



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF  
THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT  
AND BUDGET

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**STATISTICAL  
PROGRAMS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT**

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FISCAL YEAR  
**2005**

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

THE DIRECTOR

November 2, 2004

The Honorable Richard B. Cheney  
President of the Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to transmit the enclosed *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2005* report that is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [Section 3504(e)(2) of Title 44, United States Code].

The ability of our government, our citizens, and our businesses to make appropriate decisions about funding opportunities, employment investments, and a host of other important issues depends in part on the relevance, accuracy, and timeliness of Federal statistics. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides overall coordination for the Federal statistical system.

The enclosed report outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's FY 2005 budget. The President's request includes carefully targeted investments that are essential to keep pace with changes in our economy and society, improve data quality, and provide greater public access to Government statistics. We urge the Congress to support these initiatives.

Our investment in statistical programs is crucial. Data drive fiscal and monetary policy; they also underlie Federal, State, and local income projections, investment planning, and business decisions. Without the improvements proposed for FY 2005, we risk degrading the quality of Federal statistics. In turn, core Federal, State, and local government activities, including the accurate allocation of scarce funds, would be adversely affected. Investing now to enhance the quality of Federal statistics will strengthen our information infrastructure and support better decision-making.

We look forward to working closely with the Congress to improve the statistical measurement of our Nation's performance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Bolten", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Joshua B. Bolten  
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives

### **One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data**

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

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

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

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## **Introduction**

*Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2005* outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's budget. The budget requests an estimated \$5,138 million for statistical work to be carried out in FY 2005. Over 40 percent of this overall funding provides resources for ten agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission. The remaining funding is spread among almost seventy other agencies that carry out statistical activities in conjunction with other program missions, such as providing services or enforcing regulations.

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

This report fulfills a responsibility of OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Section 3504(e)(2) of Title 44, United States Code) to prepare an annual report on statistical program funding. The report has three chapters. Chapter 1 outlines the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2004 budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2005 budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2005 budget. Chapter 3 describes a number of ongoing and new agency and interagency initiatives to improve Federal statistical programs, including making better use of existing data collections while protecting the confidentiality of statistical information. In addition to budgetary resources data, the appendices include information on staffing levels for the principal statistical agencies.

The report is available in both electronic form and a limited number of hard copies. The electronic version can be accessed on the Internet through the OMB web site: [www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/) (go to "Statistical Programs and Standards"). The report is also located at the one-stop shopping site for Federal statistical data: [www.fedstats.gov/](http://www.fedstats.gov/) (go to "Federal Statistical Policy"). At both sites users may also access the FY 1997 to FY 2004 versions of the Statistical Programs report.

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





## **CHAPTER 1: Budgets for Statistical Programs**

This chapter provides information about agency budgets for major statistical programs for FY 2003, FY 2004, and FY 2005. It highlights the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2004 budget request for Federal statistical activities and outlines recommended changes in funding for these programs for FY 2005. The chapter also includes information about statistical work performed by agencies on a reimbursable basis and about agency purchases of statistical services and products. The budget information for FY 2005 is from the President's budget as submitted to the Congress and does not reflect actual appropriations.

### **Overview of Statistical Program Budgets**

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

- Not all Federal spending on statistical activities is included. The report covers agencies that have direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in FY 2003, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in either FY 2004 or FY 2005. Using these criteria, the report includes the budgets for statistical programs and activities for close to 80 agencies.
- Funding for statistical activities may increase or decrease as a result of the cyclical nature of surveys. Such increases or decreases should not be interpreted as changes in agency priorities, but rather as the normal consequences of the nature of the programs. Agencies also experience increases or decreases in their budgets because they conduct one-time surveys or studies in a particular fiscal year.
- Statistical activities are defined to include the following:
  - collection, processing, or tabulation of statistical data for publication, dissemination, research, analysis, or program management and evaluation;
  - planning of statistical surveys and studies, including project design, sample design and selection, and design of questionnaires, forms, or other techniques of observation and data collection;
  - training of statisticians, interviewers, or data processing personnel;
  - publication or dissemination of statistical data and studies;
  - methodological testing or statistical research;
  - data analysis;
  - forecasts or projections that are published or otherwise made available for government-wide or public use;
  - statistical tabulation, dissemination, or publication of data collected by others;

- construction of secondary data series or development of models that are an integral part of generating statistical series or forecasts;
  - management or coordination of statistical operations; and
  - statistical consulting.
- Major statistical programs differ in organizational structure and in the means by which they are funded. Some major statistical programs, such as labor force statistics and energy statistics, are carried out by agencies (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, respectively) whose sole missions are statistical; these organizations are referred to as principal statistical agencies and appear as line items in the President's budget. In other cases, agencies have statistical programs that support their program planning and evaluation functions or that are an outgrowth of their administrative responsibilities. In these cases, the budget for statistical activities is a portion of the total appropriation for that agency, including an allocation of the salaries and operating expenses for the statistical program. In addition, a statistical program is not always executed by the agency that sponsors it. In these instances, the work is done on a reimbursable basis by another Federal agency or by a state or local government or a private organization under contract.
  - Whether statistical work is done inside or outside the agency, the direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities in support of the agency's mission. Table 1 presents direct program funding for FY 2003, FY 2004, and FY 2005 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2003–2005**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2005 Estimate
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
Agricultural Research Service .....	4.7	5.2	5.2
Economic Research Service .....	68.7	71.0	82.0
Foreign Agricultural Service .....	35.9	36.7	40.1
Food and Nutrition Service.....	8.0	11.0	23.0
Forest Service .....	38.8	43.5	43.5
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	136.6	128.2	137.6
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	122.6	133.8	134.4
<b>COMMERCE</b>			
Bureau of Economic Analysis .....	65.5	67.1	82.0
Census Bureau .....	570.9	628.8	848.6
Current.....	201.8	212.8	240.4
Periodic.....	369.1	416.1	608.2
Decennial Census.....	187.0	252.6	433.2
Economics and Statistics Administration .....	6.2	6.0	6.4
International Trade Administration .....	4.7	4.7	4.2

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2003–2005**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2005 Estimate
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration .....	62.8	65.3	74.0
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Informa- tion Service .....	26.6	25.2	32.5
National Marine Fisheries Service.....	36.2	40.1	41.5
Patent and Trademark Office.....	7.9	7.9	9.2
<b>DEFENSE</b>			
Army Corps of Engineers .....	5.1	5.0	4.9
Information Technology Management Directorate.....	1.9	1.9	2.0
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	9.6	8.6	8.7
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
National Center for Education Statistics.....	184.2	186.4	186.5
Program Evaluation and Management.....	39.9	34.1	27.4
<b>ENERGY</b>			
Office of Environment, Safety, and Health .....	34.3	34.3	27.3
Energy Information Administration.....	80.1	81.1	85.0
<b>HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</b>			
Administration on Aging .....	2.6	2.6	2.6
Administration for Children and Families .....	37.6	40.6	34.6
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	156.5	158.2	156.4
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.....	3.8	4.0	4.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS) .....	352.5	368.5	375.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services .....	12.4	16.9	17.6
Health Resources and Services Administration .....	16.9	17.1	17.2
Indian Health Service .....	3.5	3.9	4.0
National Center for Health Statistics .....	125.9	127.6	149.6
National Institutes of Health.....	757.4	781.5	802.7
National Cancer Institute.....	115.2	119.8	122.4
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine .....	4.8	4.5	4.6
National Eye Institute.....	1.9	1.8	1.6
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.....	112.6	115.8	118.7
National Institute on Aging .....	13.8	14.1	14.2
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism ..	13.1	12.3	12.3
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases ..	78.0	82.0	84.0
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Disorders .....	0.7	0.7	0.7
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioen- gineering.....	4.5	4.7	4.9
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....	74.0	76.3	78.6
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communi- cation Disorders .....	2.5	2.1	2.1

