097	198,464
General Funds	1,085	177,847	1,044	177,986	1,097	198,464
Compensation and Working Conditions	521	81,658	499	82,251	498	86,281
General Funds	521	81,658	499	82,251	498	86,281
Productivity and Technology	80	11,063	77	10,870	81	11,706
General Funds	80	11,063	77	10,870	81	11,706
Executive Direction and Staff Services	209	30,766	196	30,431	213	34,185
General Funds	209	30,766	196	30,431	213	34,185
Total	2,386	\$548,673	2,283	\$544,801	2,388	\$592,806
General Funds	2,386	471,606	2,283	469,080	2,388	514,542
Unemployment Trust Funds	0	77,067	0	75,721	0	78,264

1/ The 2009 BLS budget request includes a \$550 thousand comparative transfer from the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) to the BLS. For comparability purposes, this is reflected in the 2007 and 2008 figures as well.

2/ FY 2007 reflects actual FTE.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

BUDGET AUTHORITY by OBJECT CLASS

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Comparable 1/ 2/	FY 2008 Estimate 1/	FY 2009 Request	FY 09 Request/ FY 08 Estimate
Total Number of Full-Time Permanent Positions	2,134	2,015	2,168	+153
Full-Time Equivalent				
Full-time Permanent	2,142	2,048	2,118	70
Other	244	235	270	35
Reimbursable	14	30	30	0
Total	2,400	2,313	2,418	105
Average ES Salary	\$152,000	\$157,000	\$161,000	\$4,000
Average GM/GS Grade	10.92	10.91	10.91	0
Average GM/GS Salary	\$74,000	\$76,000	\$78,000	\$2,000
11.1 Full-time permanent	\$174,240	\$177,823	\$182,563	\$4,740
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	9,314	9,693	12,317	2,624
11.5 Other personnel compensation	4,020	2,659	4,317	1,658
11.9 Total personnel compensation	187,574	190,175	199,197	9,022
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	45,684	46,486	48,860	2,374
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	56	56	56	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	5,594	4,800	7,359	2,559
22.0 Transportation of things	66	41	80	39
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	32,580	29,880	30,480	600
23.2 Rental payments to others	84	73	100	27
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8,214	7,922	8,361	439
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2,037	1,797	2,079	282
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	87	87	97	10
25.2 Other services	15,476	14,887	17,726	2,839
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 3/	103,496	102,018	118,590	16,572
25.5 Research and development contracts	13,655	13,602	13,655	53
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	45,431	45,246	52,736	7,490
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,225	1,060	1,457	397
31.0 Equipment	5,321	4,611	7,135	2,524
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	82,093	82,060	84,838	2,778
Total	\$548,673	\$544,801	\$592,806	\$48,005
<p>1/ The 2009 BLS budget request includes a \$550 thousand comparative transfer from the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) to the BLS. For comparability purposes, this is reflected in the 2007 and 2008 figures as well.</p> <p>2/ FY 2007 reflects actual FTE.</p> <p>3/ Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts</p>				
Working Capital Fund	\$17,136	\$17,865	\$22,499	\$4,634
Homeland Security	1,510	1,553	1,605	52
Census Services	79,035	78,109	88,644	10,535

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BUDGET ACTIVITY by STRATEGIC GOAL					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
Performance Goal	DOL Strategic Goal 1: A Prepared Workforce	DOL Strategic Goal 2: A Competitive Workforce	DOL Strategic Goal 3: Safe and Secure Workplaces	DOL Strategic Goal 4: Strengthened Economic Protections	Total Budgetary Resources
Performance Goal 1	\$378,279	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$378,279
Labor Force Statistics	285,815	0	0	0	285,815
Compensation and Working Conditions	92,464	0	0	0	92,464
Executive Direction and Staff Services 1/	0	0	0	0	0
Performance Goal 2	\$223,305	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,305
Prices and Cost of Living	210,844	0	0	0	210,844
Productivity and Technology	12,461	0	0	0	12,461
Executive Direction and Staff Services 1/	0	0	0	0	0
Agency Total	\$601,584	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$601,584

1/ As an administrative activity, these resources have been allocated to the BLS performance goals within the BLS program activities.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES												
(Dollars in thousands)												
	FY 2007 Comparable 1/				FY 2008 Estimate 1/				FY 2009 Request			
	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. 2/	Other Resrcs. 3/	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. 2/	Other Resrcs. 3/	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. 2/	Other Resrcs. 3/	Total
Bureau of Labor Statistics												
Labor Force Statistics	\$247,339	\$14,030	\$5,503	\$266,872	\$243,263	\$13,920	\$4,638	\$261,821	\$262,170	\$15,515	\$8,130	\$285,815
Prices and Cost of Living	177,847	10,736	44	188,627	177,986	10,632	46	188,664	198,464	12,334	46	210,844
Compensation and Working Conditions	81,658	5,528	358	87,544	82,251	5,413	359	88,023	86,281	5,820	363	92,464
Productivity and Technology	11,063	472	198	11,733	10,870	466	175	11,511	11,706	516	239	12,461
Subtotal	\$517,907	\$30,766	\$6,103	\$554,776	\$514,370	\$30,431	\$5,218	\$550,019	\$558,621	\$34,185	\$8,778	\$601,584
Executive Direction and Staff Services 4/	30,766	-30,766	0	0	30,431	-30,431	0	0	34,185	-34,185	0	0
Total	\$548,673	\$0	\$6,103	\$554,776	\$544,801	\$0	\$5,218	\$550,019	\$592,806	\$0	\$8,778	\$601,584

1/ The 2009 BLS budget request includes a \$550 thousand comparative transfer from the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) to the BLS. For comparability purposes, this is reflected in the 2007 Comparable and 2008 Estimate figures as well.

2/ "Other Appropriation" is composed of resources appropriated elsewhere, but for which the benefits accrue toward the operation of the budget activities (Executive Direction and Staff Services).

3/ "Other Resources" include funds that are available for a budget activity, but not appropriated (Reimbursements).

4/ As an administrative activity, funding for these resources has been allocated to the agency's performance goals within the agency program activities.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

Performance Goal — Bureau of Labor Statistics

Improve information available to decision-makers on labor market conditions, and price and productivity changes

	FY 2004 1/		FY 2005 1/		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
	Goal Not Achieved 2/		Goal Substantially Achieved 2/		Goal Not Achieved		Goal Achieved			
Performance Indicator	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for labor force statistics	n/a	89%	n/a	82%	85%	79%	80%	92%	92%	92%
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for prices and living conditions	n/a	93%	n/a	87%	85%	94%	90%	90%	90%	90%
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for compensation and working conditions	n/a	86%	n/a	93%	85%	77%	86%	96%	96%	96%
The percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for productivity and technology	n/a	100%	n/a	100%	85%	100%	86%	100%	100%	100%
Raise customer satisfaction with BLS products and services (e.g., the American Customer Satisfaction Index) 3/	75%	82%	75%	74%	75%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%
Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility 4/	n/a	\$6.13	\$3.32	\$2.44	\$2.58	\$1.82	\$1.79	\$1.12	\$1.11	\$1.10

1/ Beginning in 2006, the BLS revised its performance measurement framework. Results for 2004-2005 are shown for comparative purposes only.

2/ The goal attainment reflects BLS performance under the previous performance measurement framework as reflected in the Annual Performance and Accountability Reports.

3/ ForeSee Results has stated that one percentage point is not statistically significant for this indicator.

4/ The 2005 result was lower than the 2006 target because, due to periodic replacement cycles, fewer costs were incurred.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN 2008

HOUSE AND SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES' REPORTS

Cost of Living by State

House: While data are currently collected to measure changes in the cost of living by metropolitan area, the Committee sees benefit in measuring the differences in the level of the cost of living for those areas and for States. The Committee includes \$450,000 to develop a methodology for determining the cost of living by State that accounts for the different costs of housing, goods and services in each State. The Committee understands that BLS requires two years before it is able to transmit this methodology to the Congress, and requests that BLS provide an interim progress report as part of its fiscal year 2009 budget request. In addition, the Committee requests that the final report on a State-specific cost of living methodology include an estimate of what it would cost to implement the recommended methodology. That final report shall be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than September 30, 2009.

Conference: The conference agreement does not include \$450,000 as proposed by the House to begin the development of a methodology to determine cost of living by State. The Senate did not include a similar provision.

Response: As stated above, funding for this project was not included in the conference agreement. Therefore, the BLS will not be able to develop a methodology for determining the cost of living by State.

Disparity in rates of unemployment

House: The Committee notes with concern the continuing disparity in rates of unemployment for certain minority groups (including African Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans) and directs the Secretary to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 2008 with a specific plan for addressing this problem.

Response: To maintain the appearance (and substance) of political impartiality, it is not appropriate for BLS to do policy analysis. The separation of statistical information and policy analysis is a key part of the *Principles and Practices for a Federal Statistical Agency*. This report language was included under Departmental Management, and responsibility for this plan has been assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP).

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

American Samoa and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Minimum Wage Impact Study

Senate: The Committee is interested in the progress being made on the minimum wage impact study required by the section 8014 of the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007. The Committee requests the Bureau of Labor Statistics submit an interim report not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on the methodology being applied to this study and the progress being made in meeting the required transmittal date.

Response: As detailed above with respect to the requested plan addressing disparity in rates of unemployment, it is not appropriate for BLS to do policy analysis. Staff from the OASP and BLS met with Congressional staff in July, and all parties concurred that the study would not be done by BLS, but by OASP. As agreed, OASP produced the requested report, which they delivered to Congress on January 25, 2008.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Study

Conference: The conferees are interested in ascertaining the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on employment in the United States. When NAFTA was debated in the U.S. Congress, there were estimates that implementation of the agreement would result in the net creation of 200,000 new U.S. jobs, and that job losses in the United States as a consequence of NAFTA would be concentrated to low-skill sectors. The conferees direct the Department of Labor, through BLS, to issue a report within 365 days of the enactment of this Act, assessing the number of U.S. jobs, on an industry-by-industry basis, that were created as a consequence of NAFTA, and the number of U.S. jobs, on an industry-by-industry basis, that were lost as a consequence of NAFTA to December 31, 2007. Neither the House nor Senate report contained similar language.

Conference: The Appropriations Committees are also interested in ascertaining the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on employment in the United States and expect the Department to adhere to the instructions in House Report 110-424 pertaining to a study of the implementation of NAFTA.

Response: As detailed above with respect to the requested plan addressing disparity in rates of unemployment, it is not appropriate for BLS to do policy analysis. DOL has transferred responsibility for this report from BLS to OASP, as was done with the minimum wage study.

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Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Conference: The increase above fiscal year 2007 for Prices and Cost of Living is provided for continuous updating of the housing and geographic area samples of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Response: Within the 2008 level, which includes an across-the-board reduction, the BLS is unable to begin the CPI initiative to implement a more representative and current sample of geographic areas and a continuously updated housing sample. The BLS plans to begin work on this initiative in 2009 if funds are provided.

Focused Research Studies on Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Conference: To the extent possible, the Appropriations Committees recommend that the funds above fiscal year 2007 level for Compensation and Working Conditions be used for the reinstatement of focused research studies on work-related injuries and illnesses, and request that the Department provide a plan for this activity in the fiscal year 2009 budget justification.

Response: Within the 2008 level, which includes an across-the-board reduction, the BLS will not be able to conduct focused research studies on work-related injuries and illnesses as recommended by the Appropriations Committees. Funding is not included for this work in the 2009 President's Budget.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

AUTHORIZING STATUTES

Legislation	Statute No. / US Code	Expiration Date
An Act to Establish the Bureau of Labor, 1884 (amended by Act of 1913 to establish the Department of Labor)	29 U.S.C. 1 et.seq.	n/a
The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, as amended	29 U.S.C. 49 et. seq.	n/a
International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act	22 U.S.C. 3101	n/a
The Social Security Act	42 U.S.C. 503(6)	n/a
Veterans' Employment, Training, and Counseling Amendments of 1988	38 U.S.C. 4100A	n/a
An Act to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population and for other purposes	13 U.S.C. 182	n/a
An Act to revise, codify, and enact without substantive change certain general and permanent laws related to money and finance	31 U.S.C. 1535 - 1536	n/a
Trade Act of 1974	19 U.S.C. 2393	n/a
Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act	5 U.S.C. 5301-5304	n/a
Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	29 U.S.C. 673	n/a

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

APPROPRIATION HISTORY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Budget Estimates to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation	FTE
1999	398,870	398,870	390,889	397,703 ^{1/}	2,396
2000	420,919	394,697	409,444	413,177 ^{2/}	2,419
2001	453,632 ^{3/}	440,000	432,383	450,887 ^{4/}	2,428 ^{5/}
2002	476,000	477,108	476,000	474,613 ^{6/ 7/}	2,468
2003	511,092 ^{8/ 9/}	498,164 ^{9/}	498,164 ^{9/}	492,234 ^{10/ 11/}	2,479
2004	512,262 ^{11/}	512,262 ^{11/}	520,223 ^{13/}	518,496 ^{12/ 13/}	2,461
2005	533,518	533,518	533,518	529,004 ^{14/ 15/}	2,445
2006	542,523	542,523	542,523	537,098 ^{16/}	2,408
2007	563,288 ^{17/}	565,288	563,288	548,123	2,408
2008	574,443	576,118	560,000	544,251 ^{18/}	2,283
2009	592,806 ^{19/}				2,388

1/ Reflects a rescission of \$1,167 pursuant to P.L. 106-105.

2/ Reflects a rescission of \$267 pursuant to P.L. 106-113.

3/ Includes a comparative transfer from ETA to BLS of \$20,700 and -0- FTE.

4/ Reflects a reduction of \$697 pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

5/ Due to the comparative transfer, 20 FTE were realigned from Reimbursements to General Funds.

6/ Reflects a reduction of \$991 pursuant to P.L. 107-116.

7/ Reflects a reduction of \$950 pursuant to P.L. 107-206.

8/ Includes a comparative transfer from BLS to Departmental Management -- Management Crosscut of - \$132 and -0- FTE.

9/ Budget estimate to Congress includes \$12,928 for the full share of accruing employee pensions and health benefits (legislative proposal). The House and Senate allowances do not include this amount.

10/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,220 pursuant to P.L. 108-7.

11/ Reflects the first step in converting the financing for the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey.

12/ Reflects a reduction of \$3,702 pursuant to P.L. 108-199.

13/ Reflects the final step in converting the financing for the OES survey.

14/ Reflects a rescission of \$4,266 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

15/ Reflects a rescission of \$248 pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

16/ Reflects a rescission of \$5,425 pursuant to P.L. 109-148.

17/ Includes a comparative transfer to the Working Capital Fund for centralized services of \$1,230 and -0- FTE.

18/ Reflects a rescission of \$9,677 pursuant to P.L. 110-161.

19/ Includes a comparative transfer from ODEP to BLS of \$550 and -0- FTE.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OVERVIEW

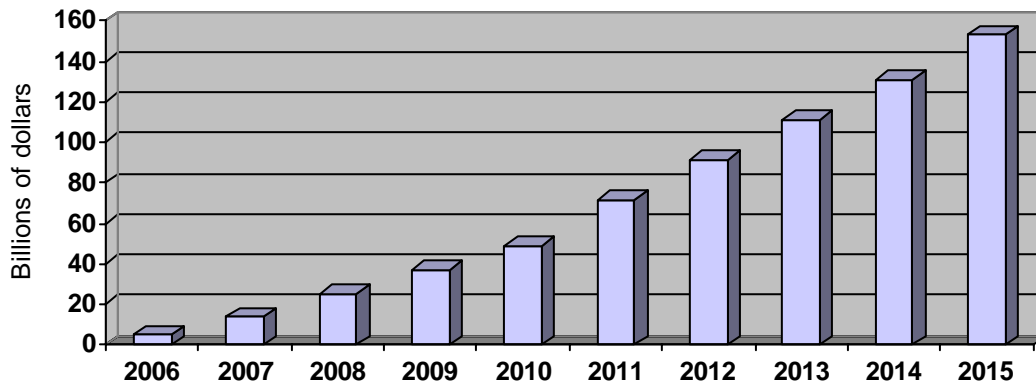
Introduction

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is responsible for the production of some of the Nation's most sensitive and important economic data. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor. It provides statistics that support the formulation of economic and social policy, decisions in the business and labor communities, legislative and other programs affecting labor, and research on labor market issues. These policies and decisions affect virtually all Americans. For FY 2009, the BLS requests \$592,806,000, an increase of \$48,005,000 or 9% over the FY 2008 estimate, and 2,388 FTE.

An Act of June 27, 1884, that established the BLS states, "The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to the capital, the hours of labor, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity."

Several BLS series are used in the administration of Federal programs. Changes in BLS data have direct effects on overall Federal budget expenditures, including Federal allocations to State and local jurisdictions. In 2007, the Local Area Unemployment Statistics were used in the allocation of approximately \$52 billion in Federal funds to States and local jurisdictions under assistance programs in such areas as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance. In addition, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data were used to allocate approximately \$150 billion in Federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

A March 2005 Congressional Budget Office report estimated that the fiscal impact of a permanent one-percentage point reduction in the rate of growth of the Consumer Price Index, beginning in January 2006, would favorably impact the annual Federal budget deficit or surplus by \$153 billion by the end of 2015.