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2003–2005**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2005 Estimate
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases .....	159.1	164.6	170.5
National Institute on Drug Abuse .....	91.7	94.2	96.7
National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences ..	73.7	78.4	80.7
National Institute of Mental Health .....	9.3	9.2	9.1
Office of the Director .....	2.2	1.3	1.3
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation .....	24.1	24.9	30.2
Office of Population Affairs .....	3.2	4.3	5.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administra- tion .....	137.3	140.3	132.0
<b>HOMELAND SECURITY</b>			
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection .....	34.3	36.0	37.4
Emergency Preparedness and Response .....	2.3	3.0	3.0
Office of Immigration Statistics .....	5.3	5.7	6.1
<b>HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing .....	3.0	3.2	3.4
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight .....	7.0	8.0	10.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research .....	25.0	28.0	28.7
Office of Public and Indian Housing .....	6.7	16.9	16.9
<b>INTERIOR</b>			
United States Fish and Wildlife Service .....	4.4	5.2	5.5
Minerals Management Service .....	9.0	9.0	10.0
National Park Service .....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Bureau of Reclamation .....	3.6	4.0	4.6
United States Geological Survey .....	82.2	87.5	85.7
<b>JUSTICE</b>			
Bureau of Justice Statistics .....	36.8	37.0	44.0
Bureau of Prisons.....	9.7	9.4	9.6
Drug Enforcement Administration .....	1.5	2.1	2.2
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	6.9	7.1	7.3
<b>LABOR</b>			
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	492.0	518.5	533.5
Employment Standards Administration.....	2.8	3.5	3.4
Employment and Training Administration .....	88.0	90.0	96.5
Mine Safety and Health Administration .....	6.6	5.6	6.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy .....	1.7	1.6	1.7
Occupational Safety and Health Administration .....	27.0	23.0	23.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>			
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	30.0	30.8	32.0
Federal Aviation Administration .....	2.9	3.6	4.9
Federal Highway Administration.....	29.8	31.1	44.1

**Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2003–2005**  
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2005 Estimate
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	8.8	5.0	5.0
Federal Railroad Administration .....	3.0	3.4	3.4
Federal Transit Administration.....	4.5	4.7	6.6
Maritime Administration .....	1.9	1.9	1.8
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	28.6	41.2	43.3
Office of the Secretary of Transportation .....	1.2	1.4	1.4
Research and Special Programs Administration.....	5.7	5.8	6.6
<b>TREASURY</b>			
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service) ..	35.8	39.8	39.1
<b>VETERANS AFFAIRS</b>			
Board of Veterans' Appeals .....	0.6	0.6	0.7
Veterans Health Administration .....	97.6	96.0	100.7
Veterans Benefits Administration.....	1.4	1.3	1.1
Office of Policy and Planning.....	10.3	8.5	10.7
<b>OTHER AGENCIES</b>			
Agency for International Development .....	15.7	13.3	12.9
Consumer Product Safety Commission .....	7.0	8.0	9.0
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	1.8	1.8	2.1
Environmental Protection Agency.....	144.7	143.4	142.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	17.7	21.2	20.1
National Science Foundation.....	104.0	113.8	115.8
Science Resources Statistics.....	32.1	31.5	31.6
Small Business Administration.....	1.1	1.1	1.1
Social Security Administration.....	20.1	23.4	30.1
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>4,553.1</b>	<b>4,757.6</b>	<b>5,137.8</b>
Total without Decennial Census.....	4,366.1	4,505.0	4,704.6

Note: Figures shown in Table 1 have been provided by the agencies and are derived from "total budget authority" shown in the program and financing schedule for these agencies in the President's FY 2005 budget. FY 2004 and 2005 agency estimates include the full share of accruing employee pensions and annuitants' health benefits; these amounts are not included in 2003 figures. The amounts for NCES and the programs in the Department of Education in FY 2003, FY 2004, and FY 2005 do not include estimated salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated or the full share of accruing employee pensions and annuitants' health benefits. The amounts for BJS include estimated salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated.

## Highlights of Congressional Action on the President's FY 2004 Budget Request

The figures for FY 2004 in Table 1 reflect Congressional action on the President's budget request for funding of statistical activities. The following are highlights of the effects of these appropriation levels on the programs of the principal statistical agencies:

**Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA):** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$67.1 million was \$11.2 million below the President's request. As a result, the FY 2004 budget initiatives to accelerate the release of Gross Domestic Product and personal income estimates and an initiative to improve measures using real-time data were not funded. In FY 2004 BEA did complete the integration of its industry accounts and release consistent estimates of GDP by industry and input-output accounts; provide more timely information on multinational companies and their activities; and conduct a new annual survey on U.S. holdings of foreign securities.

**Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS):** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$37.0 million was \$4.0 below the President's request. As a result, the conversion of the National Crime Victimization Survey to an automated data collection process has been delayed. Various sample surveys have been reduced in size which will result in decreased precision of estimates and findings. Fewer publications, delays in release of publications, and more cursory analysis of the data represent other effects resulting from the flat-funding of BJS's appropriation.

**Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS):** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$518.5 million was \$6.2 million above the President's request. BLS received a programmatic reduction in the Locality Pay Surveys, which, beginning in 2005, will reduce the number of area publications from 89 to 87. Also, due to funding availability, BLS will restructure the Mass Layoff Statistics program in 2004. BLS is issuing monthly series on potential closing and layoff events in all industries by state and industry, but quarterly series on extended layoff events in private sector nonfarm employment only. In addition, BLS continued with efforts to update the Consumer Price Index continuously, began publishing official estimates for the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey and the American Time Use Survey, and continued work on multiyear initiatives to expand the Employment Cost Index sample and to convert the classification of establishments from the Standard Industrial Classification System to the North American Industry Classification System.

**Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS):** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$30.8 million (minus across-the-board rescissions of \$0.6 million) was \$4.8 million below the President's budget request. As in past years, no funding was appropriated from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund—an authorized appropriation that is intended to fund BTS's aviation statistics program. Therefore, BTS's aviation activities were funded from the Highway Trust Fund. Delays in reauthorizing surface transportation programs, which lapsed at the end of FY 2003, have led to short-term extensions of funding levels in the prior authorization. The delay in reauthorization has also caused BTS to retain activities that the President's budget proposed to cease in FY 2004, such as the National Transportation Library and the Motor Carrier Information Program.