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The BLS meets its responsibilities through five budget activities:

(1) **Labor Force Statistics** – The FY 2009 request of \$262,170,000, an increase of \$18,907,000 over the FY 2008 estimate, and 499 FTE, will provide funds to support the production, analysis, and publication of data on the labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, earnings, and employment projections.

The FY 2009 request includes an initiative to fund the rising costs of the Current Population Survey (CPS) resulting from changes in the survey environment. CPS data, such as the unemployment rate, are critical for monitoring current labor market conditions. Without funding, the BLS would be forced to cut the CPS monthly sample size by 15,000 households, or about twenty-five percent, which would decrease the accuracy of all estimates produced by, or using data from, the CPS. In order to partially fund the CPS initiative, the BLS will eliminate the American Time Use Survey (ATUS), which provides data on the full range of how Americans spend their time in nonmarket activities. In addition, in FY 2009, similar to past arrangements, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will be partially funded by the ETA National Reserve account through a reimbursable agreement. The request also includes a comparative transfer from the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) to the BLS to fund the ongoing collection of information on the disabled population in the CPS.

(2) **Prices and Cost of Living** – The FY 2009 request of \$198,464,000, an increase of \$20,478,000 over the FY 2008 estimate, and 1,097 FTE, will provide funds to support the production and dissemination of a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, specifically the Consumer Price Index, the Producer Price Index, and the U.S. Import/Export Price Indexes. The FY 2009 request includes \$10,375,000 and 15 FTE for the continuous updating of the housing and geographic area samples in the Consumer Price Index.

(3) **Compensation and Working Conditions** – The FY 2009 request of \$86,281,000, an increase of \$4,030,000 over the FY 2008 estimate, and 498 FTE, will provide funds to support the production of a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; work stoppages statistics; and the compilation of data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. However, in order to partially fund inflationary cost increases for its other core programs, the BLS will reduce the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS) component of the National Compensation Survey (NCS), thereby reducing the level of detail in LPS publications. The NCS sample reduction, approximately nine percent, will impact all three NCS program outputs: the Employment Cost Index, the Employee Benefits Survey, and the LPS.

(4) **Productivity and Technology** – The FY 2009 request of \$11,706,000, an increase of \$836,000 over the FY 2008 estimate, and 81 FTE, will provide funds to support the measurement of productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as major sectors and individual industries; the examination of the factors underlying productivity change; and the production of comparable measures of productivity, labor force and unemployment, hourly compensation costs, consumer price indexes, and other economic indicators for the United States and other countries.

(5) **Executive Direction and Staffing Services** – The FY 2009 request of \$34,185,000, an increase of \$3,754,000 over the FY 2008 estimate, and 213 FTE, will provide funds to support

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agency-wide policy and management direction, and centralized program support activities, such as the Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF) and statistical methods research.

The BLS directly supports the Departmental Strategic Goal, *A Prepared Workforce*.

The American economy is evolving due to rapid technological changes, globalization of world markets, and demographic shifts. These forces are reshaping the American workplace in terms of the nature and types of jobs, the composition of America's workforce and workers' education, skills, and experiences in the world of work. The BLS has been, and will continue to be, responsive to users' need to understand changes in the economy. For example, due to the rapid growth of the service sector over the last two decades, decision-makers in the public and private sectors need comprehensive information on price trends for this sector. In response to this need, the Producer Price Index (PPI) has worked to expand its coverage of the service sector, increasing coverage to over 77 percent in FY 2007 from 39 percent in 1997. In 2008, the PPI will further expand its coverage to include additional nonresidential building construction.

The BLS is committed to continuous improvement of its operational processes. For example, in 2007, the Current Employment Statistics program released experimental series on all employee hours and earnings, which provide more comprehensive information for analyzing economic trends and improved input to other key economic statistics, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2009, the BLS will begin regular publication of local area Employment Cost Index series and local area *Employer Cost for Employee Compensation* series.

Ongoing strategies to achieve BLS strategic and performance goals include: better informing the public, building value through innovation, continually assessing program priorities, collaborating with other statistical agencies, and addressing respondents' concerns and burden. The goals are designed to ensure that BLS data remain relevant to current economic and social issues, reflect current economic conditions, and are of high statistical quality.

The BLS measures relevance, accuracy, timeliness, efficiency, and customer satisfaction, which are common among statistical agencies, because these are critical aspects of a statistical program's performance. In addition, this approach conforms to the conceptual framework of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's *Guidelines for Reporting Performance by Statistical Agencies* and the "Strengthening Federal Statistics" chapter of the *Analytical Perspectives* volume in the President's Budget. Common concepts underlying the specifics of measuring and reporting on statistical agency performance help to inform decision-makers about the performance of statistical agencies. As the BLS continues to improve the information that it makes available to decision-makers, the BLS will reflect these changes in its performance goals and measures in budget submissions and other documents relating to the Government Performance and Results Act.

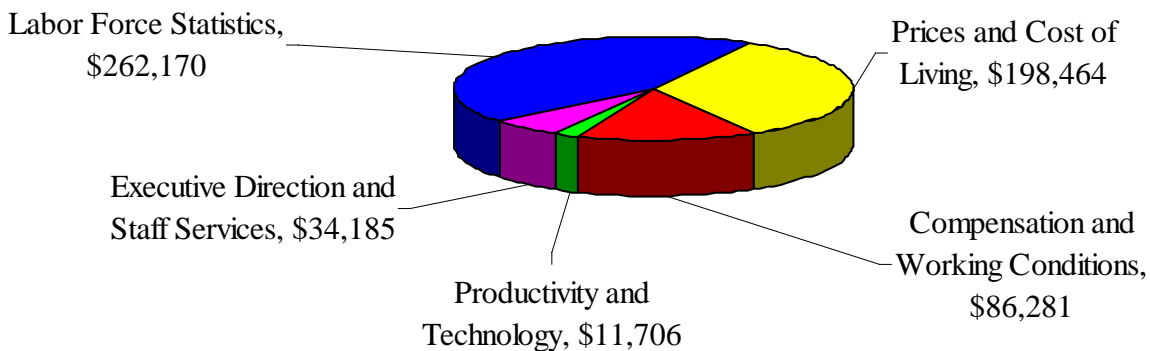
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Cost Model

The BLS requests a total of \$592,806,000, an increase of \$48,005,000 over the 2008 estimate. This level of funding will enable the BLS to meet its highest priority goals and objectives during 2009. Included in this request are:

- A program increase of \$8,720,000 and 0 FTE to fund the rising costs of the CPS;
- A program decrease of \$4,356,000 and 6 FTE that eliminates the ATUS;
- A program increase of \$10,375,000 and 15 FTE for the continuous updating of the housing and geographic area samples in the Consumer Price Index;
- A program decrease of \$1,513,000 and 7 FTE that will reduce the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS) component of the National Compensation Survey (NCS);
- \$19,170,000 and 103 FTE to restore funds for staff and other inflationary costs that were not provided under the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act;
- A financing change of -\$3,500,000 in the MLS program. In FY 2009, similar to past arrangements, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will be partially funded by the ETA National Reserve account through a reimbursable agreement; and
- A comparative transfer of \$550,000 from the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) to the BLS to fund the ongoing collection of information on the disabled population in the CPS.

2009 Budget Request by Budget Activity **Total BLS Budget Request \$592,806** **(In Thousands)**



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Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

As a basis for the preparation of the 2009 President's Budget, the Administration has assessed nearly 1,000 Federal programs using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). The BLS was last assessed in 2003 for the 2005 Budget and received an overall rating of "effective," which is the highest rating category. The PART summary, along with follow-up recommendations, can be seen at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/summary/10000326.2003.html>. Details of this PART review can be seen at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/detail/10000326.2003.html>.

Efficiency Measures

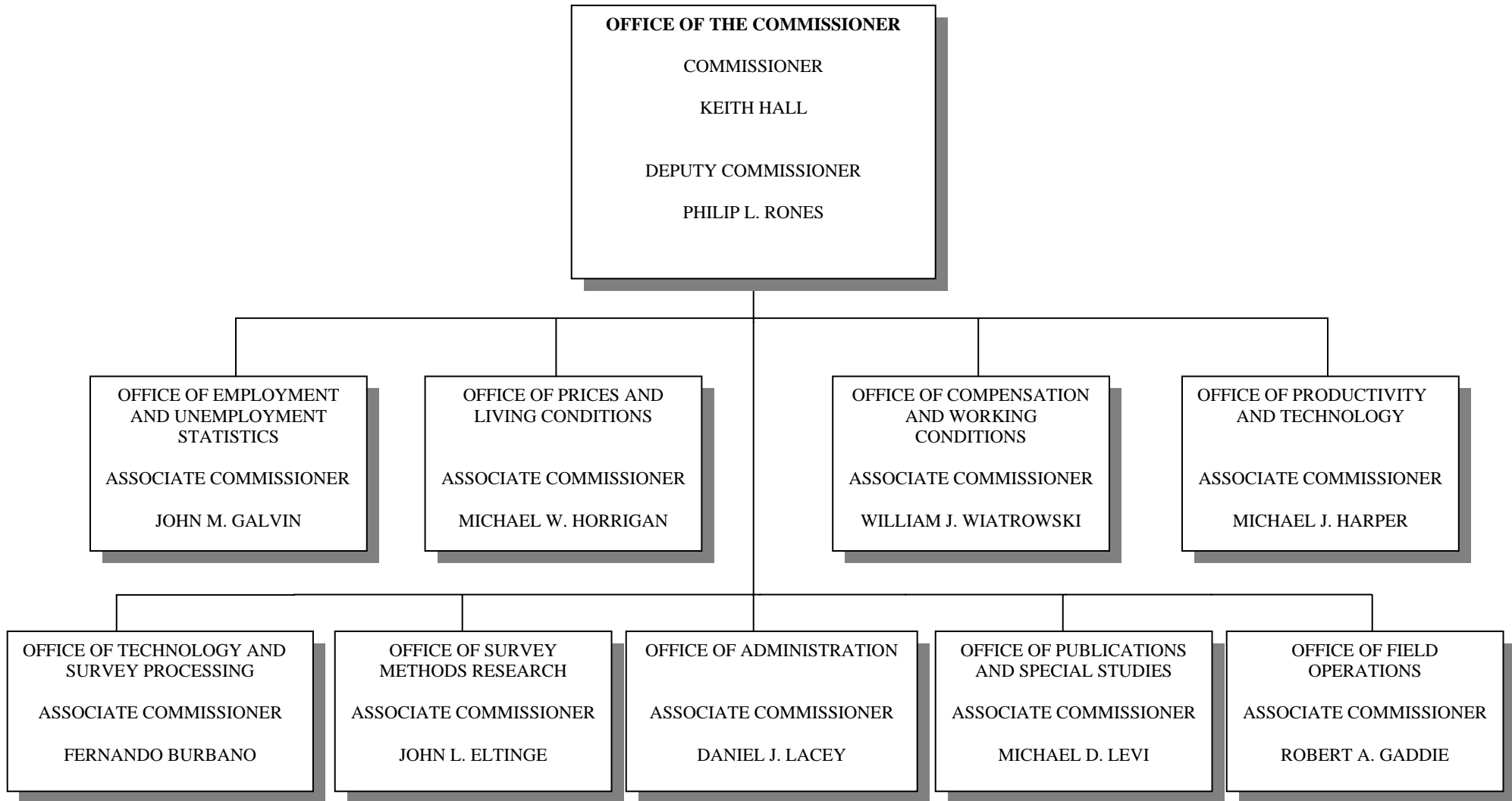
BLS has developed three efficiency measures. Additional information may be found in each budget activity.

Programs	Efficiency Measures	FY 2009 Target
Bureau of Labor Statistics (Cross-Cutting, shown in Executive Direction)	Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility	\$1.10
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Cost per housing unit initiated into the CPI housing sample	\$311 1/

1/ The listed CPI target is for FY 2010.

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ORGANIZATION CHART



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Budget Authority Before the Committee						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2008 Estimate	Diff. FY07 Comp./ FY 08 Est.	FY 2009 Request	Diff. FY 08 Est./ FY 09 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$247,339	\$242,713	\$243,263	-\$4,076	\$262,170	+\$18,907
FTE	491	467	467	-24	499	32

NOTE: FY 2007 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for 2007 was 505.

Introduction

Labor Force Statistics programs produce, analyze, and publish data on the labor force, employment and unemployment, persons not in the labor force, labor demand and turnover, wages, hours, and earnings. The programs prepare studies that cover a broad range of topics, including annual analyses of labor market developments, occupational analyses, characteristics of special worker groups, time-use patterns of workers and nonworkers, and labor force experiences of displaced workers. In addition, these programs develop information about the labor market and labor force trends 10 years into the future. They also make assessments of the effect on employment of specified changes in economic conditions and/or changes in Federal programs and policies.

The Labor Force Statistics programs are authorized by an Act dated July 7, 1930, which provides that the BLS shall prepare "...full and complete statistics of the volume of and changes in employment..." (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2). Programs in this area help fulfill many requirements of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, including requirements that the Secretary of Labor "...oversee the development, maintenance, and continuous improvement of a nationwide employment statistics system..." as well as the development and maintenance of national projections of employment opportunities by occupation and industry. This Act requires the development of information on the outlook for jobs and research to improve the methods of projecting future labor demand and supply relationships.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly household survey that the Census Bureau conducts for the BLS, provides a comprehensive body of information on the employment and unemployment experience of the Nation's population, classified by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and a variety of other characteristics. The CPS also provides key inputs into the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) models for estimating employment and unemployment for States and selected local areas.

Labor force statistics from the CPS, together with data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, are among the earliest economic indicators available each month and represent the Nation's most comprehensive measures of national employment and unemployment. The CPS is a primary source of data on employment status, characteristics of the labor force, and emerging trends and changes in the employment and unemployment status among various groups of workers. These BLS data serve as aids in: monitoring the performance of the job market,

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developing a more adequate database for labor force planning, determining the factors affecting changes in the labor force participation of different population groups, and evaluating earnings trends for specific demographic groups.

The BLS data available from this program include:

- Employment status of the working-age population by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, family relationship, and educational attainment;
 - Employed persons by occupation, industry, class of worker, hours of work, full- and part-time status, and reason for working part-time (for example, economic or voluntary);
 - Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and class of worker; status of last job; duration of unemployment; reasons for unemployment; and methods used to find employment;
 - Characteristics and job-seeking intentions of persons not in the labor force, including information on discouraged workers and others of significant public policy interest;
 - Special topics on particular sub-groups of the population, such as displaced workers, foreign-born workers, women maintaining families, and working women with children, or on particular topics such as work experience, tenure with current employer, work schedules, and status of school graduates and dropouts; and
 - Information on weekly and hourly earnings by demographic group, full- and part-time employment status, occupation, and industry.
- In 2009, the BLS is requesting additional resources to cover the rising costs of the CPS due to changes in the data collection environment. Additional information is provided on page 30. With this funding, the BLS and the Census Bureau will continue to jointly sponsor and oversee the monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households. The households are contacted through in-person and telephone interviews. Data relate to the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION COOPERATIVE STATISTICAL PROGRAM

The BLS operates the Current Employment Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Occupational Employment Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and Mass Layoff Statistics programs in cooperation with the States and territories. As noted within their respective descriptions, these programs compose the BLS Labor Market Information (LMI) Cooperative Statistical Program, which is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the WIA. The BLS uses cooperative agreements to fund the States for these programs. BLS regional staff, under the direction of the Office of Field Operations in the national office, negotiates and monitors LMI cooperative agreements.

Current Employment Statistics

The CES program collects information on employment, hours worked, and earnings from the payroll records of employers. The BLS produces national data, while the State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) generate figures for States and major metropolitan areas. National data available from the CES program include: nonfarm employment for detailed industry classifications; production worker average weekly hours and average hourly and weekly

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earnings; manufacturing worker overtime hours; indexes of aggregate hours and payroll; and diffusion indexes of employment change for the Nation. Diffusion indexes are a measure of the dispersion of employment change, indicating how widespread employment increases and decreases are across industries. The program also provides similar data for all States, about half of the metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and metropolitan divisions, but with less industry detail.

The payroll statistics from the CES program, along with data from the CPS, are among the earliest economic indicators available each month and measure the health of the U.S. economy in terms of job creation, average earnings, and average workweek. These data serve as direct input into other major U.S. economic indicators, including the Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the Index of Coincident Economic Indicators, the advance and preliminary Personal Income estimates produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the Industrial Production Index, and productivity measures. In addition to their critical use as economic indicators, the private sector uses these data in plant location planning, wage negotiations, the adjustment of labor costs in the escalation of long-term purchase contracts, economic research and planning, regional analysis, and industry studies.

- In 2009, each month, the BLS will survey a sample of about 150,000 businesses (composed of approximately 390,000 individual worksites) nationwide.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program provides national, State, MSA, and county data on monthly employment and quarterly total wages, employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) fund, UI taxable wages, and the number of establishments, by 6-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, and size of establishment. These data come largely from the administrative records of the UI system in each State. The program includes all employees covered by State and Federal UI laws. The workers excluded from the UI files are railroad employees, members of the Armed Forces, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and some agricultural and private household employees.

The BLS uses these data to construct an up-to-date "universe" file, or sample frame, of the establishments reporting under the State UI system, from which it selects samples for its establishment-based surveys, such as the CES, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), Employment Cost Index, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, and Producer Price Index. The BLS is responsible for maintaining the accuracy of each establishment's industry code, county code, size class, physical location address, mailing address, and other information that directly affects the quality of the survey programs' samples for about 9.3 million establishments, a number that increases every year as the U.S. economy grows.

Total wages and salaries from the QCEW program compose about 52 percent of Personal Income, as measured by the BEA, for the Nation, States, and counties. The QCEW wage data are the largest single input to the Personal Income component of the National Income and

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Product Accounts. QCEW data also underlie State UI actuarial systems (tax rates and benefit levels). In addition, the BLS uses data from this program as the annual employment benchmark by industry in the CES, OES, Occupational Safety and Health Statistics, and JOLTS. Other uses include State and local labor force information, industry trends, forecasting, transportation planning, local economic development planning, and allocating \$150 billion in Federal funds under such programs as the State Children's Health Insurance Program. Economic research, regional analysis, marketing studies by private industry, industry analysis, and plant location studies are further uses of data from this program. The rich industry and geographic detail—all 6-digit NAICS industries by county—makes these among the most prized data for State and local implementation of the WIA.

QCEW data also are the basis for the BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series. These series cover gross job gains and losses, including establishment openings and closings, by major industry, State, and firm size. Using existing longitudinally linked QCEW data, the BLS will continue to expand the range of detail of these data. In addition, QCEW data are used to prepare maps and tabulations of the economic impacts of natural disasters for State and Federal officials, and are used on an ongoing basis to document recovery efforts in affected areas.

- In 2009, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage data from approximately 9.3 million establishments subject to UI laws, including a net annual increase of about 200,000 new establishments due to economic growth. The UI data are supplemented with two BLS collections, the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) and Annual Refiling Survey (ARS), which are necessary to provide accurate industry and geographical measures at the local level. First, in the MWR, each quarter, over 128,000 multi-unit firms (representing 1.4 million worksites and about 39 percent of the employment) report their employment and wages for each establishment, vastly improving the geographic and industrial accuracy of these key data. Second, in the ARS, the SWAs will recontact one-fourth of all establishments in the private sector with three or more employees in order to maintain the accuracy of their industry coding under the NAICS and to update geographical information, such as addresses, which are integral to its use as a sample frame for other BLS business surveys.

Occupational Employment Statistics

The OES program is the only comprehensive source of regularly produced occupational employment and wage rate information for the U.S. economy, as well as States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, all metropolitan areas and divisions, and balance-of-State areas for each State, for complete geographic coverage. The OES program produces employment and wage estimates by nonfarm industry for the full Standard Occupational Classification system, which includes about 800 detailed occupations.

Uses of the data include evaluating current and historical employment and wages by industry, occupation, and geographic area; foreign labor certification; projecting occupational demand for the Nation and States; vocational planning; and industry skill and technology studies.

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The OES website has the second highest level of activity among all program portions of BLS websites. In addition, OES data are the foundation of the industry-occupation matrix used in the Employment Projections (EP) program to produce national occupational projections. OES employment wage data are used throughout the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)* and related career publications, as well as in similar products produced by the SWAs for State and local areas.

- In 2009, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, will collect employment and wage information from a semi-annual sample panel of 200,000 establishments, for a total of 400,000 each year. The sample is stratified by metropolitan area, detailed industry, and the employment size of the unit. Respondents provide data for a payroll period that includes the 12th day of the survey month.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics

LAUS statistics provide very timely and important information on current labor force and unemployment trends for States and local areas. The LAUS program issues monthly estimates for regions and States two weeks after the national estimates. Metropolitan area estimates are issued about 10 days later, and all remaining areas a week after that. LAUS estimates serve as economic indicators, are a major source of information for labor market research, analysis, and planning, and enable current analysis of State and area labor force characteristics. In addition to economic analysis, another important use of LAUS data is in the direct allocation of Federal funds (about \$52 billion in 2007) to States and local jurisdictions under Federal assistance programs in areas such as employment, training, public works, and welfare assistance.

The LAUS program uses time-series models to produce monthly estimates for all States, the District of Columbia, New York City, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale metropolitan division, and the balances of New York and California. Time-series models also are used for the Chicago, Miami, and Seattle metropolitan divisions, the Cleveland, Detroit, and New Orleans MSAs, and the six respective balance-of-State areas. (The LAUS program temporarily stopped the use of models for monthly estimation of New Orleans and the balance of Louisiana because of the impact of Hurricane Katrina on CPS data collection. Model-based estimation will resume when the input data quality is restored.) The resultant model-based estimates for these areas also are available seasonally adjusted. Estimates for sub-State areas (other than those previously identified) are developed by utilizing data from several sources, including the CES and CPS programs, the State UI systems, and the time-series model estimates.

Each month, the SWAs, in cooperation with the BLS, develop the labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates. The LAUS program is responsible for the concepts, definitions, and technical procedures that States use in the preparation of State and local labor force and unemployment estimates. Both the SWAs and the BLS analyze and publish the LAUS estimates each month.

- In 2009, the BLS will generate monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for more than 7,000 geographic areas, including all States, metropolitan and small labor

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market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and all cities and towns in New England.

Mass Layoff Statistics

The MLS program provides current information that identifies, describes, and tracks the effects of major job cutbacks in the economy. In cooperation with SWAs, information is collected on the universe of all plant closings and mass layoff events that involve at least 50 people who initially file for unemployment insurance over a five-week period. The economic characteristics of establishments and the demographic characteristics of claimants are obtained through administrative records. For events in private sector nonfarm industries only, employers are contacted to determine whether the event lasted more than 30 days and, if so, to obtain detailed information on the event, including the total number of separated workers, the reasons for the closing or layoff, pre-layoff employment, recall expectations, and job loss associated with domestic and overseas relocations when the reason for layoff is other than seasonal or vacation. The data on movement of work is reported in the quarterly extended mass layoffs release on an ongoing basis. Administrative databases are used to track all MLS-identified claimants in the private nonfarm sector through their period of insured unemployment.

The BLS publishes monthly statistics on all large plant closings and layoffs by State and industry based on administrative data only. These data are the most timely information on actual job displacement collected by a Federal statistical agency. The BLS also publishes quarterly information on extended plant closings and layoffs—those lasting more than 30 days—reported by private sector nonfarm establishments. These data contain comprehensive and current information on the nature of the layoff activities. On an annual basis, the MLS program publishes a *Highlights Report* that contains detailed information on plant closings and layoffs by State and metropolitan area by location of the establishment and by residence of the claimant.

The MLS program provides the only source of current information on actual layoff events, including timely local area data, which is the focus of BLS State partners. It is the only comprehensive source of information on the reasons for layoff events—such as financial difficulty, contract cancellation, and natural and non-natural disasters. MLS data are key to identifying available labor supply and communities in need of special services, and are used in sub-State dislocated worker fund allocations. The MLS program is the only Federal source of current information on some job loss associated with the movement of work out of the country (offshoring).

- In 2009, similar to past arrangements, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will be partially funded by the ETA National Reserve account through a reimbursable agreement. In cooperation with SWAs, the BLS will collect information on the universe of all plant closings and mass layoff events that involve at least 50 people who initially file for unemployment insurance over a five-week period.

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National Longitudinal Surveys

The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) provide a set of data on the labor force experience (current labor force status, employment status, work history, and characteristics of current/last job) of two groups of the U.S. population. Each survey gathers information on the labor market experiences of these groups of American men and women at multiple points in time.

Cross-sectional data, such as those from the CPS, primarily provide snapshots of the labor market and are used to track changes in the labor force behavior of groups over time. The NLS, on the other hand, focuses on capturing long-run changes in individual labor force behavior by interviewing the same individuals over extended time periods. Economists, sociologists, and other researchers in government, the academic research community, and private organizations use NLS data to examine and inform policymakers at all levels of government about a variety of issues such as:

- employment and earnings of workers in the labor market;
- educational experience, achievement, and the transition from school to work;
- the effects of training on future employment and wages;
- the ability to advance out of low-wage jobs;
- relationships between work and various indicators of family well-being;
- the long-term effects of unemployment; and
- the retirement behavior of older workers and the problems of the elderly.

The NLS began in the mid-1960s with four samples: young men who were 14-24 years old in 1966; young women who were 14-24 years old in 1968; older men who were 45-59 years old in 1966; and mature women who were 30-44 years old in 1967. Each sample originally had about 5,000 individuals with an over-representation of blacks. In the early 1980s, the surveys on young men and older men were discontinued. In 1995, the program combined the two surveys on women into one survey called the National Longitudinal Survey of Women. The Women's survey was discontinued after its administration in 2003.

In 1979, another cohort began to research the "baby boomer" generation, with a sample of over 12,000 young men and women who were 14-21 years of age as of December 31, 1978. It included oversamples of blacks, Hispanics, economically disadvantaged nonblacks/non-Hispanics, and youth in the military. The program discontinued the military oversample, which was funded by the Department of Defense, after the 1984 survey, and the economically disadvantaged nonblack/non-Hispanic oversample ceased after 1990. This survey, conducted every year through 1994, is known as the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). In 1994, the survey began operating on a biennial interview cycle.

In 1997, the BLS began the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97), an annual survey consisting of 9,000 individuals aged 12-16 as of December 31, 1996. This survey contains an oversample of blacks and Hispanics. The young age of this sample (when compared with past NLS cohorts) reflects the increased emphasis on early labor market activity and other aspects of youths' lives that impact on their labor market successes and their general success in

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becoming productive adults. The long-term objectives of the study are to relate early development and influences on later-life outcomes.

- In 2009, the BLS will complete collection and release the results of round 11 data collection for the NLSY97. Also, the BLS will complete collection of round 23 data collection for the NLSY79. Data from this collection will be released in 2010.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

The JOLTS program provides monthly national measures on labor demand by broad industry groups. These measures complement the unemployment rate, which measures labor supply. Data published include the levels and rates for job openings, hires, and total separations, as well as three separations breakouts: quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. These data items also are provided at the total nonfarm level for four regions. Thus, policymakers and analysts have a better understanding of imbalances between the demand for and the supply of labor, and improved tools for assessing the presence of labor shortages in the U.S. labor market. These data also provide evidence of upward pressures on wage rates.

- In 2009, each month, the BLS will continue to collect data from a sample of 16,000 businesses and derive estimates on the rates of job openings, hires, and separations (quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations) at the national level and for major industry groups. In response to user requests, the JOLTS program publishes annual turnover rates once a year.

American Time Use Survey

In 2009, in order to partially offset an initiative to cover the rising costs of the CPS, described on page 30, the BLS will eliminate the ATUS, a lower-priority survey. Currently, the ATUS provides nationally representative estimates of how Americans spend their time in an average day, both for weekdays and weekends. Data from the ATUS enable researchers to develop broader assessments of national well-being and national production than otherwise would be available. The ATUS provides data on the full range of nonmarket activities, from child care to volunteering.

Employment Projections

The EP program produces long-term (10-year) projections for the labor force, the overall economy, and industry and occupational employment and job openings by occupation. The program relies on a wide variety of data from the CES, CPS, OES, and QCEW programs, and from other Federal agencies, such as the BEA and the Census Bureau.

Labor force and labor force participation rate projections for detailed demographic groups are produced every two years using CPS data and Census Bureau population projections. These projections are used as an input to the preparation of the overall economic, industry, and occupational projections, and to further analyze the demographic characteristics of future workers and future training and education needs.

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The overall economic projections include GDP, the demand and income composition of the GDP, and the industrial structure of the U.S. economy. These projections are prepared under specific assumptions for government economic policies and for basic economic variables, such as exports and imports, unemployment, and productivity. Projections of industry final demand, output, and employment, as well as input-output tables, also are produced. These data are the basis for evaluating alternative policy options affecting the medium- and long-term outlook, developing estimates of occupational requirements by industry, and evaluating the future size and composition of the labor force.

Finally, the national industry-occupation employment matrix and the industry projections are used to project employment by occupation. EP staff analyze the occupational structure of detailed industries and evaluate the expected impact of changes in demographics, technology, product mix, business practices, and other factors on the demand for specific occupations. The matrix quantifies in detail the distribution of occupational employment by class of worker—wage and salary, self-employed, and unpaid family—and by industry for both the current and projected years. In 2008, the 2006-2016 matrix covers projections for 754 detailed occupations in 333 detailed industries. In addition to the projections of job openings resulting from job growth, the EP program also estimates job openings due to the need to replace workers who leave occupations.

The EP program produces the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)* and *Career Guide to Industries (CGI)*, biennial publications that provide information on the nature of work; training, other qualifications, and advancement; employment; job outlook; earnings and benefits; related occupations; sources of additional information for hundreds of occupations; and more than forty industry groupings. The program also produces the *Occupational Projections and Training Data (OPTD)* bulletin, a biennial research and statistical supplement to the *OOH*, and the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly (OOQ)*, a career guidance magazine that presents a wide variety of information on occupational employment prospects, educational requirements, and earnings. Guidance and career counselors across the country use the information in the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OOQ* to advise students and adults on job training and future employment opportunities. Individuals also use these publications for personal career planning and development. The most widely used BLS website is the *OOH*, and *OOH* information is presented in numerous private publications on vocational guidance.

- In 2009, the BLS will continue work on the 2008-2018 economic and employment projections and the 2010-11 editions of the *OOH*, *CGI*, and *OPTD*. The BLS also will publish four issues of the *OOQ*.

Funding Mechanism

As previously discussed, the Labor Market Information Cooperative Statistical Program is operated in cooperation with the States and territories. Section 14 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 USC 49f(a)(3)(D)) authorizes the Secretary of Labor to reimburse the States to provide data for national statistical programs. Since 1917, the BLS has entered into cooperative arrangements to fund and use employment statistics collected by the States and territories.

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On an annual basis, the BLS contracts with the Census Bureau to conduct the CPS. Under the agreement of November 18, 1959, between the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce, the BLS obtains budgetary support for this program and annually reimburses the Census Bureau for the collection and related support services associated with the monthly CPS and selected supplements. The authority for the Census Bureau to enter into this agreement is 13 U.S.C. 8(b). The authority for the BLS to enter into this agreement is 29 U.S.C. 2.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	FTE
2004	\$235,098	505
2005	\$240,559	505
2006	\$242,443	505
2007	\$246,789	505
2008	\$242,713	467

FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following work in the areas of Labor Force Statistics:

In 2009, the BLS is requesting additional resources to cover the rising costs of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

The challenges and cost of collecting CPS data are rising due to changes in the collection environment. Participation in the CPS is voluntary, and the quality of the data depends on the continued willingness of households to share information. Without the additional funding requested in this initiative for safeguarding respondent confidentiality, securing data, maintaining response rates, automating area address listings, and utilizing contact history, the CPS will be forced to cut approximately one-fourth of the survey sample.

Title 13 authorizes the Census Bureau to collect and maintain confidential statistical information on a broad range of subjects, but also requires that the Census Bureau institute strict measures to minimize the disclosure risk for sensitive information. The Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA) requires that the BLS and the Census Bureau collect data under a pledge of confidentiality and in a manner that will ensure that respondent identifiable data are used only for statistical purposes and accessible only to authorized persons. CIPSEA reflects growing concerns about data confidentiality and heightened sensitivity to protecting the privacy of respondents.

In response to these confidentiality requirements the Census Bureau recently began a multiyear effort to “decluster” the CPS sample, a process that spreads out the selected sample units over a wider geographic area. Declustering reduces the probability that neighbors will know survey participants are in the sample and be able to identify their confidential data on the public-use

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microdata file. However, declustering also increases survey costs by increasing the time it takes Field Representatives (FRs) to collect responses.

As another means of ensuring confidentiality, the Census Bureau implemented a Respondent Identification Policy (RIP). This will go into effect in the CPS in 2008. Currently, the CPS allows any member of the household to respond to the survey. Often, FRs interview one member of the household in the initial round of the survey, and a different member or members in subsequent rounds. Flexibility in changing respondents has helped the CPS to maintain response rates. Under the RIP, however, the FR must obtain authorization from the original respondent before providing any personal information to other members of the household (in subsequent interviews). Introduction of the RIP in CPS in 2008 involves designing, implementing, and testing new questions and survey pathways. Once implemented, an estimated 5 to 10 percent of respondents will decline to share information, and since demographic and job information will not be available from prior interviews, additional questioning and coding will be required. Lengthened interviews to recollect these data each month and additional job coding activities add to survey costs.

Recent technology changes have made it easier to derive personally identifiable information from anonymous survey estimates. At the same time, data breaches in both the public and private sector have led to increased concern about sharing and protecting such information. To minimize the risk that personal information might be compromised, the Census Bureau is tightening security and expanding training requirements for employees with access to sensitive data. These enhanced but necessary security measures result in increased ongoing costs for the survey.