**Census Bureau (Census):** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$628.8 million was \$53.2 million below the President's request. The Bureau continued to receive \$20.0 million in mandatory appropriations—\$10.0 million for the State Children's Health Insurance Program and \$10.0 million for the Survey of Program Dynamics. The Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Act appropriates funds to the Census Bureau to produce statistically reliable annual state data on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. Under the Personal Responsibil-

ity and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, the Census Bureau receives funds to produce data from the Survey of Program Dynamics to evaluate the effects of the act. The FY 2004 appropriation included funding to begin full implementation of the American Community Survey in the fourth quarter of FY 2004.

***Economic Research Service (ERS):*** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$71.0 million was \$5.7 million below the President's request. As a result, a genomics initiative went unfunded and funding for the Food and Nutrition Research Program was reduced. Congressional action resulted in an increase of \$1 million for developing the Security Analysis System for U.S. Agriculture; \$0.5 million for an initiative on product differentiation; and \$1.3 million for pay costs.

***Energy Information Administration (EIA):*** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$81.1 million was \$1.0 million above the President's request. EIA continued to update energy consumption surveys, overhaul the electric power surveys to recognize and accommodate the changes in the energy industry brought on by deregulation and restructuring, and improve data quality in the petroleum and natural gas areas.

***National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS):*** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$128.2 million was \$7.3 million below the President's request. Fluctuations in the NASS budget result from the funding cycle for the quinquennial Census of Agriculture and follow-on censuses and special studies. NASS received an increase of \$4.8 million to restore and modernize the core agricultural statistics program.

***National Center for Education Statistics (NCES):*** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$186.4 million was at the level of the President's request. Funding supported new data collection for the Schools and Staffing Survey; improved survey designs for the Study of Students and Faculty, the National Household Survey, and the October supplement to the Current Population Survey; continued participation in studies that compare the United States' educational progress with that of other countries; and continued support for the National Assessment of Educational Progress Program and its role in the No Child Left Behind Act.

***National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS):*** The FY 2004 appropriation of \$127.6 million was \$3.0 million higher than the President's request. This increase was used to rebuild the National Health Interview Survey, sustain basic operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and fund a new initiative to expand public health research. The final enacted level provided funding entirely from the PHS Evaluation fund set-aside.

## **Highlights of the FY 2005 Budget Request**

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2005 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at \$5,138 million. This year's proposed budget includes a number of key initiatives designed to improve significantly the breadth and quality of information on major segments of the economy and population that currently are not adequately measured. These initiatives include:

- generating more timely economic data by accelerating a number of BEA economic measures; continuing to meet U.S. international statistical obligations; improving the accuracy of GDP and related statistics using real-time data; and improving business investment and employment data;
- supporting the conversion of the National Crime Victimization Survey from primarily a paper and pencil operation to a fully automated interviewing process;
- continuing work to extend Producer Price Index coverage to the construction sector, enhance service sector coverage, and expand the Employment Cost Index sample and replace the Standard Industrial Classification system with the North American Industry Classification System;
- extending economic measures in key service sectors—that account for about \$3 trillion in revenues—by broadening the Census Bureau’s coverage of annual surveys to financial services, insurance, real estate, and public utilities, and by expanding coverage of the new quarterly service sector economic indicator to include more service industries sensitive to changes in the business cycle;
- improving the quality of trade statistics, by expanding and improving the export reporting system and accelerating the release of trade statistics;
- responding to business demand for e-government services by providing electronic reporting capability for the nearly 100 Census Bureau current economic surveys;
- completing the 2002 Economic Census dissemination of almost 1,700 data products;
- re-engineering the 2010 Decennial Census to control costs, reduce operational risks, and improve census coverage;
- through the American Community Survey program, providing consistent, accurate, and current demographic information for all states as well as for sub-state areas of 65,000 or greater population that ultimately will be used to distribute approximately \$200 billion in Federal funds annually to states and local areas;
- implementing the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) system enhancements to improve the geographic database and associated address list;
- implementing a multiyear effort to comprehensively plan, develop, test, and integrate new and streamlined methods for conducting the 2010 Census taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by an enhanced MAF/TIGER and short-form only data collection activities;
- updating the North American Industry Classification System to provide a uniform basis for identifying, compiling, and presenting data that reflect the increasing importance of new industries, especially services and new technologies, while improving the comparability of statistics among countries;



- working with partners in states and Federal agencies to build a re-engineered, web-based vital statistics system;
- undertaking a long-range transformation of the National Health Care Survey to provide information on the delivery of care to the population, the health care delivery system, and health care providers;
- restoring and redesigning the full sample size for the National Health Interview Survey to reflect changing demographics and refocus the survey on growing population groups;
- developing an integrated and comprehensive data and analysis framework of the food system to provide a basis for understanding, monitoring, tracking, and identifying changes in food supply and consumption patterns; and
- implementing new statutory authority to establish uniform protections for the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired for exclusively statistical purposes and to permit sharing of business data by the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

***Bureau of Economic Analysis:*** The budget of \$82.0 million includes funds to continue important projects begun in FY 2003. The request will fund major program changes to accelerate the release of key estimates in BEA's economic accounts, including GDP and personal income estimates. The request also will provide funds to update the balance of payments to recognize derivatives and other new financial instruments important to the U.S. and world financial markets. Finally, the request will provide more current annual estimates of business investment by industry for equipment and other goods to indicate where high-tech and other investments are going and how they affect productivity.

***Bureau of Justice Statistics:*** The budget of \$44.0 million includes \$2 million to convert the National Crime Victimization Survey to a fully automated data collection process. The base program increase will maintain BJS's core statistical programs, including: the National Crime Victimization Survey; cybercrime statistics on electronic and computer crimes; law enforcement data from over 3,000 agencies; nationally representative prosecution data; court and sentencing statistics; and data on correctional populations and facilities from Federal, state, and local governments.

***Bureau of Labor Statistics:*** The budget of \$533.5 million will fund continuing work from recent years to improve coverage of the service sectors for producer price and productivity estimates, maintain currency of the Consumer Price Index by updating the expenditure and population weights biennially, and expand the Employment Cost Index sample to produce better estimates of employer compensation cost levels.

***Bureau of Transportation Statistics:*** The budget of \$32.0 million includes base increases and a reallocation of funds to five core data programs (freight, travel, economics, air transportation, and geospatial) and two cross-cutting research programs (key indicators of transportation system performance, and statistical methods and standards). Non-core activities would be reduced or eliminated, including the National Transportation Library and the Motor Carrier Information Program.

***Census Bureau:*** The budget of \$848.6 million will fund continuing support for the Census Bureau's cyclical programs, including the American Community Survey; MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program; and planning, development, and testing of a "short form only" 2010 Census. Approximately \$165.6 million will be used for full implementation of the ACS, about \$183.7 million will be used for 2010 Census tests (including preparations for the Dress Rehearsal), and an estimated \$85.5 million will help modernize MAF/TIGER data bases and address lists. This request also will provide funds to meet business demands for e-government services by providing new tools for collecting data, extending economic measures in key service sectors, and improving the quality of trade statistics.