The CPS relies upon a staff of about 2,200 FRs to contact thousands of households across the Nation each month in a 9-to 10-day period to obtain voluntary interviews about each member of the household. Increasing and competing demands for information from respondents, which could result in their refusal to participate or diminish the quality of their reporting, are making it more difficult and expensive to collect CPS data.

Samples for most demographic surveys conducted by the Census Bureau are selected within four "frames." Maintaining and updating these frames over the decade between sample redesigns based on decennial results is essential to maintaining the quality of survey estimates. Prior to 2004, the updating was paper-based. Since then, the process of updating these frames has been automated for laptop data collection. While this has made the listing and updating operations more accurate by eliminating manual operations, it requires technical skills and support that have increased the fixed costs associated with the listing operations.

As surveys automate operations, the information about a household's interview experience can be more readily captured and used to formulate strategies for gaining cooperation and access to respondents. The Census Bureau developed a standardized instrument and has been using it with much success in other surveys. It, however, has not yet been incorporated into the CPS. A tool like this will be of enormous benefit to a survey like the CPS, as it will enable FRs to target contact attempts to respondent availability or tailor refusal conversion strategies to the respondents' stated reasons for reluctance to participate.

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Without the additional funding requested in this initiative, the CPS will be forced to cut approximately 15,000 units, or one-fourth, of its sample size, increasing the variance by approximately 11 percent, and damaging national, State, and local CPS data. In addition, the CPS sample was expanded in 2001 to improve data for the SCHIP. While funding from SCHIP initially helped the CPS keep up with rising survey costs, SCHIP funding has not increased over time. As a result, the program has carried the burden of the larger sample without additional resources for several years. If SCHIP is not reauthorized by Congress in 2009, or does not include funding for the CPS, the CPS will be forced to cut its monthly sample size by an additional 14,000 households. In other words, if BLS does not receive its program increase and SCHIP is not reauthorized, the CPS will be forced to make a cut of 29,000 households to its monthly sample size, or about one-half of the survey sample, increasing the variance by approximately 22 percent. This outcome is a worst case scenario for the CPS, its many partners, and programs that rely on CPS data to produce their estimates. In particular, the quality of several PFEIs and a range of other critical economic and sociological indicators will decline.

As a result, the total 2009 requested increase is \$8,720,000 and 0 FTE. However, the BLS plans to offset roughly half of the increase by eliminating the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). Although the CPS program is funded jointly with the Census Bureau, this initiative addresses only the BLS component. The Census Bureau also is requesting a complementary CPS budget initiative that addresses their share of the program increase.

In 2009, the BLS will test additional national, State, and MSA series to determine if more series may be seasonally adjusted in 2010. The focus of this work is to prepare for the first release of seasonally adjusted all employee hours and earnings series in 2010. The BLS will test a new estimation procedure for the CES State and area data. This procedure will align more closely the sum of the States' CES estimates with the national CES estimates, and will be implemented in 2010.

Additionally, the BLS will continue research on a range of potential BED series, including entrepreneurship measures. In order to develop a new data collection, processing, and publication system for the QCEW program, in 2008, the BLS temporarily shifted data collection for the Annual Refiling Survey from a 3-year collection cycle (i.e., recontacting one-third of the establishments each year) to a 4-year collection cycle. The BLS also will prepare for collecting OES occupational employment and wage information from employers using the revised 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, and will continue work on the new LAUS unified State and national processing system.

In addition, the 2009 BLS request includes a comparative transfer from the Office of Disability Employment Policy to the BLS. This transfer will secure permanent funding for the ongoing collection of information on the disabled population in the CPS.

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WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
National Labor Force (Current Population Survey)			
Estimates (monthly, quarterly, annual, or irregularly published) 1/	25,250	25,394	25,410
Monthly employment situation releases	12	12	12
Current Employment Statistics			
Employment, hours, and earnings:			
Estimates (published and unpublished); series maintained for national, State, and local areas (monthly and annual) 2/	38,761	36,358	36,358
Monthly releases	48	48	48
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages			
Employment and wages for States and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries (quarterly)	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 3/	8,945,000	9,125,000	9,300,000
Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates	3,528	3,528	3,528
Quarterly press releases on County Employment and Wages; and Business Employment Dynamics 4/	9	8	8
Occupational Employment Statistics			
National annual series published 5/	82,417	82,000	75,000
Local Area Unemployment Statistics			
Employment and unemployment estimates for States and local areas (monthly and annual) 6/	93,912	93,977	94,042
Monthly and annual releases	25	25	25
Mass Layoff Statistics			
National and State monthly and quarterly series	62,037	62,037	62,037
Monthly and quarterly news releases	16	16	16
Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey			
Monthly and annual estimates	788	788	788
American Time Use Survey 7/			
Annual estimates	3,445	3,445	--

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	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Employment Projections			
Number of industries for which the BLS publishes economic and employment projections (2-year cycle)	n/a	201	n/a
<i>Occupational Outlook Handbook and Career Guide to Industries</i> statements (2-year cycle)	n/a	314	n/a
<i>Occupational Outlook Quarterly</i> (issues)	4	4	4
Other Output			
Technical memoranda prepared	63	63	63
Articles, reports, papers, and bulletins on labor force developments	97	97	97
State Cooperative Agreements			
Negotiated and monitored for Labor Market Information programs	54	54	54

- 1/ The increase in 2008 is due to the monthly publication of a BLS research series on labor force flows. The increase in 2009 is due to a comparative transfer with the Office of Disability Employment Policy to permanently add disability questions to the base CPS. The BLS will begin publishing unemployment information on people with disabilities in 2009.
- 2/ In 2008, as a result of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, the number of estimates will decrease due to the net effect of discontinuing approximately 3,930 CES series and adding experimental all employee payroll series for States and areas. Although CES will retain the additional all employee payroll series, the program will not be able to reinstate all of the eliminated CES estimates until, at the earliest, 2010.
- 3/ The 2007, 2008, and 2009 estimates are based on final 2006 and first quarter 2007 results.
- 4/ In 2007, the program published a separate State level BED release.
- 5/ At the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS will reduce the sample size of the May 2008 OES sample, which will reduce the number of series released in 2009. In addition, in 2008, counts of detailed industries published will be reduced further to reflect disclosure protection issues, and in 2009, the number of estimates is expected to decline temporarily as OES shifts the multiyear sample from NAICS 2002 to NAICS 2007.
- 6/ The number of estimates increases each year as cities that newly exceed the LAUS population threshold of 25,000 are added.
- 7/ In 2009, in order to partially fund the CPS program increase, the BLS will eliminate the ATUS program.

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

CHANGES IN FY 2009	
(Dollars in Thousands)	
Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	\$1,667
Travel	28
GSA Space Rental	130
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	1,007
Contractual and ADP Services	914
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	915
Other government accounts (2010 Census Sample Redesign)	113
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	14
State programs	2,581
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload	779
One day less of Pay	-192
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	\$7,956
Net Program	\$14,451
Direct FTE	32
Net Financing	-\$3,500

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$251,219	467
Program Increase	\$18,807	38
Program Decrease	-\$4,356	-6

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Budget Authority Before the Committee						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2008 Estimate	Diff. FY07 Comp./ FY 08 Est.	FY 2009 Request	Diff. FY 08 Est / FY 09 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$177,847	\$177,986	\$177,986	+\$139	\$198,464	+\$20,478
FTE	1,085	1,044	1,044	-41	1,097	53

NOTE: FY 2007 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2007 was 1,091.

Introduction

Prices and Cost of Living programs produce and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research to improve the measurement process. The programs include Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, Producer Prices and Price Indexes, International Price Program (IPP), and the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey. In addition to meeting general statutory responsibilities assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2), data produced by the price programs form the basis for adjusting or setting payments, benefits, or other income as required by many laws and private sector contracts.

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) program, the Nation's principal gauge of inflation, provides measures of price change for all urban areas, four Census regions, three population size classes, and several local areas. Indexes are produced for two population groups: all urban consumers, and urban wage earners and clerical workers. For the population of all urban consumers, there are two indexes: the traditional index (CPI-U) and the superlative index (C-CPI-U) introduced in 2002. The indexes for all urban consumers cover about 87 percent of the U.S. population. The index for the other population group, the CPI-W, covers urban wage earners and clerical workers, about 32 percent of the U.S. population. The CPI is based on a specified market basket representing all goods and services that consumers purchase for everyday living. Published measures include various monthly, bi-monthly, and semi-annual indexes; annual average indexes; and monthly average retail prices.

The numerous uses of the CPI data include: primary measure of price change at consumer level; indicator of inflationary trends in the economy; measure of purchasing power of consumer dollar; aid in formulation and evaluation of economic policy; adjustment mechanism for payments under many government programs, including payments to Social Security beneficiaries, retired military and Federal civil service employees and survivors, and other recipients of transfer payments; index used in rental/lease agreements and in payments from trust funds and wills; deflator of earnings to provide a measure of real earnings; factor in collective bargaining and wage and pension adjustments; and adjustment factor for the income tax structure, including exemptions, standard deductions, and brackets. The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 established these last adjustments to prevent inflation from automatically generating tax rate increases.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The program collects prices for food, rent, utilities, and a few other items monthly in all areas, and most other commodities and services monthly in the three largest areas, and bimonthly in other areas. The BLS does most pricing by personal interview, but uses telephone interviews to collect prices for some items.

- In 2009, the BLS will collect prices monthly from approximately 5,500 housing units and 28,000 retail/service establishments in 87 geographic areas.

Producer Prices and Price Indexes

The Producer Prices and Price Indexes (PPI) program measures average changes in prices received by domestic producers for their output. It is an industry-based survey that provides monthly price indexes for virtually all agricultural, mining, and manufacturing industries and for an increasing number of service industries. The program indexes are weighted by value of shipments data, based on the 2002 Economic Census. All industries with marketed output are within the program's conceptual framework. Indexes are available for two different product classification systems. The commodity classification system organizes products by similarity of end use or material composition. The industry classification system organizes products by industry of origin. Both sets feature indexes for homogeneous product lines and for a series of increasingly inclusive aggregations of product lines. In addition, the commodity classification system features comprehensive "stage-of-processing" indexes that are designed to facilitate the analysis of the transmission of inflation through the economy.

Indexes from the PPI program are used extensively as: major indicators of inflationary trends in the economy; deflators of nominal dollar values over time; escalators of long-term contracts; market research tools; inventory valuation measures; and major inputs to the evaluation and formulation of economic policy.

- In 2009, the BLS will collect prices from a probability sample of establishments using a monthly mail survey of approximately 28,500 sample units and 105,000 price quotations.

International Price Program

The IPP measures price change of commodities in U.S. foreign trade classified by end use, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and the Harmonized System. The IPP also publishes a limited number of price indexes of international services, as well as U.S. imports by locality of origin.

Various uses of IPP data include: deflation of the Foreign Trade sector of the National Accounts; assessment of effects of import and export price changes on the U.S. economy; exchange rate analysis; analysis of price behavior in international markets, including assessing U.S. competitiveness; calculating changes in the volume of net exports; and analysis and formulation of economic policy.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

- The BLS will collect data from a probability sample of establishments and products. Approximately 3,200 exporters and 3,400 importers will report approximately 25,400 prices monthly in 2009.

Consumer Expenditure Survey

The CE program provides information on consumers' expenditures and income. Detailed data from this program are published as comprehensive, annual expenditure estimates for a large number of demographic characteristics such as income, family size, and region.

Uses of the estimates from this program are: revising the weights and item samples of the CPI; economic policy analysis of particular segments of the population; market research; and economic research and analysis.

The CE program is composed of two surveys: an interview and a diary. The Interview Survey is a quarterly survey designed to collect data on major expenditures that respondents can recall for three months. The Diary Survey is a weekly survey designed to obtain expenditure data on small, frequently purchased items.

- In 2009, the Census Bureau will conduct the survey for the BLS in 91 geographic areas of the United States, collecting 14,100 weekly expenditure diaries and 35,300 quarterly interviews.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	FTE
2004	\$166,344	1,097
2005	\$169,370	1,097
2006	\$173,031	1,089
2007	\$177,847	1,091
2008	\$177,986	1,044

FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following work in the areas of Prices and Cost of Living:

The BLS will work on the next CPI biennial weight update scheduled for January 2010. The BLS also will begin work on introducing an updated geographic area sample for collecting prices each month, developing a new housing sample, and updating these on a continuous basis. The requested resources will improve the accuracy and timeliness of the CPI; the current CPI geographic areas and housing samples are almost 17 years old, and the housing sample comprises almost 30 percent of the CPI.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

As part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, in 2009 the BLS will complete 100 percent of the new estimation system and 93 percent of the new repricing system. These new systems will be based on more secure, stable, and expandable computing platforms. The BLS will make use of the new unified publication outputs application in order to produce its IPP output tables. The BLS also will complete its multiyear effort to expand use of the Web-based data collection application for the IPP by offering them to the remaining five percent of active respondents (above the 2008 target of 95 percent).

In 2009 the BLS will continue testing survey modularization as a means of improving CE estimates. Research will begin on developing a web version of the CE Diary Survey. In addition, the BLS will implement questionnaire changes researched and developed during 2008. The BLS also will investigate graphical data review and analysis tools to be used in production systems, and will begin to implement improvements to the public-use microdata production system. The BLS will publish the fourth CE Research Anthology.

The following Exhibit 300s support this budget activity, and can be viewed electronically by following the included hyperlinks:

- [CPI Maintenance](#)
- [Continuous Updating of the Housing and Geographic Area Samples in CPI](#)
- [Modernize the PPI and IPP Systems](#)

Efficiency Measure

The Prices and Cost of Living activity has an efficiency measure: *Cost per housing unit initiated* as measured by the part-time data collection costs for listing, screening, initiation, and overlap pricing vs. the number of housing units initiated into the CPI housing sample. The baseline for this measure is the 1998-99 average of \$475 per housing unit initiated, with a 2010 target of \$311 per housing unit initiated. The BLS will improve its process by using current address lists purchased from commercial vendors to screen homeowners out of the sample more efficiently prior to beginning personal visits.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Consumer Prices and Price Indexes			
Outlet contacts (monthly)	28,000	28,000	28,000
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	94,000	94,000	94,000
Indexes published (monthly)	5,500	5,500	5,500
Monthly CPI detailed releases	12	12	12
Outlet initiations (annually)	11,800	11,800	11,800
Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations (monthly) 1/	5,500	5,500	5,500
Producer Prices and Price Indexes			
Sample units initiated (annually)	6,294	6,400	6,400
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	105,000	105,000	105,000
Total indexes published (monthly) 2/	7,685	9,000	9,000
Monthly PPI detailed releases	12	12	12
International Prices and Price Indexes			
Sample units initiated (annually)	3,297	3,400	3,400
Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	25,521	25,400	25,400
Indexes Published (annually) 3/	9,704	9,540	9,468
Monthly releases	12	12	12
Consumer Expenditures and Income			
Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries: Collected from Consumer Units	14,100	14,100	14,100
Complete Quarterly Interviews: Number of Consumer Unit Interviews	35,300	35,300	35,300

- 1/ The CPI initiative will not impact this measure until 2011, when the first panel of rental units will be used in the CPI.
- 2/ In 2008, the target is revised to reflect more accurately the number of indexes published. Over the past several years, additional service industries indexes, non-residential construction indexes, more detailed industry and commodity indexes, and additional higher level indexes have been added to the PPI publication.
- 3/ In 2008 and 2009, indexes published will be reduced due to the discontinuation of 4 of the 6 published service index sectors in 2008: export travel and tourism, export education, crude oil tanker freight, and ocean liner freight. A total of 23 indexes and sub-indexes will be discontinued. The indexes covering air passenger fares and air freight will be maintained.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

CHANGES IN FY 2009	
(Dollars in Thousands)	
Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	\$3,124
Travel	60
GSA Space Rental	272
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	1,715
Contractual and ADP Services	595
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	1,238
Other government accounts (2010 Census Sample Redesign)	0
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	17
State programs	0
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload	0
One day less of Pay	-359
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	\$6,662
Net Program	\$13,816
Direct FTE	53

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$184,648	1,044
Program Increase	\$13,816	53

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Budget Authority Before the Committee						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2008 Estimate	Diff. FY07 Comp./ FY 08 Est	FY 2009 Request	Diff. FY 08 Est./ FY 09 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$81,658	\$82,251	\$82,251	+\$593	\$86,281	+\$4,030
FTE	521	499	499	-22	498	-1

NOTE: FY 2007 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2007 was 518.

Introduction

Compensation and Working Conditions programs produce a diverse set of measures of employee compensation; compile work stoppages statistics; compile data on work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities; and conduct research to improve the measurement process. The programs fall into two major categories: Compensation Levels and Trends, and Occupational Safety and Health Statistics (OSHS).

COMPENSATION LEVELS AND TRENDS

Programs in this category provide information concerning employee compensation, including information on wages, salaries, and employer-provided benefits, and information on work stoppages. In addition to meeting general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 4), these programs are designed to meet specific legal requirements, including the requirements of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA) [5 U.S.C. 5301-5304].

NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) provides comprehensive measures of occupational earnings, compensation cost trends, benefit incidence, and detailed benefit provisions. This includes the Employment Cost Index (ECI), the Employee Benefits Survey (EBS), and the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS).

- The BLS collects data from a sample of about 31,700 private industry establishments and State and local governments, with approximately 50 percent providing only wage data and the remaining 50 percent providing both wage and benefit information. The BLS collects data from a sample of occupations within establishments in private industry and State and local governments through a combination of personal visits, mail, telephone, and electronic contacts.

Employment Cost Index

The ECI measures quarterly changes in total compensation (wages and salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits) for the civilian economy. The ECI coverage includes all private industry, and State and local government workers; and excludes Federal government, farm, household, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. Indexes for compensation, wages and

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

salaries, and benefit costs are available for selected industry and occupational groups, and for workers in private industry by bargaining status and geographic region. In addition, the *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC)* publication provides quarterly estimates of compensation costs per hour worked for those same categories as well as by establishment employment size, and full- and part-time employment status.

The ECI provides the estimate for the national pay adjustment for Federal General Schedule (GS) workers in compliance with the FEPCA. The ECI also provides the basis for pay adjustments for Congress, Federal judges, and top government officials specified in the Ethics Reform Act. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) uses the ECI to determine allowable increases in Medicare reimbursements for hospital and physician charges. The Employment Standards Administration uses the ECI to set benefit costs required by the Service Contract Act. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) uses special tabulations of *ECEC* as input for reports on levels of teacher compensation. Other uses of ECI data include: setting and evaluating monetary policy; macro-economic forecasting; collective bargaining and other pay determinations; estimating compensation in the National Income and Product Accounts; contract cost escalation; and studies on the structure of employee compensation.

- In 2009, the BLS will publish 351 indexes and 331 levels quarterly, using a sample of 15,400 establishments and 68,200 occupations.

Employee Benefits Survey

The EBS provides comprehensive data on the incidence and provisions of employee benefit plans in private industry, and State and local governments. Examples of benefits included are: vacation and sick leave; long term disability; health and life insurance; and retirement plans. Incidence measures include the percentage of workers with access to and participating in employer-provided benefit plans, as well as take-up rates, an estimate of the percentage of workers with access to a plan who participate in the plan. The BLS provides data on benefit incidence and provisions by full and part-time status of employees, union and nonunion status, average wage level, goods-producing and service-producing industries, establishment employment size, and by Census division. The BLS also provides statistics on both the employee and employer contributions to medical plan premiums. The EBS reports data separately for selected occupational groups in private industry and State and local governments representing virtually all of the total civilian economy.

The varied uses of these data include: benefit administration and program development in public and private sectors; union contract negotiations; conciliation and arbitration in the public and private sectors; and Congress and the President's consideration of legislation affecting the welfare of workers. This information is essential to policymakers because employer-provided benefits are a primary source of health, disability, and retirement plans for American workers.

- In 2009, the BLS will publish two benefits products, one for incidence and key provisions and a second for detailed provisions for health insurance for private industry establishments. The BLS will analyze 4,900 benefits plans out of a sample of 15,400 establishments.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Locality Pay Surveys

The LPS provide information on average earnings for detailed occupations and levels of work. In addition to being designed to comply with the requirements of the FEPCA to provide data used in setting locality pay scales for Federal GS workers, data uses include: wage and salary administration in the public and private sectors; union contract negotiations, conciliation, and arbitration; business location planning; occupational counseling; analysis of wage differentials among occupations, industries, and areas; labor cost estimates; and administrative evaluation of job offers to unemployment insurance beneficiaries. The BLS also provides special tabulations for use by several Federal government agencies, including the (NCES) and the National Security Personnel System (NSPS) at the Department of Defense.

In 2004, a new sample of areas was selected to reflect changes in the composition of the Nation's metropolitan areas. The new sample is comprised of 152 areas using the new definitions to represent all areas of the Nation. Currently, the program is transitioning to the new area sample. Both samples include data for metropolitan areas designated as pay localities by the President's Pay Agent, additional areas that comprise the Rest of the United States (RUS) estimate, and additional areas that represent Alaska and Hawaii, which are currently outside the scope of FEPCA.

The President's Pay Agent uses LPS and ECI data to recommend pay increases for Federal GS workers; LPS data are used in determining locality-based adjustments. Under the methodology, wage and benefit data represent nearly the entire non-Federal workforce. The data collected in the locality surveys are available for all workers and separately by major industry, establishment employment size, bargaining status, and full- and part-time employment status. The BLS publishes similar data for the Nation as a whole, using data collected from all survey areas.

- In 2009, the BLS will use the full NCS sample (31,700 private industry establishments and State and local governments) for producing the LPS outputs. As the BLS is still in transition between area samples, collected data from these areas will result in publication of wage data for approximately 149 areas, which include the approximately 30 metropolitan areas requested by the President's Pay Agent, approximately 110 other metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas (determined by publication criteria), national estimates, and estimates for the 9 Census divisions.

WORK STOPPAGES STATISTICS (PREVIOUSLY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING STUDIES)

The BLS compiles data on Work Stoppages to meet general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 4) "to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employees." The file provides monthly and annual data on major strikes and lockouts. The BLS collects from secondary sources the number of work stoppages, workers involved, and days idle.

In 2007, the Secretary of Labor transferred authority for maintaining a Public File of Collective Bargaining Agreements from the BLS to the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) through Secretary's Order 4-2007. The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

(29 U.S.C. 181(a)) requires maintenance of a file of copies of collective bargaining agreements "...for guidance and information of interested representatives of employers, employees, and the general public." The BLS completed the transfer of this responsibility to ESA in the first quarter of 2008. As a result, the remaining BLS program is limited to Work Stoppages Statistics, and is renamed accordingly.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

The OSHS programs include the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI). The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 673) requires the Secretary of Labor (who, in turn, authorizes the BLS) to compile statistics and to "promote, encourage, or directly engage in programs of studies, information, and communication concerning occupational safety and health statistics and make grants to States or political subdivisions thereof to assist them in developing and administering programs dealing with occupational safety and health statistics." The survey of non-fatal injuries and illnesses and the fatality census serve as the Nation's primary public health surveillance system for job-related injuries and illnesses.

The BLS conducts the SOII to estimate the incidence rate and number of work-related injuries and illnesses, and also gathers information on the more seriously injured and ill workers and the circumstances of their injuries and illnesses. In addition, the BLS conducts an annual fatality census that compiles a complete roster of job-related fatal injuries, and provides detailed information on the fatally injured workers and the events or exposures and nature and sources of the injuries leading to their deaths.

The OSHS programs produce a variety of articles and papers highlighting specific aspects of the safety and health of the Nation's workplaces and workers. In recent years, articles have included new insights concerning occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities to specific demographic groups (such as younger workers), in a specific industry (such as manufacturing), and details of selected types of event (such as eye injuries). Other areas of research have focused on new measures of cost of fatalities, multiple fatality incidents, and the changes in Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) definitions of recordable injuries and illnesses.

SURVEY OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND ILLNESSES

The SOII provides injury and illness information by industry, worker characteristics, and the circumstances of the injury or illness. The survey estimates injuries and illnesses and incidence rates by industry, occupation, gender, and age for the Nation and participating States. Government agencies, industry, insurance, academic, public health, labor union, and private researchers analyze these data as well as detailed circumstances of the injuries and illnesses, to assess the overall occupational safety and health of workers, and to identify ways to reduce injuries and illnesses, including potential changes in safety and health regulations or programs. Individual establishments compare their rates to those of their industry to benchmark their worker safety and health performance. Other researchers analyze the data to identify particular risks by occupation or event.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

- The BLS will conduct the annual survey in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 42 States, 3 territories, and 1 city participating in 2009, and collect the injury and illness data in nonparticipating States through its regional offices to produce national data. In 2009, the program will mail surveys, based on the records of job-related injuries and illnesses that the OSHA requires many employers to keep and report to its employees annually, to a sample of approximately 235,000 establishments to collect industry information as well as detailed information on approximately 260,000 injury or illness cases that require at least 1 full day away from work to recuperate.

CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

The CFOI provides detailed information on fatally injured workers by industry and State, characteristics of workers, and the events or exposures leading to their deaths. The program collects data from a wide variety of documents, such as death certificates, medical examiner records, media reports, and reports of fatalities submitted to Federal and State workers' compensation and regulatory agencies. These diverse data sources allow the BLS and its State partners to compile a complete roster of fatal occupational injuries to workers in private and public sector establishments and to the self-employed.

The program provides a comprehensive count of work-related fatal injuries at the national and State level, by industry, occupation, type of incident, and worker characteristics. The detailed data include information on demographic characteristics of the fatally-injured workers (age, gender, race and ethnicity, occupation), and the nature, sources, and events leading to the fatal injuries.

- In 2009, the BLS will conduct the fatalities census in a 50/50 cost-sharing partnership with 48 States, 2 territories, and 2 cities. The BLS will collect fatality reports for the nonparticipating States and publish data for the Nation.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	FTE
2004	\$77,614	564
2005	\$78,943	549
2006	\$80,717	520
2007	\$81,658	518
2008	\$82,251	499

FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following work in the areas of Compensation and Working Conditions:

The BLS will continue collection of data under the new area sample design for the NCS. The final integrated sample, which also is the first private industry sample under the new area design,

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

will be introduced in December 2008 with ECI estimates released in January 2009. In 2009, the BLS will begin regular publication of local area ECI and *ECEC* series.

As part of the new area sample design, the BLS will publish estimates of the detailed provisions of private industry health insurance plans from the EBS. The BLS will produce expanded benefits incidence and provisions estimates including benefit incidence by wage percentiles. The BLS also will test the availability of benefit incidence measures for several local areas. The BLS will publish locality pay estimates reflecting the first data from private industry collected under the new area sample design. Also, in order to partially fund inflationary cost increases for FY 2009 for its other core programs, the BLS will reduce the LPS component of the NCS, thereby reducing the level of detail in LPS publications. The NCS sample reduction, approximately nine percent, will impact all three NCS program outputs: the Employment Cost Index, the Employee Benefits Survey, and the LPS.

In addition, the BLS will expand collection of public sector data to determine whether it can produce a national estimate of injuries and illnesses in State and local government for the SOII. In 2009, the BLS will plan for collection of demographic details and case characteristics for injuries and illnesses involving days of job transfer and restriction and will conduct research into the potential SOII undercount.

The BLS also will continue to encourage the use of various methods of electronic data submission for both SOII and NCS to support the President's E-government initiative by making it easier to do business with the government.

The BLS will develop a new modernized system for collection, tabulation, and querying of CFOI data. This new web-based system will run in a new platform using state-of-the-art systems components. It will replace all current CFOI systems in January 2010. It will improve the ability of systems users to process and validate CFOI data and may increase the amount of publishable data.

The following Exhibit 300 supports this budget activity, and can be viewed electronically by following the included hyperlink:

- [NCS Maintenance](#)

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Compensation Levels and Trends			
National Compensation Survey			
Number of establishments 1/	36,200	34,700	31,700
Employment Cost Index			
Number of establishments 1/	17,500	16,800	15,400
Number of occupations 1/	77,500	74,500	68,200
Number of quarterly releases	4	4	4
Number of indexes published (quarterly)	351	351	351
Number of levels published (quarterly)	331	331	331
Employee Benefits Survey			
Number of establishments 1/	17,500	16,800	15,400
Number of annual releases 2/	2	3	2
Number of benefit plans analyzed 3/	881	3,700	4,900
Locality Pay Surveys			
Number of establishments 1/	36,200	34,700	31,700
Number of area publications 4/	119	155	149
Work Stoppages Statistics (previously Collective Bargaining Studies)			
Number of contracts available in the public file of collective bargaining agreements 5/	2,142	n/a	n/a
Number of releases of work stoppage statistics	13	13	13
Occupational Safety and Health Statistics			
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses			
Participating States, territories, and cities 6/	46	46	46
Establishments surveyed	235,156	235,000	235,000
Cases with days away from work 7/	244,662	300,000	260,000
Number of national industry estimates produced	20,474	20,000	20,000
Number of publishable national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and nature and circumstances of the injury or illness 8/	721,093	732,000	732,000
Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries			
Participating States, territories, and cities 6/	52	52	52
Source Documents	21,192	20,000	20,000

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

- 1/ In 2008, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which will reduce the number of establishments and the number of occupations. In order to partially fund inflationary cost increases for its other core programs, in 2009, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately nine percent, which will reduce the number of establishments and the number of occupations.
- 2/ In 2008, the BLS will have three annual benefits releases with the addition of a special incidence and key provisions release for State and local governments targeted for release by Spring 2008 reflecting September 2007 reference period. The "regular" incidence and key provisions release in summer 2008 will contain information for both private industry and State and local governments.
- 3/ The 2007 figure reflects temporarily limiting analysis to retirement plans as a result of the 2006 across-the-board rescission, a smaller number of plans collected from State and local government respondents, as well as efficiencies put in place to avoid multiple analyses of the same plan content appearing in more than one document. In 2008, the program plans to analyze health plans only from the private sector. In 2009, the program will return to analysis of both health and retirement plans from the private sector, as done previously, but will implement a rotation in which all plans will be analyzed at a lesser level of detail than in prior years with one type (defined benefit retirement, defined contribution retirement, or health) being analyzed in detail each year.
- 4/ The increase in publications in FY 2008 and the decrease in FY 2009 are due to the transition to a new area sample.
- 5/ The Collective Bargaining Agreement files were moved to the custody of the Employment Standards Administration per Secretary's Order 4-2007.
- 6/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates and counts.
- 7/ In 2008, the BLS published from a SOII sample that was redesigned using the first results under NAICS to make the sample more efficient. This will lead to an increase in the number of cases collected and coded in the SOII. In 2009, the BLS will take steps to reduce the respondent burden and workload resulting from this change by reducing the sample of cases requested from employers with large numbers of illnesses and injuries.
- 8/ In 2008, the BLS added incidence rates for occupation, gender, and age group for injuries and illnesses that require days away from work to the publishable estimates from the SOII.

COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS

CHANGES IN FY 2009	
(Dollars in Thousands)	
Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	\$1,665
Travel	19
GSA Space Rental	131
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	1,149
Contractual and ADP Services	132
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	0
Other government accounts (2010 Census Sample Redesign)	0
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	14
State programs	185
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload	0
One day less of Pay	-192
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	\$3,103
Net Program	\$927
Direct FTE	-1

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$85,354	499
Program Increase	\$2,440	6
Program Decrease	-\$1,513	-7

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Budget Authority Before the Committee						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2008 Estimate	Diff. FY07 Comp./ FY 08 Est.	FY 2009 Request	Diff. FY 08 Est./ FY 09 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$11,063	\$10,870	\$10,870	-\$193	\$11,706	+\$836
FTE	80	77	77	-3	81	4

NOTE: FY 2007 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2007 was 81.

Introduction

Productivity and Technology programs meet several major needs for economic statistics. In the domestic area, data from two of these programs measure productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as major sectors and individual industries. These programs also analyze trends in order to examine the factors underlying productivity change. In the international area, another program provides comparable measures of productivity, labor force and unemployment, hourly compensation costs, consumer price indexes, and other economic indicators for the United States and other countries. The productivity measurement programs are authorized by an act dated June 7, 1940 (29 U.S.C. 2b), which directs that the BLS "make continuing studies of productivity and labor costs in manufacturing, mining, transportation, distribution, and other industries." The BLS carries out its mandate to produce impartial and objective essential economic data for the Nation in the area of productivity as described below for each program.

Major Sector Productivity

The BLS develops measures of labor productivity for broad sectors of the economy: business, nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial corporations. Data available include quarterly and annual indexes, and percent changes, for output per hour of all persons and related measures, such as unit labor costs, real and current dollar compensation per hour, and unit nonlabor payments. Measures for business and nonfarm business on a NAICS basis begin with 1947. Measures for manufacturing on a NAICS basis begin with 1987 (data for earlier years are available on an SIC-basis) and measures for nonfinancial corporations on a NAICS basis begin with 1958.

In addition, this program develops annual indexes of multifactor productivity and output per unit of capital services, and annual measures of capital services and combined labor and capital inputs. Data from this program provide a comprehensive productivity measure that incorporates capital inputs in addition to labor inputs. The program publishes multifactor productivity measures for the major sectors annually. The program also develops and publishes annual multifactor productivity measures for most manufacturing groups, along with the associated measures of output, hours, capital, energy, materials, and purchased services.

These data aid economic policymakers, business leaders, and researchers in analyzing current economic activity. In addition, these data are used as economic indicators, in studies of relationships between productivity, wages, prices, profits, and employment, and as an aid in understanding sources of economic growth. The multifactor data form a basis for research on the

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

sources of productivity advancement and the identification of policy options that can affect the pace of productivity change. In addition, the multifactor data are used to help explain trends in output per hour of all workers.

The BLS uses data from its own programs, and obtains data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and other sources, to calculate productivity and related measures for major sectors of the U.S. economy.

Industry Productivity

The BLS develops annual measures of labor productivity for selected 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries, including all 3- and 4-digit industries in manufacturing and in wholesale and retail trade. Additionally, the BLS publishes labor productivity measures for a number of industries in mining, utilities, transportation, information, and services. Measures produced include annual indexes and percent changes for output per hour, output per employee, output, implicit price deflators for output, employment, hours of employees, labor compensation, and unit labor costs. Measures are available for 1987 and forward for most covered industries. Measures for earlier years are available on an SIC-basis for some industries.

This program also develops annual measures of multifactor productivity relating output to the combined inputs of capital, labor, and intermediate purchases (energy, materials, and purchased services) for selected industries. Measures of multifactor productivity are available on a NAICS basis for all 4-digit manufacturing industries for 1987 and forward. Industry productivity measures are used to analyze trends in production costs, to compare trends in efficiency across industries, and to examine the effects of technological improvements.

The BLS uses data from its own programs, and obtains data from the Census Bureau and other sources, to calculate productivity and unit labor costs for U.S. industries.

International Comparisons

The BLS develops international comparisons for key BLS domestic labor statistics, including employment and unemployment, compensation costs, productivity, and consumer price indexes. The BLS adjusts foreign data to a common framework of concepts, definitions, and classifications. Because the frameworks employed by foreign countries' statistical agencies vary a great deal, this program must make unique and often complex adjustments to each foreign country's data. Among the many users of the series are policymakers throughout the U.S. government, and U.S. business and labor groups, who use the data to assess U.S. economic performance relative to other countries and to provide indicators of the competitive position of the United States in increasingly globalized markets.

The BLS obtains data from U.S. and foreign national statistical agencies and international statistical agencies to calculate international comparisons of labor statistics.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	FTE
2004	\$10,294	81
2005	\$10,503	81
2006	\$10,739	81
2007	\$11,063	81
2008	\$10,870	77

FY 2009

In 2009, the BLS will continue the production of the core data series and will undertake the following work in the areas of Productivity and Technology:

The BLS will produce a prototype set of multifactor productivity measures, dating back to 1997, for nonmanufacturing industries at the National Income and Product Accounts level of industry group detail (roughly 2- to 3-digit NAICS). The BLS will continue to explore data availability for other countries in its International Comparisons program.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Productivity Measures for Major Sectors			
Labor productivity series updated	44	44	44
Productivity Measures for Industries			
Labor productivity series updated	2,928	2,936	2,936
International Comparisons			
Series updated	57	58	58
Other Output Measures			
Number of industries and sectors with multifactor productivity measures	111	111	111
Major studies, articles, technical papers, and special reports 1/	29	23	29

1/ At the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS temporarily will reduce these outputs by twenty percent.

PRODUCTIVITY AND TECHNOLOGY

CHANGES IN FY 2009	
(Dollars in Thousands)	
Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	\$276
Travel	1
GSA Space Rental	16
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	122
Contractual and ADP Services	11
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	0
Other government accounts (2010 Census Sample Redesign)	0
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	1
State programs	0
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload	0
One day less of Pay	-32
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	\$395
Net Program	\$441
Direct FTE	4

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$11,265	77
Program Increase	\$441	4

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

Budget Authority Before the Committee						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2008 Estimate	Diff. FY07 Comp./ FY 08 Est.	FY 2009 Request	Diff. FY 08 Est./ FY 09 Req.
Activity Appropriation	\$30,766	\$30,431	\$30,431	-\$335	\$34,185	+\$3,754
FTE	209	196	196	-13	213	17

NOTE: FY 2007 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2007 was 213.

Introduction

Executive Direction and Staff Services provide agency-wide policy and management direction, and centralized program support activities. Major goals of these programs are the development and improvement of economic and statistical programs, efficient management of ongoing programs, and provision of the technical, administrative, information technology, dissemination, and publication services necessary to produce and release statistical and research output in a reliable, secure, timely, and effective manner.

Office of the Commissioner

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, in cooperation with program and support offices, plan, direct, and manage all BLS activities. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner also represent the agency in both national and international forums, including with the U.S. Congress, the Administration, and economic and statistical organizations.

Administration

The administrative programs are responsible for planning, executing, and evaluating a broad and responsive management and administrative program that supports the programmatic and technical responsibilities of the BLS. Major functions of this program include budget formulation and execution; budget and performance integration; strategic planning; grants management; accounting and payment services; administrative and management information systems; human resources management; payroll and benefits services; workforce development and training; employee and labor management relations; Equal Employment Opportunity programs; facilities and property management; contracting and procurement; safety, health, and security; statistical confidentiality policy; management control and oversight; employee ethics; and legal guidance and legislative research.

Technology and Survey Processing

The technology and survey processing program provides overall planning and execution of information technology (IT) activities. This includes the development and operation of systems that process and tabulate survey data, systems for public access to BLS data, generalized statistical systems, and management information systems. The program is responsible for maintaining and managing the BLS IT infrastructure and ensuring the security of BLS IT

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

systems and data. The program also ensures that IT activities in the BLS are conducted in accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations governing Federal IT activities.

Publications

The publications program provides overall direction and coordination of the entire range of publications and information dissemination activities of the BLS. Utilizing modern technology to improve efficiency and customer service, this program makes the statistical materials and research findings of the agency available to the public and responds to inquiries from the public and the media on a timely basis. Information is available to the public 24 hours a day via the Internet. Information specialists are available during business hours to answer requests submitted by mail, telephone, E-mail, telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDD), fax, or in person. Data and analyses are reviewed, edited, cleared, and made available in print or online as news releases, periodicals, bulletins, reports, brochures, and flyers. Publications developed within this program, including the *Monthly Labor Review*, the *BLS Handbook of Methods*, *The Editor's Desk*, and the *Customer Service Guide*, provide a general overview of the work of the BLS, technical information about its many programs, and comprehensive analyses that cut across program lines. The publications program reviews, edits, and clears documents both to re-publish selected print materials in electronic format and to provide original information to the public via the Internet.

Survey Methods Research

The Survey Methods Research program evaluates the effectiveness and soundness of the survey methods currently used by BLS programs, investigates alternative methods to determine their appropriateness for BLS programs, and develops new methods for improving the efficiency and quality of BLS programs. It also conducts research on cross-program issues, consults with program offices on an ongoing basis, and supports ongoing improvement activities for the major statistical programs.

The program consists of two parts: the Behavioral Science Research Center and the Mathematical Statistics Research Center. Research conducted by the Behavioral Science Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of nonsampling error through, for example, questionnaire design studies, investigations into respondent-interviewer interactions, usability studies of computer assisted data collection systems, the development of response-level data quality measures, and focus-group studies of various stakeholders for BLS statistical programs. Research conducted by the Mathematical Statistics Research Center concentrates on the measurement and reduction of sampling and nonsampling error through, for example, the development of more efficient sample design, evaluations of alternative estimators, modeling time series for the purpose of seasonal adjustment, model-based estimation, and investigating alternative methods for handling missing data. In support of the BLS Internet site, dissemination-related research activities conducted by this program address the areas of human-computer interaction, information seeking and retrieval, disclosure limitation, knowledge management, and data that describe other data (i.e., metadata).

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

Field Operations

The Field Operations program consists of the National Office and six regional offices. The National Office provides overall operations planning and allocates workload and resources to regional offices. It monitors and evaluates national operation performance, provides technical direction and training, and provides collection expertise to other programs as they plan their survey approaches. The regional offices manage their workload and resources as assigned to complete various tasks such as collecting survey data, providing and administering Federal/State grants, monitoring and evaluating State work on BLS grants, and disseminating region-specific data and information.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

Fiscal Year	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	FTE
2004	\$29,146	214
2005	\$29,629	213
2006	\$30,168	213
2007	\$30,766	213
2008	\$30,431	196

FY 2009

The Executive Direction and Staff Services program will continue to provide agency-wide policy, management direction, and administrative support services to all programs. To supplement the department-level President Management Agenda (PMA) scorecard, DOL rates its agencies in the following five areas: strategic management of human capital, competitive sourcing, improved financial performance, budget and performance integration, and expanded electronic government. In 2009, the BLS will strive to maintain green in the five PMA scorecard areas.

Efficiency Measure

The Executive Direction and Staff Services activity has an efficiency measure: *Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility (IDCF)* as measured by the facility costs vs. the number of transactions per fiscal year. The baseline for this measure is the 2004 ratio of \$6.13 per transaction of the IDCF, with a 2009 target of \$1.10. The BLS plans to increase the amount of data collected through the IDCF, thereby ensuring a continued decrease in costs per transaction. The volume of data collected is expected to outpace the cost of operating and maintaining the facility.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND STAFF SERVICES

CHANGES IN FY 2009	
(Dollars in Thousands)	
Activity Changes	
Built-Ins	
To Provide For:	
Costs of pay adjustments	\$739
Travel	5
GSA Space Rental	51
Other government accounts (Working Capital Fund)	207
Contractual and ADP Services	84
Other government accounts (Census Bureau)	0
Other government accounts (2010 Census Sample Redesign)	0
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	6
State programs	0
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (ES-202) Workload	0
One day less of Pay	-86
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	-13
Built-Ins Subtotal	\$993
Net Program	\$2,761
Direct FTE	17

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$31,424	196
Program Increase	\$2,761	17

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE TABLE

(Dollars in Thousands)

BLS Strategic Goal: Supply high quality information on the economy and labor market.

BLS Performance Goal 1: Improve information available to decision-makers on labor market conditions.

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009				
OEUS/ CPS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below 1/		\$48,383		\$51,550		\$51,322		\$55,066		\$53,813	\$67,247
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for National Labor Force Statistics:	100%	100%	80%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Estimates 2/	32,500	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	25,250	25,250	25,250	25,250	25,394	25,410
	Monthly employment situation releases	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Percent released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Number of months that a change of at least 0.19 percentage point in the monthly national unemployment rate will be statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level (for an unemployment rate of 6 percent)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Source of Data: Press release and published schedule.												
Comments: The National Labor Force accuracy measure is sample variance or precision. When data collected from a sample are used to estimate conditions for a larger population, the sample design determines the sampling accuracy or precision of that estimate. The BLS designs the CPS sample so that (when unemployment is in the six-percent range) a change of as little as 0.19 percentage point in the monthly national unemployment rate will be statistically significant (at the 90-percent confidence level). However, if funding for the 2009 CPS initiative is not approved, the resulting sample reduction would require the BLS to revise this accuracy measure.												

1/ The 2009 BLS budget request includes a \$550 thousand comparative transfer from the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) to the BLS. For comparability purposes, this is reflected in the 2007 Comparable and 2008 Estimate figures as well.

2/ The increase in 2008 is due to the monthly publication of a BLS research series on labor force flows. The increase in 2009 is due to a comparative transfer with the Office of Disability Employment Policy to permanently add disability questions to the base CPS. The BLS will begin publishing unemployment information on people with disabilities in 2009.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate	
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009	
OEUS/ CES	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$60,660		\$60,995		\$62,424		\$63,278		\$58,323	\$65,277	
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>	
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Employment, Hours, and Earnings statistics: Estimates (Baseline is 2004) 1/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Monthly releases (Baseline is 2002) 2/	33,273	33,273	33,273	33,273	33,273	36,172	36,172	36,271	38,761	36,358	36,358	
	Percent released on schedule	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
	Mean absolute benchmark revision (Baseline is 1999)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.													
Comments: The Employment, Hours, and Earnings accuracy measure is the mean absolute benchmark revision (the error of final sample-based estimates as compared against a complete universe count of employment derived annually from Unemployment Insurance tax records, averaged across five years).													

1/ The increase in 2006 is due to the expansion of CES to include all Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The 2007 increase is due to the addition of 99 seasonally adjusted MSA series to the release of the January 2007 Metropolitan Area data and the addition of experimental national all employee hours and earnings series. In 2008, as a result of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, the number of estimates will decrease due to the net effect of discontinuing approximately 3,930 CES series and adding experimental all employee payroll series for States and areas. Although CES will retain the additional all employee payroll series, the program will not be able to reinstate all of the eliminated CES estimates until, at the earliest, 2010.

2/ CES publishes four monthly news releases: *The Employment Situation*, *Real Earnings*, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*, and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OEUS/ QCEW	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$53,797		\$56,333		\$55,640		\$56,508		\$58,172	\$62,108
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	75%	100%	100%
	Employment and wages for States and counties at 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit NAICS industries (quarterly) (Baseline is 2007) 1/	3,600,000	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	2,079,977	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
	Establishment records (current and longitudinal) maintained by the Longitudinal Data Base System 2/	7,300,000	8,397,000	8,361,000	8,464,000	8,584,000	8,652,000	8,785,000	9,005,000	8,945,000	9,125,000	9,300,000
	Business Employment Dynamics (BED) series maintained on job creation and destruction levels and rates (Baseline is 2004) 3/	672	672	672	672	768	1,200	984	3,528	3,528	3,528	3,528
	Quarterly press releases on County Employment and Wages; and Business Employment Dynamics (Baseline is 2005) 4/ 5/	8	4	4	4	8	8	9	8	9	8	8
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ 2007 reflects a prior year coding change from the SIC system to NAICS.

2/ The 2007, 2008, and 2009 estimates are based on final 2006 and first quarter 2007 results. In first quarter 2007, there were fewer business and/or establishment births than previously projected.

3/ New BED series were added by firm size at the national level in 2006. The 2006 target includes unit counts, but the program was not able to publish these series. New BED series were added at the State level in 2007.

4/ In 2005, the measure was revised to include quarterly press releases on County Employment and Wages.

5/ In 2006 and 2007, the program published a separate release for expansions for firm size in 2006 and a State level release in 2007.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OEUS/ OES	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$31,739		\$32,382		\$32,139		\$32,144		\$31,509	\$34,415
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Occupational Employment Statistics:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	0%	100%	100%
	National annual series published (Baseline is 2004) 1/ 2/	71,723	53,074	71,723	71,700	87,344	87,000	85,600	83,000	82,417	82,000	75,000
	Source of Data: Program internal documents.											
Comments:												

- 1/ Beginning in 2004, the program published data using the NAICS. Previously, the number of publishable occupations for each NAICS industry had been estimated. The result shown for 2004 is an actual count of the total number of publishable occupations across industries and at detailed industry levels (3-, 4-, and some 5-digit NAICS levels).
- 2/ The increase in the number of series in 2005 is the result of adding NAICS sector estimates to OES Web products and completing publication on the full Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, including SOC residuals. In 2006 and 2007, the program missed its target due to disclosure protection issues. In 2008, counts of detailed industries published will be reduced further to reflect disclosure protection issues. The number of 2009 estimates is expected to decline temporarily as OES shifts the multiyear sample from NAICS 2002 to NAICS 2007. In addition, at the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS is reducing the sample size of the May 2008 OES sample, which will reduce further the number of series released in 2009.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate	
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009	
OEUS/ LAUS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$19,124		\$19,638		\$19,202		\$19,431		\$19,567	\$20,906	
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>	
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Local Area Unemployment Statistics:	100%	100%	100%	100%	71%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	State and Area estimates 1/	86,300	90,558	90,558	94,432	93,522	94,692	93,847	93,912	93,912	93,977	94,042	
	Monthly and annual releases 2/	13	25	25	25	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	
	Percent released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Percent of the month-to-month changes in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates that are less than 0.5 percentage points	92%	≥90%	93%	≥90%	96%	≥90%	93%	≥90%	97%	≥90%	≥90%	
	Number of States with annual average unemployment rate revisions ≥ 0.4 percentage points (Baseline is 2003) 3/ 4/	8	≤ 10	3	≤ 10	0	≤ 10	1	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	≤ 10	
	Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
	Comments: The Local Area Unemployment Statistics estimates are based on economic models rather than derived solely from sample surveys. The accuracy measure for this program is the consistency or smoothness of seasonally adjusted estimates from month-to-month. The BLS strives to define the model well enough so that changes in the estimates from month-to-month reliably reflect changes in the labor market. Wide variations in the monthly data may indicate poor underlying estimating procedures. The BLS goal is for the month-to-month changes to be less than 0.5 percentage points for at least 90 percent of the estimates.												