***Economic Research Service:*** The budget of \$82.0 million includes an increase of \$8.7 million to implement a consumer data and information system initiative. This information system has four components providing intelligence on the linkages across and within the food agricultural complex, including a food market surveillance system, a rapid consumer response module, a flexible consumer behavior survey module, and funding for additional research staff.

***Energy Information Administration:*** The budget of \$85.0 million includes funding to provide better regional information in the monthly *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, operate the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Storage Survey, improve the quality of weekly and monthly Petroleum Supply data, enhance the voluntary reporting of Greenhouse Gas emissions, and improve the transportation component of the National Energy Modeling System.

***National Agricultural Statistics Service:*** The budget of \$137.6 million includes increases to restore and modernize NASS's core survey and estimation program, standardize and improve the statistical integrity of data collection and processing activities associated with the Locality Based Agricultural County Estimates/Small Area estimation program, and collaborate on government-wide and departmental e-government initiatives. The budget request also includes decreases due to the cyclical activities associated with the Census of Agriculture program and savings achieved through information technology enhancement.

***National Center for Education Statistics:*** The budget of \$186.5 million includes funding to support the second wave of data collection of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study—Birth Cohort; on-going data collection efforts for the Schools and Staffing Survey; participation in international assessments that compare educational performance and progress across countries; and the National Assessment of Education Progress Program.

*National Center for Health Statistics:* The budget of \$149.6 million is \$22.0 million higher than the FY 2004 comparable level. At this increased level, CDC/NCHS will be able to modernize the Nation's vital statistics system, sustain and transform basic operations of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, redesign systems for tracking the health care delivery system, and redesign the sample for the National Health Interview Survey.

## **Reimbursable Programs**

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

Table 2 presents a list of agencies that expect to perform at least \$100,000 of statistical work on a reimbursable basis for state and local governments, the private sector, and/or other Federal agencies, ranked by the estimated size of the reimbursable program for FY 2005. As shown in Table 2, of the estimated total of \$494.2 million in reimbursable work, an estimated \$374.9 million is performed for other Federal agencies. A large portion of the reimbursable work performed for other Federal agencies is funded through intradepartmental transfers.

For FY 2005, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$225.7 million. Most of this work (\$215.5 million) involves data collection and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately \$81.5 million of reimbursable work for the Department of Labor to collect labor force, consumer expenditure, and work experience data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Examples of reimbursable work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other Federal agencies include the Schools and Staffing Survey, the Private Schools Survey, and the Teacher Follow-up Survey for the National Center for Education Statistics; the National Health Interview Survey, the National Alcohol Survey, the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component, the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and the National Long Term Care Survey for the Department of Health and Human Services; the American Housing Survey and the Housing Sales Survey for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the National Crime Victimization Survey, Juveniles in Residential Placement, and the National Prisoner Statistics Program for the Bureau of Justice Statistics; and the National Survey of College Graduates for the National Science Foundation. In addition, the Census Bureau receives funds from the Agency for International Development, other U.S. and foreign government agencies, and international organizations such as the United Nations to conduct demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic studies and strengthen statistical development around the world through technical assistance, training, and software products.

**Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2005**

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/ local Govern-ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau .....	848.6	225.7	8.0	2.2	215.5
United States Geological Survey .....	85.7	126.1	76.6	5.2	44.3
National Center for Health Statistics .....	149.6	30.3	0.0	1.6	28.7
National Agricultural Statistics Service .....	137.6	21.1	2.9	0.0	18.2
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS) .....	375.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	14.6
Natural Resources Conservation Service .....	134.4	8.1	5.5	0.0	2.6
Bureau of Justice Statistics .....	44.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7
DOT Research and Special Programs Administration .....	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	6.4
Forest Service.....	43.5	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administra- tion .....	32.5	6.2	0.2	3.6	2.4
Federal Highway Administration .....	44.1	5.2	2.6	2.6	0.0
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	533.5	5.0	0.0	1.0	4.0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics .....	32.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
HHS Office of the Asst. Sec. for Planning and Evaluation .....	30.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
National Center for Education Statistics .....	186.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
National Science Foundation (without SRS).....	84.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
NSF Science Resources Statistics.....	31.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Consumer Product Safety Commission .....	9.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Foreign Agricultural Service .....	40.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service) .....	39.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.5
National Institutes of Health.....	802.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Social Security Administration.....	30.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.7
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.....	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Bureau of Economic Analysis .....	82.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.6
Energy Information Administration .....	85.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
International Trade Administration .....	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Health Resources and Services Administration .....	17.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Maritime Administration .....	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration .....	43.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Customs and Border Protection.....	37.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Environmental Protection Agency.....	142.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Veterans Benefits Administration.....	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,139.7</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>374.9</b>

Note: Reimbursements from the private sector also include funds received from foreign governments for BLS (\$1.0 million), Census (\$0.8 million), USGS (\$0.1 million), and NOAA (\$0.2 million). Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

The Water Resources Discipline in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has the second largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$126.1 million. Among the Federal agencies, USGS performs the largest amount (\$76.6 million) of work for the states through a Federal-state cooperative program. This program provides for hydrologic

data collection and analysis, water resources appraisals, and special analytical and interpretive studies. The Water Resources Discipline also expects to perform substantial statistical work for Federal agencies (\$44.3 million), including hydrologic data collections and analyses for other agencies in the Department of the Interior; the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Homeland Security, State, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A large portion of the reimbursable work in Health and Human Services (HHS) is done within the department and is conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and inter-agency agreements. Most of the reimbursable statistical work performed by NCHS (\$30.3 million)—ranked third among the agencies with reimbursements for statistical activities—is done for other agencies within HHS, in particular, for other parts of its parent organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (\$10.3 million), and the National Institutes of Health (\$12.2 million). The National Death Index will continue to receive reimbursement from both CDC and non-Federal sources. Reimbursable work funded by non-Federal entities will also support the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the National Health Interview Survey. About half of reimbursable revenue in the CDC (\$7.5 million) comes from the Department of Energy (DOE) to fund epidemiologic and medical surveillance studies of DOE workers.

Intradepartmental transfers support much of the reimbursable work shown in Table 2 for Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies. Approximately \$17.2 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS will receive \$6.5 million from the Economic Research Service for the Agricultural Resource Management Survey. NASS will also be reimbursed by the USDA's National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to collect National Resource Inventory Survey data (\$5.5 million), by its Farm Service Agency for providing data on the feed grain county estimate and farm operating loan program (\$2.6 million), by its Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) for providing training and technical assistance in statistics (\$0.8 million), and by its Risk Management Agency for county estimates data (\$0.8 million). FAS will receive approximately \$1.5 million from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for the emerging markets program and statistical services associated with remote sensing data, and the NRCS will receive approximately \$2.5 million for soil survey work on Federal lands.