- 1/ The number of estimates increases each year as cities that newly exceed the LAUS population threshold of 25,000 are added. The 2005 result was updated in June 2006 to reflect the actual, revised number of estimates, which impacts the 2006 result and outyear targets.
- 2/ LAUS publishes two monthly news releases, *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment*, and *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*, and one annual release, *Regional and State Unemployment*.
- 3/ Use of the redesigned estimation and analysis system resulted in an approximate 20 percent reduction in the critical size of the revision to annual average State unemployment rates. Therefore, beginning in 2006, the critical size of the revision was lowered from ≥0.5 to ≥0.4 percentage points.
- 4/ The 2007 result will be available February 2008.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009 1/
OEUS/ MLS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$5,403		\$5,395		\$5,459		\$5,431		\$5,231	\$5,526
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Mass Layoff Statistics:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	National and State monthly and quarterly series 2/ 3/	56,958	31,347	56,958	56,964	56,964	56,964	56,964	56,964	62,037	62,037	62,037
	Monthly and quarterly news releases	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

- 1/ In 2009, similar to past arrangements, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will be partially funded by the ETA National Reserve account through a reimbursable agreement.
- 2/ In 2004, the number of series increased because of the need to add new series for both monthly and quarterly data for the total private nonfarm economy due to the program modification to no longer collect the quarterly data in agriculture and government. In addition, the program began publishing additional series on a more detailed NAICS basis.
- 2/ The 2007 result increased due to the introduction of additional economic reasons and categories of reasons for layoffs.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OEUS/ NLS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$19,024		\$17,873		\$18,381		\$17,988		\$18,749	\$18,225
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for National Longitudinal Surveys:	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of journal articles published that examine NLS data (Baseline is 2004) 1/	91	n/a	91	100	111	110	111	113	123	114	115
	Source of Data: Program internal documents.											
Comments:												

1/ The 2007 result reflects greater than anticipated researcher interest in using the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and the NLSY79 Child and Young Adult Surveys. It is uncertain whether this trend will continue.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OEUS/ JOLTS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$4,098		\$4,078		\$4,255		\$4,322		\$4,254	\$4,691
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey:	33%	100%	33%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Monthly and annual estimates 1/	464	480	464	464	464	464	764	764	788	788	788
	Source of Data: Program internal documents.											
Comments:												

1/ In March 2006, the program began releasing annual hires and separations series. In 2007, the program released additional seasonally adjusted time-series that recently met publication criteria.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009 1/
OEUS/ ATUS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$5,293		\$5,620		\$5,803		\$5,823		\$5,381	--
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for the American Time-Use Survey:	67%	100%	67%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	--
	Annual estimates 2/	2,400	1,000	2,400	2,400	3,260	3,260	3,260	3,260	3,445	3,445	--
	Cost per estimate produced on how Americans spend their time (baseline in 2006) 3/	\$24.40					n/a	\$20.85	\$6.60	\$6.46	\$5.98	--
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

- 1/ In 2009, in order to partially fund the CPS program increase, the BLS will eliminate the ATUS program.
 2/ The annual estimates measure only includes published estimates.
 3/ The cost per estimate includes published and unpublished estimates from ATUS staff.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OEUS/ EP	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$6,308		\$6,546		\$6,702		\$6,881		\$6,822	\$7,420
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Employment Projections:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of industries for which the BLS publishes Economic and Employment Projections (2-year cycle) 1/	184	184	184	n/a	n/a	200	201	n/a	n/a	201	n/a
	Percent of total employment covered by projections in the 2-year cycles	100%	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	100%	n/a	n/a	100%	n/a
	<i>Occupational Outlook Handbook</i> and <i>Career Guide to Industries</i> statements on one or more detailed occupations (2-year cycle) 1/ 2/	250	250	300	n/a	n/a	315	315	n/a	n/a	314	n/a
	<i>Occupational Outlook Quarterly</i> (issues) 3/	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measure for the <i>Occupational Outlook Handbook</i> is the percent of total employment covered by projections in the 2-year cycles.												

1/ In 2006, the program revised its methodology for reporting these data. The baseline and result for 2004 are shown for comparative purposes only.

2/ The increase in 2004 is due primarily to a change in the measure to include statements from the *Career Guide to Industries*. The 2008 estimate decreased because the program combined two *Career Guide to Industries* statements into one. Coverage is unchanged.

3/ In 2005, EP accelerated the release of the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly* compared to recent years.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate	
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009	
OCWC/ ECI	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$32,765		\$33,727		\$34,911		\$35,092		\$33,729	\$36,021	
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>	
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Employment Cost Index:	100%	100%	82%	100%	90%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Number of establishments (Baseline is 2000) 1/	12,000	16,800	16,800	18,000	18,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	16,800	15,400	
	Number of occupations (Baseline is 2000) 1/	53,000	77,000	77,000	83,000	83,000	77,500	77,500	77,500	77,500	74,500	68,200	
	Number of quarterly releases	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Percent released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Number of quarters the change in the civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations index was within ± 0.5 percent at the 90-percent confidence level 2/	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Number of indexes published (quarterly) 3/	297	297	297	297	297	350	397	290	351	351	351	
	Number of levels published (quarterly) 4/	206	206	179	206	179	179	179	179	331	331	331	
	Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
	Comments: The accuracy measure the BLS reports for the ECI and <i>Employer Costs for Employee Compensation (ECEC)</i> is sample variance or precision. When data collected from a sample are used to estimate conditions for data for a larger population, the sample design determines the sampling accuracy or precision of that estimate. The BLS designs the ECI sample such that over any 12-month period, a change in the index of compensation less incentive pay for civilian workers is within plus/minus 0.5 percent (at the 90-percent confidence level).												

- 1/ The annual increases from year to year through 2005 reflect the 2000 budget enhancement. Over a five-year period, ending with 2005, the BLS increased the sample to 18,000 units and 83,000 occupations. In each year of the five-year period, approximately 1,200 additional establishments were surveyed. The decrease for 2006 reflects a sample cut in NCS resulting from an across-the-board rescission. In 2008, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which will reduce the number of establishments and the number of occupations. In order to partially fund inflationary cost increases for its other core programs, in 2009, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately nine percent, which will reduce the number of establishments and the number of occupations.
- 2/ In 2007, the "civilian compensation less sales" index was retired, replaced by the "civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations" index that was introduced in 2006.
- 3/ In 2006, the number of indexes published increased to 397 during the overlap between the current "civilian compensation less sales" index and the "civilian compensation less incentive paid occupations" index and other series and as a result of the conversion to NAICS and SOC. The 2006 figure is revised to reflect higher than expected number of indexes that met the publishability threshold. In 2007, the number of indexes published dropped to 351 due to the combined impact of the

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retirement of several series, including the "civilian compensation less sales" index, occupation groupings such as "blue-collar" and "white-collar," and industry groupings such as "durable" and "non-durable" goods, and the addition of 20 new seasonally adjusted series first published in March 2007.

4/ As a result of converting the ECEC to NAICS and SOC, the number of levels published decreased in 2004. In 2007, the number of levels increased due to the publication on the internet only of new supplemental tables.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OCWC/ EBS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$9,895		\$10,170		\$10,262		\$10,530		\$11,437	\$12,344
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Employee Benefits Survey:	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	60%	100%	75%	100%	100%
	Number of establishments 1/	3,700	15,600	15,600	16,800	16,800	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	16,800	15,400
	Number of annual releases 2/	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	2
	Number of benefit plans analyzed 3/	10,000	6,000	5,179	5,200	5,510	5,200	5,008	1,000	881	3,700	4,900
Percent of activities completed to replace the SIC system with the NAICS and to update the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, which will improve the relevancy and accuracy of the data by reflecting changes that have occurred in the economy	New	71%	68%	79%	79%	90%	90%	100%	100%	Completed	Completed	
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

- 1/ Sample growth from 2004 to 2005 reflects the 2000 budget enhancement. Sample growth for 2006 reflects the NCS integration, partially offset by the NCS sample reduction resulting from the 2006 across-the-board rescission. In 2008, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which will reduce the number of establishments. In order to partially fund inflationary cost increases for its other core programs, in 2009, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately nine percent, which will reduce the number of establishments.
- 2/ The program began releasing two annual publications in 2005 – one summary publication and one detailed bulletin. The additional publications in 2005 reflect publications originally scheduled for release in 2004. In 2008, the BLS will have three annual benefits releases with the addition of a special incidence and key provisions release for State and local governments targeted for release by Spring 2008 for a September 2007 reference period. The "regular" incidence and key provisions release in summer 2008 will contain information for both private industry and State and local governments.
- 3/ The program missed its target in 2006 because no plans were available to analyze from the government sample by the end of the year. The 2007 figure reflects temporarily limiting analysis to retirement plans as a result of the 2006 across-the-board rescission, a smaller number of plans to be collected from State and local government respondents, as well as efficiencies put in place to avoid multiple analyses of the same plan content appearing in more than one document. In 2008, the program plans to analyze health plans only from the private sector. In 2009, the program will return to analysis of both health and retirement plans from the private sector, as done previously, but will implement a rotation in which all plans will be analyzed at a lesser level of detail than in prior years with one type (defined benefit retirement, defined contribution retirement, or health) being analyzed in greater detail each year.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OCWC/ LPS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$17,692		\$17,468		\$17,370		\$17,713		\$18,380	\$17,936
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Locality Pay Surveys:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of establishments 1/	30,600	32,400	32,400	33,600	33,600	36,200	36,200	36,200	36,200	34,700	31,700
	Number of area publications 2/	70	89	92	88	91	87	82	92	119	155	149
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The BLS incorporated the final survey improvements requested by the President's Pay Agent into its data collection methodology, and continues to work with the Pay Agent and with the Office of Personnel Management to discuss and evaluate survey improvements designed to meet Federal Pay setting needs.												

- 1/ Sample changes from 2004 to 2005 reflect the 2000 budget enhancement and funding reductions that occurred in 2004. Sample growth for 2006 reflects the NCS integration, partially offset by the NCS sample reduction resulting from the 2006 across-the-board rescission. In 2008, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately five percent, which will reduce the number of establishments. In order to partially fund inflationary cost increases for its other core programs, in 2009, the BLS will reduce the sample of the NCS by approximately nine percent, which will reduce the number of establishments.
- 2/ 2005 and 2006 figures reflect a decrease of one area publication each year due to funding reductions in 2004. Additionally, five area publications planned for 4th quarter 2006 were published early 1st quarter 2007. The increases in 2007 and 2008 reflect the inclusion of establishments with less than 50 employees in the area estimates, allowing more areas to meet publication criteria, as well as the transition between area samples. During this transition, which began in 2007, the program will be able to publish areas from the new sample, the retiring sample, and from areas that appear in both samples, with areas determined by response rates and the application of other publication criteria. The decrease in 2009 is due to the transition between area samples. Once the transition is complete, the number of publications will be higher than in 2006.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OCWC/ WSS 1/	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$392		\$404		\$415		\$422		\$412	\$443
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Work Stoppages Statistics :	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Number of contracts available in the public file of collective bargaining agreements 2/	2,100	2,194	2,153	2,150	2,135	2,100	2,142	2,100	2,142	n/a	n/a
	Number of releases of work stoppage statistics 3/	4	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments:												

1/ The program name is changed from Collective Bargaining Studies to Work Stoppages Statistics.

2/ The Collective Bargaining Agreement Files were moved to the custody of the Employment Standards Administration per Secretary's Order 4-2007.

3/ In 2005, the measure was revised to include the annual work stoppages summary.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OCWC/ SOII	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$21,226		\$21,718		\$22,300		\$22,133		\$22,389	\$23,989
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: 1/	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Participating States, territories, and cities 2/	42	45	45	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
	Establishments surveyed	336,360	200,000	231,672	200,000	232,798	200,000	232,680	230,000	235,156	235,000	235,000
	Cases with days away from work 3/ 4/	530,000	300,000	266,260	250,000	251,435	250,000	234,465	240,000	244,662	300,000	260,000
	Number of national industry estimates produced (Baseline is 2005) 5/	21,544	12,640	12,640	21,500	21,544	24,500	24,940	20,000	20,474	20,000	20,000
	Number of publishable national estimates produced on the characteristics of the worker and nature and circumstances of the injury or illness (Baseline is 2001) 6/	237,185	n/a	223,956	750,000	729,425	750,000	701,413	700,000	721,093	732,000	732,000
	Percent of private sector industries for which national estimates are produced	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	The standard error on the annual estimate of the national incidence rate for total job-related injuries and illness at the 95-percent confidence level (calendar year data)	+0.11	<+0.20	+0.04	<+0.10	+0.03	<+0.10	+0.03	<+0.10	+0.03	<+0.10	<+0.10
	Number of months elapsing between the end of the reference year and publication of non-fatal injury and illness summary data, with no increase in production spending (Number of months elapsed is shown. Baseline is 12 months for 2005) 7/	12			12	12	11	11	10	10	Completed	Completed

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
	Number of months elapsing between the end of the reference year and publication of non-fatal injury and illness case and demographic data, with no increase in production spending (Number of months elapsed is shown. Baseline is 15 months for 2005) 7/	15			15	15	12	12	11	11	Completed	Completed
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The SOII accuracy measure is sample variance or precision of the annual estimate of total job related injuries and illnesses. The BLS designs the sample so that a change of as little as 0.1 in the estimate of the incidence of injuries and illnesses will be statistically significant (at the 95-percent confidence level).												

- 1/ In 2007, the BLS reported results for the 2005 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. In 2008, the BLS reported results for the 2006 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. In 2009, the BLS will report results for the 2007 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.
- 2/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide estimates.
- 3/ The term "days away from work" more accurately describes these injury and illness cases.
- 4/ In 2008, the BLS will publish data from a SOII sample that was redesigned using the first results under NAICS to make the sample more efficient. This will lead to an increase in the number of days away from work cases collected and coded in the SOII. In 2009, the BLS will take steps to reduce the respondent burden and the workload resulting from this change by reducing the sample of cases requested from employers with large numbers of illnesses and injuries.
- 5/ The increase for 2005 reflects the switch from estimates for detailed SIC codes to estimates for detailed NAICS codes. The increase for 2006 reflects an Occupational Safety and Health Administration recordkeeping change to add hearing loss to the types of illnesses recorded. The decrease for 2007 and 2008 reflects improved reliability standards for published estimates.
- 6/ The increase for 2005 reflects the switch from estimates for detailed SIC codes to estimates for detailed NAICS codes and the inclusion in the measure of rates and median number of days away from work estimates. The 2005 and 2006 targets assumed a greater number of estimates would be publishable. However, reliability issues prevented some new series from being released. In 2008, the BLS will add incidence rates for occupation, gender, and age group for injuries and illnesses that require days away from work to the publishable estimates from the SOII.
- 7/ The program has implemented new collection, coding, and processing strategies to make the data from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses available sooner, and now publishes the data in the first fiscal quarter.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OCWC/ CFOI	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$1,649		\$1,636		\$1,641		\$1,654		\$1,676	\$1,731
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries: 1/ Participating States, territories, and cities 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Source Documents (Baseline is 2001)	47	48	48	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
	Revisions of the annual count of fatal work-related injuries (as a percentage of the total fatalities – calendar year data) 3/	22,199	n/a	21,584	20,000	21,812	20,000	21,181	20,000	21,192	20,000	20,000
		+1.0%	<+3.0%	+0.2%	<+1.0%	+0.3%	<+1.0%	+1.1%	<+1.0%	+0.6%	<+1.0%	<+1.0%
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The CFOI accuracy measure is the size of the revisions in the annual fatality totals, which should not exceed plus/minus one percent of the total fatalities.												

- 1/ In 2007, the BLS will report results for the 2006 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In 2008, the BLS will report results for the 2007 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In 2009, the BLS will report results for the 2008 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.
- 2/ The BLS collects data for those States not participating in the Federal/State Cooperative program to produce nationwide counts of fatalities. Measure revised for 2005 to include territories and cities in addition to States.
- 3/ In 2006, the BLS missed its target due to increased emphasis on identifying and recording work-related fatal injuries in the update process throughout the year following the initial release of data.

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BLS Performance Goal 2: Improve information available to decision-makers on price and productivity changes.

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OPLC/ CPI	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$69,644		\$71,321		\$73,306		\$76,743		\$78,097	\$93,796
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Consumer Prices and Price Indexes:	100%	100%	91%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	88%	100%	100%
	Outlet contacts (monthly)	23,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	82,400	93,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000	94,000
	Indexes published (monthly) 1/	8,362	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
	Monthly CPI detailed releases	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Percent released on schedule 2/	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	100%	100%
	Number of months that the standard error on the 12-month change in the U.S. City Average All Items CPI-U Index was 0.25 percentage points or less (Baseline is 2000)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Outlet initiations (annually)	7,100	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800
	Rent/Rental equivalence price quotations (monthly) 3/	12,900	11,800	11,800	5,900	5,600	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
	Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.											
Comments: The accuracy measure for the Consumer Prices and Price Indexes is the standard error. The accuracy measure is based on the estimated sampling variability of the index. Specifically, the accuracy target is that the standard error on the 12-month change in the U.S. City Average All Items CPI-U Index is 0.25 percentage points or less in all 12 months of the year. The BLS collects representative sample data for the universe of prices described by the indexes. Although it is not feasible to sample prices for every good or service, the BLS strives to make its statistics as accurate as possible given resource, methodological, and technological constraints.												

1/ Beginning in 2006, the figures reflect additional indexes that were not previously included such as superlative indexes and seasonally adjusted indexes. In 2007, the CPI decided to maintain the sample at 86 primary sampling units (PSUs) in 2009, rather than consolidate the sample from 86 to 75 PSUs.

2/ CPI released the August 2007 CPI data 7 minutes later than the scheduled release on the BLS Website.

3/ The revised CPI housing sample has been operational since January 1999. The previous figures were based on the use of two quotes for each housing unit, and beginning in 2005, the figures are based on one quote per unit. These new figures are based on the number of in-scope housing units that are contacted monthly. The

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number of the in-scope units has fallen since 2003 due to attrition. The CPI initiative will not impact this measure until 2011, when the first panel of rental units will be used in the CPI.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OPLC/ PPI	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$41,547		\$42,207		\$43,630		\$44,951		\$45,919	\$47,575
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Producer Prices and Price Indexes:	100%	100%	91%	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%	93%	100%	100%
	Sample units initiated (annually) 1/	6,660	6,888	6,888	6,888	6,107	6,400	6,755	6,400	6,294	6,400	6,400
	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
	Total indexes published (monthly) 2/	11,820	8,161	7,685	7,685	7,685	7,685	7,685	7,685	7,685	9,000	9,000
	Percent of industry indexes published (monthly) 3/	48%	80%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	80%	80%
	Monthly PPI detailed releases	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Percent released on schedule 4/	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of domestic output, within the scope of the PPI, which the PPI covers:											
	Goods produced 5/	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%	85.1%	86.4%	87.8%	87.8%	89.2%	89.2%	92.5%	92.5%
	Services produced 6/	38.8%	59.2%	59.2%	75.7%	76.3%	76.7%	76.7%	77.1%	77.4%	77.4%	77.4%
	Total production	52.6%	66.9%	66.9%	78.5%	79.3%	80.0%	80.0%	80.7%	80.9%	82.0%	82.0%
Average change in the one-month Finished Goods Index (not seasonally adjusted) between the first-published and final release is in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points. (Baseline is 2001) 7/	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	
Percent of activities completed to begin publishing price indexes for construction	New	43%	43%	63%	63%	83%	83%	93%	93%	100%	Completed	
Percent of activities completed to finalize procedures for prescription drugs, including a strategy to minimize new item bias while minimizing reporter burden.	New	33%	33%	67%	67%	83%	83%	100%	100%	Completed	Completed	
Percent of activities completed on the new PPI repricing system 8/ 9/	New	33%	17%	40%	37%	60%	65%	74%	78%	85%	93%	

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
	Percent of activities completed on the new PPI estimation system	New	25%	35%	50%	50%	62%	68%	77%	84%	92%	100%
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measures the BLS reports for the Producer Prices and Price Indexes (PPI) are coverage, or the percentage of domestic output represented by the index, and the change in the one-month Finished Goods Index (not seasonally adjusted) between the first-published and final release. The BLS collects representative sample data for the universe of sales or spending described by the indexes. Although it may not be feasible to sample prices for every good or service, the BLS strives to make its statistics as comprehensive as possible given resource, methodological, and technological constraints. The term "one-month Finished Goods Index" refers to a month-to-month percent change. The average change between the first-published and final one-month Finished Goods Index should be in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points. The PPI also reports the percentage of industry product line indexes that are publishable as an accuracy measure. A product line index is published only when it meets BLS criteria for precision or variance.												

- 1/ In 2005, the number of sample units initiated declined due to resource reallocations in two areas. First, the use of field resources to conduct sample initiations for the non-residential construction initiative, which are more difficult units to collect and second, the use of field resources to conduct delinquency follow-ups for semi-annual data collection. However, beginning in 2006, the impacts of the resource allocation are lessened. In 2006, PPI exceeded its target due to the special collection of the non-residential construction data.
- 2/ In 2008, the target is revised to reflect more accurately the number of indexes published. Over the past several years, additional service industries indexes, non-residential construction indexes, more detailed industry and commodity indexes, and additional higher level indexes have been added to the PPI publication.
- 3/ In order to expand the coverage of services in the PPI over the past several years, some coverage in mining and manufacturing was reduced. Although the total number of published indexes has increased, the percent of published industry indexes compared to the number calculated has decreased. PPI revised the target to more fully and accurately account for the addition of new indexes.
- 4/ In 2004, the PPI encountered problems in converting from the SIC system to the NAICS, which resulted in a one-month publication delay of the January Producer Price Index. This also delayed release of the February and March indexes as the computer production systems require consecutive monthly index calculation and monthly production processes can be compressed only to a point where the index quality may not be jeopardized. The May 2004 PPI release also was delayed when the quality assurance steps in the normal monthly PPI review process revealed inconsistencies in the movement of related commodity and industry series. The errors in the commodity series were fixed but not in time to meet the scheduled release date.
- 5/ Beginning in 2005, and through 2008, the percentage of goods produced will increase to add non-residential building construction as a result of funds received in 2001.
- 6/ This includes both published production indexes and experimental indexes in extremely complex "frontier" industries, such as wholesale trade and banking. Complex "frontier" industries are included as a result of funding received in 2001.
- 7/ The average is calculated based on the absolute value of the month-to-month percent changes in the fiscal year.
- 8/ In 2004, the target was not achieved due to a diversion of resources caused by unexpected difficulties in converting from the SIC system to the NAICS. A replanning effort was performed to ensure successful implementation of the PPI repricing system, and beginning in 2005, the percentages reflect the revised plan.
- 9/ At the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS is slowing down work on the new PPI repricing system.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OPLC/ IPP	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$22,345		\$22,303		\$21,892		\$22,535		\$21,091	\$21,879
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes:	100%	100%	89%	100%	90%	100%	85%	100%	87%	100%	100%
	Sample units initiated (annually) 1/	3,200	3,200	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,297	3,400	3,400
	Price quotations collected/processed (monthly)	24,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	25,400	25,400	25,343	25,400	25,521	25,400	25,400
	Indexes published (annually) 2/ 3/	9,632	9,632	9,632	9,662	9,662	10,228	10,228	9,704	9,704	9,540	9,468
	Monthly releases	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	Percent released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of U.S. foreign trade imports covered by the IPP:											
	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Services in trade 3/ 4/	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	11%	11%
	Total in trade 3/ 4/ (Baseline 2003)	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	84%	84%
	Percent of U.S. foreign trade exports covered by the IPP:											
	Goods in trade	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Services in trade 3/ 4/	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	35%	35%	7%	7%
	Total in trade 3/ 4/ (Baseline 2003)	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	80%	80%	72%	72%
Average change in the one-month Import Price Index between the first-published and final release is in the range of ± 0.4 percentage points (Baseline 2003)	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	
Average change in the one-month Export Price Index between the first-published and final release is in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points (Baseline 2003)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
	Offer internet repricing vehicle to X percent of IPP reporters 5/	New	10%	13%	50%	53%	75%	81%	95%	91%	95%	100%
	Percent of activities completed to produce and publish the indexes for Export Travel and Tourism, and Export Education Services 3/	New			50%	50%	75%	75%	100%	100%	Completed	Completed
Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.												
Comments: The accuracy measure the BLS reports for the International Price Program (IPP) is the change in the one-month Import (or Export) Price Index between the first published release and the final release. The term "one-month Import (or Export) Price Index" refers to a month-to-month percent change. The average change between the first-published and final one-month Import Price Index should be in the range of ± 0.4 percentage points. The average amount of revision for exports should be in the range of ± 0.2 percentage points. The wide range of the accuracy measure for the Import Price Index reflects the use of crude petroleum data, which are supplied by the Department of Energy, that are routinely subject to major revisions. The BLS collects representative sample data for the universe of sales or spending described by the indexes. Although it may not be feasible to sample prices for every good or service, the BLS strives to make its statistics as comprehensive as possible given resource, methodological, and technological constraints.												

- 1/ The number of units consists of 3,200 that are fielded initially and 200 additional units that result from the refinement stage of the initiation process.
- 2/ In 2005, indexes published increased due to the doubling of the published locality of origin indexes. In 2006, indexes published increased due to the net effect of adding indexes under the NAICS and discontinuing indexes under the Standard International Trade Classification system (SITC). In 2007 and 2008, indexes published will change due to the net effect of discontinuing the SITC series and, in 2007 only, adding services indexes for export travel and tourism, and export education.
- 3/ In 2008 and 2009, indexes published will be reduced due to the discontinuation of 4 of the 6 published service index sectors in 2008: export travel and tourism, export education, crude oil tanker freight, and ocean liner freight. A total of 23 indexes and sub-indexes will be discontinued. The indexes covering air passenger fares and air freight will be maintained.
- 4/ Figures are based on values for 2004 trade flows.
- 5/ Beginning with the 2007 result, and continuing with the out year targets, the measure was revised to account properly for respondents who have been offered the web application, but who no longer supply data to the program.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OPLC/ CE	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$43,215		\$44,103		\$44,671		\$44,398		\$43,557	\$47,594
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Consumer Expenditures and Income: Complete Weekly Expenditure Diaries:	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Collected from Consumer Units 1/ 2/ Complete Quarterly Interviews:	11,782	15,690	15,690	15,150	15,150	14,400	14,400	14,100	14,100	14,100	14,100
	Number of Consumer Unit Interviews 2/ 3/	27,977	39,560	39,560	42,480	42,480	36,900	36,900	35,300	35,300	35,300	35,300
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The actual caseload represents the total number of cases actually collected. The estimated caseload consists of the total selected sample minus the estimated ineligibles minus the estimated non-responses.												

- 1/ The decrease in the Diary Survey workload for 2005 reflects the new base for the new sample design.
- 2/ In mid-2006 the CE dropped 11 geographic areas from the sample, which decreases the number of completed weekly Diaries and quarterly Interviews in 2006 and again in 2007.
- 3/ The increase in the Interview Survey workload for 2005 is due to the PSU redesign that necessitates a five-month transition overlap in collection between the old and the new sample beginning in November 2004. The decrease in workload for 2006 and 2007 reflects the new base workload for the new sample design.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OPT/ DMSP	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$2,711		\$2,725		\$2,810		\$2,890		\$2,705	\$2,933
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Productivity Measures for Major Sectors:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of initial and revised quarterly Productivity and Costs news releases released on schedule	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Labor productivity series updated	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	Source of Data: Published schedule and program internal documents.											
Comments: The quarterly Productivity and Costs statistics' accuracy measure is coverage, namely the percent of the business sector output covered by published quarterly labor productivity measures.												

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OPT/ DIPS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$5,691		\$5,831		\$5,874		\$6,057		\$6,026	\$6,518
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for Productivity Measures for Industries:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percent of industries covered by labor productivity measures (Baseline is 2004) 1/	58.0%	61.4%	58.0%	58.3%	59.2%	59.3%	59.3%	59.4%	59.7%	59.8%	59.8%
	Labor productivity series updated (Baseline is 2004) 2/	2,848	1,360	2,848	2,872	2,888	2,904	2,904	2,920	2,928	2,936	2,936
	Increase the coverage of industry labor productivity and unit labor cost measures 3/ 4/	New	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	1	0
Source of Data: Program internal documents.												
Comments: The Industry Productivity statistics' accuracy measure is coverage, namely the percent of the business sector industries covered by industry labor productivity measures.												

- 1/ In 2004, the percent of industries covered declined due to changes in industry definitions as a result of the conversion to NAICS. The percentage is based on coverage of NAICS 4-digit industries.
- 2/ The number of labor productivity series updated is based on coverage of NAICS 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-digit industries. Although DIPS covers 6-digit NAICS industries, the availability of source data at the 6-digit level is subject to frequent changes. Therefore, these industries are omitted in computing coverage measures.
- 3/ Through 2004, DIPS had added a total of 27 new SIC-based service industries as a result of the service sector initiative. This total changed to 26 with the 2004 conversion from SIC to NAICS. Beginning in 2005, all new additions of industries are on a NAICS basis.
- 4/ Industry labor productivity and unit labor cost measures increased from 2004 through 2008 as a result of funds received in 2001.

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
OPT/ DFLS	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below		\$2,941		\$2,903		\$3,007		\$2,786		\$2,780	\$3,010
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of output, timeliness, accuracy, and long-term improvement targets achieved for International Comparisons:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Series Updated 1/	48	51	52	53	53	54	54	56	57	58	58
	Source of Data: Program internal documents.											
Comments:												

1/ In 2004, Australia was added to the international comparisons of productivity. In 2005, the Czech Republic was added to the manufacturing compensation comparisons. In 2006, Hungary was added to the manufacturing compensation comparisons. In 2007, Poland was added to the manufacturing compensation comparisons and Spain was added to the manufacturing productivity comparisons. In addition, the BLS began monthly publication of a new set of harmonized indexes of consumer prices. In 2008, one additional country will be added to the international comparisons for manufacturing.

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BLS Management Goal: Maintain a strategic management focus.

Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
Exec. Dir.	Total Budgetary Resources for the indicator below 1/		\$29,146		\$29,629		\$30,168		\$30,766		\$30,431	\$34,185
			<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Target</i>
	Percent of Management Measures Achieved:		100%	78%	100%	80%	100%	78%	100%	75%	100%	100%
	Percent of timeliness of reporting new injuries (Baseline is 2001) 2/	41%	80%	94%	92%	100%	97%	95%	97%	92%	97%	97%
	Percent of employees retained throughout entire career ladder (Baseline is 4-year period ending 2002)	67%	80%	76%	78%	78%	80%	86%	80%	83%	80%	80%
	Average number of Internet site user sessions each month (Baseline is 1999)	622,806	2,230,000	2,430,860	2,650,000	2,790,367	2,900,000	3,658,814	3,700,000	4,223,523	4,300,000	4,300,000
	Provide a current and reliable computing infrastructure for BLS programs 3/	99.97%	≥99.95%	99.99%	≥99.96%	99.88%	≥99.98%	99.95%	≥99.98%	98.32%	≥99.00%	≥99.98%
	Ensure data security and continuity of operations for BLS programs: Percent of mission critical BLS systems for which a component of disaster recovery plans are developed and tested (Baseline is 2006)	100%						100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Cost per transaction of the Internet Data Collection Facility (Baseline is 2004) 4/	\$6.13	n/a	\$6.13	\$3.32	\$2.44	\$2.58	\$1.82	\$1.79	\$1.12	\$1.11	\$1.10
Maintain high quality financial records: Receive no more than three audit findings (Baseline is 1999)	3	≤3	0	≤3	0	≤3	0	≤3	0	≤3	≤3	

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Budget Activity/ Program	Performance Indicator and Measures	Baseline (FY 1997)	Actual		Actual		Actual		Actual		Estimate	Estimate
			FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
	Measure customer satisfaction with BLS performance (Baseline is 2001)	74%	75%	82%	75%	74%	75%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%
Source of Data: Quarterly Review and Analysis Reporting System												
Comments:												
<u>Human Resources</u>												
The BLS has a four-year career ladder for employees in its three major occupational series. The BLS will invest in new recruitment initiatives, a new employee orientation program, the expansion of the flexiplace program, and the development and implementation of a corporate university. A major goal of these efforts is to attract and retain high quality employees in all of the agency's major occupations.												
<u>Financial Records</u>												
The DOL has had eleven consecutive clean audits (unqualified opinions) through 2007. The BLS had no material weaknesses or reportable conditions from the OIG in the DOL Performance and Accountability Reports for 2006 and 2007. The BLS had no findings in the OIG Management Advisory Comments report for 2006 or in the OCFO report for 2006 on the A-123 review of DOL's internal controls over financial reporting. The BLS has not yet received the OIG Management Advisory Comments report for 2007, but did have two findings in the OCFO report for 2007 on the A-123 review of DOL's internal controls over financial reporting. The findings were related to personnel documentation retention for former employers, and grant accrual accounting policies and procedures.												
<u>Customer Satisfaction</u>												
In 2004 through 2007, the BLS participated in the ACSI using visitors to the <i>Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)</i> as the customer segment. The BLS score of 82 in 2004 was higher than the Federal government aggregate score of 71.2 and comparable private sector score of 74.4 that year. In 2005, the BLS score of 74 was higher than the Federal government aggregate score of 73.5 and comparable private sector score of 73.1. In 2006, the BLS score of 79 was higher than the Federal government aggregate score of 73.7 and comparable private sector score of 74.4. In 2007, the BLS met its target with a score of 79 and exceeded the Federal government aggregate score of 73.3 and the comparable private sector score of 75.3. In 2008, customer satisfaction with the <i>OOH</i> website is being measured again.												

- 1/ As an administrative activity these resources have been allocated to the BLS performance goals within the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.
- 2/ To be considered on-time, a claim must be filed with the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs in the required 10 workdays (or 14 calendar days) from the date the claim is received from the employee. The 2005 target is based on Office of Workers' Compensation Programs goals. The 2006, 2007, and 2008 targets are based on SHARE goals provided by the Office of Employee Safety and Occupational Health. The SHARE Initiative was extended until 2010. The BLS missed this measure in 2006 and 2007 due to an untimely report in a regional office.
- 3/ In 2005, this result was impacted by the loss of the UPS (uninterrupted power supply) due to a false fire alarm that caused loss of power to critical components for the LAN. In 2006, this result was impacted by two incidents with extended outages. One outage affected the agency Internet connection and the second outage affected connectivity with a regional office. In 2007, the result was impacted by Sprint and Verizon telecommunication failures that caused loss of connectivity to Regional and State networks. At the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act funding level, the BLS will reduce support hours, which will temporarily lower the target in 2008.
- 4/ The 2005 result was lower than the 2006 target because, due to periodic replacement cycles, fewer costs were incurred.