## **Purchases of Statistical Services**

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

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

**Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2005**

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
National Institutes of Health.....	802.7	409.3	0.0	387.8	21.5
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS).....	375.0	249.6	120.3	111.4	18.0
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	534.0	190.0	97.0	17.0	76.0
National Center for Education Statistics.....	186.5	184.9	2.0	167.6	15.3
National Center for Health Statistics.....	149.6	120.9	16.0	59.2	45.7
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	132.0	114.5	8.4	105.6	0.5
Employment and Training Administration.....	96.5	94.8	94.4	0.0	0.4
National Science Foundation (without SRS).....	84.2	87.0	0.0	86.4	0.6
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	156.4	60.0	0.0	51.6	8.4
Energy Information Administration.....	85.0	43.4	0.2	43.0	0.2
Federal Highway Administration.....	44.1	42.9	8.0	33.9	1.0
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	44.0	38.7	5.0	6.4	27.3
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	43.3	35.9	8.4	24.2	3.4
HUD Office of Asst. Sec. for Policy Development and Research.....	28.7	28.7	0.0	1.8	26.9
NSF Science Resources Statistics.....	31.6	28.6	0.0	20.0	8.6
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	137.6	27.6	25.8	0.0	1.8
ED Program Evaluation and Management.....	27.4	27.4	2.6	24.8	0.0
Economic Research Service.....	82.0	27.4	5.8	10.9	10.7
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.....	37.4	24.1	0.0	24.1	0.0
Social Security Administration.....	30.1	23.2	0.0	18.7	4.5
Food and Nutrition Service.....	23.0	23.0	0.0	23.0	0.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	41.5	17.7	12.7	5.0	0.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.....	17.6	17.1	0.0	17.0	0.0
Office of Public and Indian Housing.....	16.9	15.2	0.0	15.2	0.0
DOE Office of Environment, Safety, and Health.....	27.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3
Environmental Protection Agency.....	142.6	13.9	3.4	8.9	1.6
HHS Office of the Asst. Sec. for Planning and Evaluation.....	30.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	13.0
Agency for International Development.....	12.9	12.9	0.0	3.1	9.7
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	134.4	12.7	2.2	5.0	5.5
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	32.0	11.0	0.0	7.0	4.0
Administration for Children and Families.....	34.6	10.5	4.5	6.0	0.0
VA Office of Policy and Planning.....	10.7	7.8	0.0	7.3	0.5
Bureau of Prisons.....	9.6	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Federal Transit Administration.....	6.6	6.2	0.0	4.7	1.6
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	8.7	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	5.0	5.0	0.0	3.0	2.0
DOT Research and Special Programs Administration.....	6.6	4.7	0.0	4.6	0.1
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	17.2	4.7	0.0	2.6	2.1
Veterans Health Administration.....	100.7	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0
Bureau of Reclamation.....	4.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....	5.5	4.1	0.4	3.4	0.3
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	9.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.....	10.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Emergency Preparedness and Response.....	3.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
Census Bureau.....	848.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	82.0	2.3	0.0	0.7	1.6
Federal Aviation Administration.....	4.9	2.3	0.0	0.3	2.0
International Trade Administration.....	4.2	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.6
Mine Safety and Health Administration.....	6.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0

**Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2005**

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Agricultural Research Service.....	5.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Federal Railroad Administration.....	3.4	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.3
Administration on Aging.....	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.2
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.....	4.0	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0
DOL Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy.....	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
HHS Office of Population Affairs.....	5.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing.....	3.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
Employment Standards Administration.....	3.4	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.0
Army Corps of Engineers.....	4.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.8
Small Business Administration.....	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.2
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	40.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Occupational Safety and Health Administration.....	23.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Office of Immigration Statistics.....	6.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Veterans Benefits Administration.....	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,871.2</b>	<b>2,113.9</b>	<b>427.3</b>	<b>1,343.2</b>	<b>343.4</b>

The five largest purchasers of statistical services are the National Institutes of Health (\$409.3 million), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention without NCHS (\$249.6 million), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$190.0 million), the National Center for Education Statistics (\$184.9 million), and the National Center for Health Statistics (\$120.9 million). During FY 2005, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated \$2,114.3 million in statistical services, as shown in Appendix A. More than half of these services will be purchased from the private sector.

The largest purchasers of statistical services from the states are Centers for Disease Control (\$120.3 million), Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$97.0 million), Employment and Training Administration (\$94.4 million), National Agricultural Statistics Service (\$25.8 million) and National Center for Health Statistics (\$16.0 million). CDC funds reimburse the states for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. ETA funds support the continued development, operation, and maintenance of the set of Internet-based e-government tools known collectively as CareerOneStop, which support the national system of One-Stop Career Centers. NASS funds are used for data collection services provided by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture. NCHS funds reimburse states for their participation in the collection of vital statistics, including information for the National Death Index (NDI) to purchase state tapes containing death record information that will be included in the NDI file. In all cases, the cooperation of the states is essential to the production of Federal data in these areas.

Appendix A presents estimates of direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases for FY 2005, as reported by each of the agencies covered in this report. Based on that information, the agencies reported that they expect to purchase an estimated \$1,343.5

million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2005. Of that total, approximately \$938 million (or almost 70 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following five agencies: National Institutes of Health (\$387.8 million); Center for Disease Control and Prevention, including National Center for Health Statistics (\$170.6 million total); National Center for Education Statistics (\$167.6 million); National Science Foundation, including Science Resources Statistics (\$106.4 million total); and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Statistics Administration (\$105.6 million). The private sector provides a variety of services, such as survey design, data collection and processing, analysis, program evaluation, preparation of reports, data dissemination, computer services, and methodological research and development.



## **CHAPTER 2: Programs and Program Changes**

This chapter presents brief descriptions of the statistical activities of the agencies covered in this report. The chapter highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities for FY 2005 as proposed in the President's budget. Hence, the focus is not on base program activities that continue to be supported by budget requests, but rather on new activities, improvements, or reductions in the existing base programs, or any other important changes that affect an agency's statistical program.

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

### **Health and Safety Statistics**

#### **Health**

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the principal agency that produces general-purpose health data. NCHS is responsible for the collection, maintenance, analysis, and dissemination of statistics on the nature and extent of the health, illness, and disability of the U.S. population; the impact of illness and disability on the economy; the effects of environmental, social, and other health hazards; health care costs and financing; family formation, growth, and dissolution; and vital events (i.e., births and deaths). CDC provides data on morbidity, epidemiologic surveillance of infectious diseases, chronic diseases, occupational diseases and injuries, vaccine efficacy, and safety.

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

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in HHS conducts public health assessments, health studies, and health surveillance for those exposed to hazardous materials, and maintains exposure and disease registries for long-term follow-up or specific scientific studies. ATSDR analyzes the statistical significance of human disease, biomarkers, and other health outcomes in the presence of environmental contamination to establish possible relationships between exposure and health.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in HHS collects administrative data associated with oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid programs; studies the quality of care delivered by those programs; and sponsors a survey of current beneficiaries to obtain data on health care utilization and expenditures, including expenditures

not covered by Medicare, the sources of health care coverage and payment, and the assets, income, health, functional status, work history, and family support systems of the Medicare population.

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

The Indian Health Service (IHS) in HHS provides vital, social, and economic statistics on all American Indians and Alaska Natives, as well as patient care and morbidity information for those who use IHS services.

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

- National Cancer Institute (NCI) conducts extensive surveillance research on cancer incidence, mortality, morbidity, survival, patterns of cancer care, cancer risk factors and health practices, cost of care, health systems operations applied to cancer control, and progress against cancer.
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) supports research on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), trains researchers in CAM, and disseminates information to the public and professionals on which CAM modalities work, which do not, and why.
- National Eye Institute (NEI) carries out studies of the causation, prevention, and treatment of eye diseases and vision disorders.
- National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) conducts basic epidemiological research related to heart, lung, and blood diseases, as well as research in theoretical statistics and biometric methods.
- National Institute on Aging (NIA) conducts research on aging and age-associated diseases and conditions using population-based epidemiological and biometric methods.
- National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) maintains the Alcohol Epidemiology Data System, a national repository of alcohol-related databases; sponsors a longitudinal survey of alcohol use, abuse, and dependence; and makes available information on alcohol-related policies adopted by state governments.
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) coordinates a multi-centered clinical trial of a comprehensive intervention program to reduce asthma morbidity in inner city children; creates databases containing chemical

structures and biological data in order to monitor and analyze developments in the chemotherapy of HIV and opportunistic infections; makes available information on clinical trials that evaluate experimental drug treatments; and supports training activities that include statistical and clinical research training on AIDS and emerging infectious diseases, as well as training in biostatistical and data management and methods for analysis of HIV vaccine trials.

- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) provides support to NCHS for the inclusion of a dermatologic component and to perform body composition examinations and laboratory tests for Bone Alkaline Phosphatase in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. The Institute also provides support of the arthritis component of the National Health Interview Survey.
- National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB), the newest of the research institutes within the National Institutes of Health, was established by law in December 2000 and received its first appropriation and grant funding authority in FY 2002. The NIBIB fosters, conducts, supports, and administers research and training programs in Bioinformatics, Image Processing, and Computational Modeling.
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) directs an epidemiological and statistical program that includes research on risk factors of adverse pregnancy outcomes, coordinates clinical trials for the evaluation of strategies of obstetric management and neonatal intensive care, and analyzes data to understand recent trends in indicators of maternal and child health.
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) conducts epidemiologic studies related to deafness and other communication disorders, and maintains a data system to facilitate the monitoring of levels and analysis of trends in relevant health problems.
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) studies recipients of human growth hormones; the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications; digestive diseases and their complications; and major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) supports research on the nature, patterns, extent, causes, consequences, prevention, and treatment of drug abuse and works with state, Federal, and international governmental agencies to develop drug abuse surveillance capability through the establishment of epidemiology networks.
- National Institute of Environmental and Health Sciences (NIEHS) conducts a variety of activities such as the design and analysis of animal carcinogenicity experiments; statistical studies in genetic toxicology, mathematical modeling of molecular phenomena, and risk assessment methodology development; and a training program and consulting service, with new efforts focusing on bioinformatics and the tools needed to analyze and interpret microarray data.

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

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

The Office of Environment, Safety, and Health (EH) in the Department of Energy (DOE) conducts epidemiological studies of the health effects of exposure to radiation and other hazardous substances. The Epidemiologic Surveillance Program monitors the safety and health of current DOE contract workers and evaluates the potential impact of DOE operations on these individuals. The office's two former worker medical surveillance programs provide medical screening to help ensure the continuing health and safety of former workers who were exposed to hazards while they worked at DOE facilities. EH also works in conjunction with the Radiation Effects Research Foundation to conduct epidemiologic studies of atomic bomb survivors and gathers health effects information.

The Veterans Health Administration (VHA) performs health services and medical research, including studies on veterans' care in VA health care facilities.

The Agency for International Development (AID) helps developing countries in their efforts to create demographic and health information systems and to improve decision making by identifying emerging problems and better understanding trends across countries. AID statistical activities include measuring the impact of immunizations, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and studying methodological approaches to collecting the core data needed for program planning, monitoring, surveillance, and evaluation.

Major program changes and new activities in health statistics planned for FY 2005 are:

- The NCHS budget request will fund robust sample sizes necessary for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the National Health Interview Survey to provide information on a wide range of conditions, diseases, and population subgroups. The budget also includes investments designed to make the Nation's vital statistics system faster and more responsive to a variety of public health, homeland security, and fraud-reduction efforts. Additionally, the CDC budget will restore the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System funding for the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion and fund data gaps in the National Health Care Survey, such as long-term care and assisted living facilities.

- The CMS budget request includes continued long range support for the Current Beneficiary Survey, which provides longitudinal and cross-sectional information on health utilization and expenditures of the aged and disabled. The FY 2005 budget continues funding for the Medicare Health Outcomes Survey, which is used to gather health status data in Medicare Managed Care.
- The NIH budget requests funds to:
  - analyze the Health Information National Trends Survey to gain insight into the public’s knowledge about cancer, the communication channels through which they obtain health information, and their cancer-related behaviors;
  - sponsor a new initiative to examine the modifiable determinants of excessive weight gain and obesity among children by utilizing longitudinal measures among diverse cohorts of children with particular emphasis on those children at higher risk of obesity, including those of lower socioeconomic status and members of ethnic minorities;
  - expand research to improve validity of self-reported drug use on surveys, including both biological measures and improved survey methodologies, and broaden secondary analysis of data from prior drug abuse studies such as the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (previously the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse); and
  - develop new statistical methodologies for use in assessment of eye disease and evaluation of new treatments for age-related macular degeneration and uveitis.
- The ATSDR budget request includes counterterrorism funds to develop a Rapid Response Registry to ascertain at risk populations for a terrorist or other emergency event of public health significance. The registry will collect contact information in real time for use in determining health needs and providing exposure information to the affected population.
- The budget for SAMHSA is about six percent less than FY 2004 and reflects a consolidation of programmatic data efforts at the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention into a single data center.
- The budget request for IHS supports comparing the National Death Index (NDI) maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics and IHS patient registration files to determine new adjustment factors for misreporting of American Indian and Alaska Native race.

## Safety

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

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in the Department of Labor (DOL) has overall responsibility for the national injury and illness recordkeeping system, based on employer records, which is used to determine the cases that are included in the annual BLS Occupational Safety and Health Survey. OSHA also maintains the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) that includes summary data on occupational injuries and illnesses from construction firms with 20 or more employees.

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

Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) in the Department of Homeland Security provides technical support to state and local government users of the National Fire Information Council/National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS), conducts the Firefighter Fatality Study, provides Fire Data Analytical Services, provides direct support to families and individuals recovering from disasters, and evaluates disaster victims' satisfaction with services received.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) conducts data collection, analysis and dissemination activities on consumer product-related hazards and potential hazards.

As part of its statistical program, CPSC maintains the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), which provides national consumer product-related injury statistics based on the reporting of a sample of hospital emergency rooms.

There are no major program changes or new activities in safety statistics planned for FY 2005; the President's budget request includes funds to support the ongoing statistical programs of each of the above agencies.

## Social and Demographic Statistics

### Periodic Demographic Statistics

The Bureau of the Census is the principal source of periodic demographic data; major programs include the Census of Population and Housing and the Intercensal Demographic Estimates.

***The Census of Population and Housing:*** The Census of Population and Housing provides the population counts for determining the allocation to states of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and the definitions of districts for those seats, as well as data on small areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally

mandated programs. In addition, the Census Bureau plans to use the American Community Survey (ACS) to collect current, small-area data for the Nation historically gathered on the decennial census long form. The ACS will provide detailed social and economic data every year for all places with a population of 65,000 or more, based on a sample of 3 million addresses. The ACS will permit a “short form only” 2010 Census. By meeting the requirements previously served by the decennial long form, the ACS will greatly simplify data collection and processing systems for the 2010 Census, while improving data products.

***Intercensal Demographic Estimates:*** This program develops updated population estimates in years between decennial censuses for areas such as states, counties, metropolitan areas and urban places. These estimates have various uses in funding and planning, such as distribution of Federal program funds and planning for local transportation and health care services.

Major program changes and new activities in periodic demographic statistics for FY 2005 are:

- 2010 Census Activities. For FY 2005, the budget request provides funding for three key components of the planning for Census 2010, enabling the Census Bureau to:
  - implement nationwide collection of the American Community Survey, which will collect decennial census long-form data from 250,000 households every month instead of once every ten years, to ensure availability of current data throughout the decade;
  - continue enhancing the geographic database and associated address list system known as the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system to bring all 3,232 counties in the United States and Puerto Rico into alignment with the Global Positioning System coordinates, and convert the processing environment into a system based on commercial off-the-shelf and geographic information system software products; and
  - continue the multiyear program of integrated planning, development and testing to transition to a short form only census in 2010. Key areas of activity include: completing evaluations of the major 2004 field test; conducting the National Content Survey and the National Census Test to test changes to questionnaire content and strategies for improving accuracy and response; and beginning preparations and early operations for a major field test in 2006.
- Intercensal Demographic Estimates. Additional requested funding in FY 2005 will expand the estimates of international migration by migrant status (legal, temporary, and residual migrants) to provide measures at the state and local level.

## **Current Demographic Statistics**

The Census Bureau's current demographic statistics program provides information on the number, geographic distribution, and social and economic characteristics of the population, including official estimates of income and poverty, estimates of health insurance coverage, homeownership rates, and a quarterly indicator of housing vacancies. The program also supports tests of new approaches and concepts for demographic surveys. Another major priority is to improve the timeliness of the data products from the Survey of Income and Program Participation.

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) maintains the largest archive of personnel, manpower, and training data in the Department of Defense (DoD). DMDC's statistical activities include the personnel survey program, an enlistment testing program to support screening of military applicants, and a client support program to provide statistical support to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

The Information Technology Management Directorate (ITMD), a part of the Washington Headquarters Service (formerly the Directorate for Information Operations and Reports in DoD), has responsibility for collecting and integrating data on active duty military personnel casualties, the DoD civilian work force, and worldwide active duty military and civilian personnel employment, and for producing workforce strength and distribution statistics for DoD, the Congress, and other Federal agencies.

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

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

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

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

The Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (OASPE) funds studies on policy issues related to programs in HHS.

The Office of Population Affairs (OPA) in HHS supports data collection efforts and studies related to fertility and reproductive behavior.



The Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) Office of Policy and Planning (OPP) develops estimates and projections of the veteran population, collects information on the socioeconomic characteristics of veterans, surveys users and non-users of VA benefit programs, evaluates VA programs, and conducts actuarial studies. The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) supports continuing and new surveys of veterans and beneficiaries who receive VBA benefits and use its services. The surveys cover VA compensation and pension, education, loan guaranty, vocational rehabilitation and employment services, and insurance programs.

The Agency for International Development (AID) collects and analyzes data to assist developing countries in planning and evaluating population and health programs and programs for socioeconomic development, and to understand trends across countries and emerging problems.

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

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

The Social Security Administration (SSA) collects, tabulates, and publishes data on the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance and the Supplemental Security Income programs and their beneficiary populations. SSA also performs actuarial and demographic research to assess the impact of program changes or alternatives.

Major program changes and new activities in current demographic statistics planned for FY 2005 are:

- The budget request for FNS includes an increase of \$17.3 million for operational assessments to measure the impact of FNS programs. The increase will support development of program performance measures to foster outcome-based planning and management, focused studies of program operations, technical assistance to states and communities, and multi-year demonstration projects in cooperation with other departments. The funds would also be used to establish a longitudinal panel of low-income participants to evaluate the impact of participation on reducing hunger and food insecurity, the effectiveness of nutrition education, the potential of program changes to reduce obesity, and whether multiple program participation strengthens outcomes or leads to excess benefits.

- The budget increase for OPA reflects a plan in the Adolescent Family Life program to expand behavioral research in the area of parental involvement, youth development, and healthy marriages.
- The DMDC budget includes support for a new web site for the Human Resources Assessment Program survey results to improve the usefulness of these statistical data.
- The budget request for SRS includes support for a feasibility project for a new data collection on postdoctorates. The request also supports efforts to fill critical data gaps about other countries' highly educated science and engineering (S&E) personnel by working with international organizations to encourage the development of internationally comparable data on S&E personnel and doctorates. The budget will allow SRS to analyze trend data related to the public understanding of science and technology collected in the University of Michigan Survey of Consumer Attitudes and develop a module on public understanding to be included on the General Social Survey.
- The SSA budget request reflects an increase to fund a number of demonstrations (Early Intervention, Mental Health, Youth Transition Process Demonstration, and Benefit Offset) that will test different employment supports as part of returning disabled individuals to work.

### **Crime and Justice Statistics**

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

The Bureau of Prisons (BoP) in DOJ conducts studies on topics including staff misconduct, institution social climate, prison impact assessments, diversity management, inmate programs, inmate classification, inmate misconduct, and privatization. BoP also produces prison population projections and reports on selected research topics.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in DOJ produces data related to the enforcement of Federal drug laws.

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

formation on arrests, property loss, and other factors relevant to criminal activity is also produced by the FBI.

The statistical program of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2003. Responsibilities of the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) remain the same as in the former INS. The OIS will continue to provide data on immigrants, refugees, temporary visitors (nonimmigrants), persons naturalized, and aliens apprehended and removed. In addition, the Homeland Security Act of 2002 added the requirement that OIS establish standards of reliability and validity for immigration statistics collected at DHS.

Major program changes and new activities in crime and justice statistics planned for FY 2005 are:

- The BJS budget request includes funding to convert the National Crime Victimization Survey, the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization, from primarily a paper and pencil interview process to a fully automated process.
- The OIS budget request includes funding to support the New Immigrant Survey, a longitudinal study of legal immigrants, and the development of new estimates of the number of legal permanent residents, those eligible to naturalize, and the number and location of aliens in various nonimmigrant or quasi-legal populations.

### **Education Statistics**

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the Department of Education is the principal Federal agency that collects and analyzes data on education in the United States. NCES maintains a survey program that provides information on children's health, early care and early school experiences; on the condition of public and private education; and on libraries and information centers. It conducts studies of student financial aid, postsecondary faculty, and doctoral degree recipients, as well as transcript studies and various longitudinal studies. NCES collects and reports information on the academic performance of students as well as the literacy level of the adult population. The National Assessment of Educational Progress is NCES' primary tool for assessing what American elementary/secondary students know and can do in academic subjects.

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) in the National Science Foundation (NSF) collects, publishes, and analyzes statistics on the Nation's science and engineering higher education system and those who participate in it. SRS measures science and engineering and health enrollments and degrees and develops information on other aspects of higher education. The NSF's Directorate for Education and Human Resources supports international assessments of student knowledge and curriculum, as well as contextual studies and indicators that monitor progress under NSF educational programs.

Major program changes in education statistics planned for FY 2005 are:

- The budget request for SRS supports initial implementation of improvements to the Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering, as part of a major multiyear effort to redesign that survey.

### **Transportation Statistics**

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) in the Department of Transportation (DOT) compiles, analyzes, and makes accessible information on the Nation's transportation systems; collects information on intermodal transportation and other areas; and enhances the quality and effectiveness of DOT's statistical programs through research, development of guidelines, and promotion of improvements in data acquisition and use.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in DOT collects data on aviation safety.

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

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

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

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) in DOT maintains the primary database for statistics on the transit industry, known as the National Transit Database. These data, which must be reported by every FTA formula grant recipient, are used to report to the Congress on the performance of the transit industry, to make transit service and investment planning decisions, and to apportion FTA formula funds. The FTA also collects and analyzes data related to safety, drug and alcohol testing results of safety sensitive personnel, as well as in a number of other areas.

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) in DOT collects and maintains data on domestic and international transportation, vessel characteristics and itineraries, port facilities, shipbuilding and repair, ship values, financial reports and vessels' operating expenses, shipping activities, and maritime employment. MARAD also publishes reports on marine transportation and cruise passenger statistics.

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

The Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST) collects, analyzes, and publishes data in support of the department's programs and policy initiatives. Statistical activities include monitoring competition in the airline and maritime industries, supporting inter-

national negotiations on aviation matters, and maintaining systems to provide grant information and financial assistance awards for DOT.

The Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) in DOT collects data to monitor transportation of hazardous materials.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in the Department of Defense collects and publishes statistical data on waterborne commerce and vessel operations in waterways, ports, and harbors of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center responds to special requests for data that summarize trips and tonnage by ports and waterways. The Corps provides these data to other Department of Defense and Federal transportation, resource, and homeland security agencies.

Major program changes and new activities in transportation statistics planned for FY 2005 are:

- The BTS budget includes a shift to five core data programs (freight, travel, economics, air transportation, and geospatial) and two cross-cutting research programs (key indicators of transportation system performance and statistical methods and standards). Non-core activities would be reduced or eliminated, such as the National Transportation Library and the Motor Carrier Information Program. The budget would support testing of new methods for collecting and integrating freight and travel data, move the quarterly Air Travel Price Index from research to production mode, produce monthly reports on transportation international trade, and update global competitiveness measures.
- The budget request for FHWA includes funds to:
  - add 10 cities to the Mobility Monitoring Program, bringing the total number to 43, and publish a report including the travel rate index, average annual hours of delay per driver, percentage of congested freeway travel, and system reliability measures for these cities;
  - expand the number of cities included in the Intelligent Transportation Infrastructure Program that provides both real time and archived roadway system performance data to measure the operating performance of the roadway system across the Nation that is used for local system planning, evaluation, and management activities as well as incorporated into the Mobility Monitoring Program; and
  - add a “Smart Processing” element to the emerging web-based Highway Finance Smart System to improve data accuracy, uniformity, and quality.
- The budget request for MARAD includes funds to expand the cruise passenger database to include both departure ports and ports of call. This new data product will yield a measure of exposure to risk at the port level for use by the relevant security agencies.

## Natural Resources, Energy, and Environment Statistics

### Environment

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

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the Department of Commerce gathers worldwide environmental data about the oceans, earth, air, space, and sun and their interactions to describe and predict the state of the physical environment. In fulfillment of this mission, NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service maintains national data centers that preserve and disseminate the agency's climatic, oceanographic, and geophysical data and selected environmental information collected by other agencies.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) in the Department of the Interior (DOI) continues its transition from focusing on production of geographic information to ensuring that geographic information is easy to find, integrate, and interpret. Through its Water Resources Discipline, USGS collects and maintains data on the quality, availability, and use of the Nation's water, including stream flow data for flood forecasting; stream flow data that help determine water allocations for agriculture, industry, and domestic supply; stream flow for hydropower plants, navigation, instream habitat, engineering design of bridges and flood control structures; and data on the availability and quality of ground water that help determine sustainability of supplies for the future. The USGS is also participating in the Geospatial Information One-Stop e-government initiative, which promotes coordination and alignment of geospatial data collection and maintenance at all levels of government. The Geospatial Information One-Stop provides access to the Federal Government's spatial data assets in a single location and helps make state and local spatial data assets more accessible.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) collects remotely-sensed data to support climate research and to describe and measure the energy and environmental phenomena that may contribute to climate variation and change. Research and satellite programs study atmospheric chemistry and ozone, ocean surface winds and ocean biological productivity, tropical precipitation and the global hydrological cycle, the global carbon cycle and land surface and vegetation and ecosystems, and solid earth geophysics.

Major program changes and new activities in environmental statistics planned for FY 2005 include:

- The USGS budget request includes funds for a new Water Availability and Use initiative, new water quality work at Klamath Lake, and an initiative to increase science support of other DOI bureaus. A decrease of \$1.8 million is proposed, eliminating several congressional earmarks including water-quality activities at Lake Champlain, a ground-water study in the Potomac River, and ground-water monitoring in Hawaii.
- The NASA budget request includes studies of aerosol forcing of climate; carbon cycling over North America; and climate feedbacks involving water vapor, clouds, and polar regions. NASA's 2005 program also includes the launch of satellites to provide the first long-term global climatology of the three-dimensional distribution of aerosols and clouds and the first global results from the Aura spacecraft launched to study the gas phase and particulate composition of the global atmosphere.

## **Energy and Minerals**

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) in the Department of Energy (DOE) collects and disseminates information on energy reserves, production, consumption, distribution, prices, technology, and related international, economic, and financial matters. EIA's programs include data on coal, petroleum, natural gas, and electric and nuclear energy. EIA maintains a comprehensive energy database, disseminates energy data and analyses for a wide variety of customers in the public and private sectors, maintains the National Energy Modeling System for mid-term energy markets analysis and forecasting, maintains the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System for near-term energy market analysis and forecasting, conducts customer forums and surveys to maintain an up-to-date product and service mix, and maintains systems supporting the electronic dissemination of energy data.

The Office of Environment, Safety, and Health (EH) in DOE supports projects associated with epidemiologic and worker medical surveillance, the United States Transuranium and Uranium Registries, and the Russian Health Effects Studies. The United States Transuranium and Uranium Registries analyze the distribution of radioactive elements in the body to ensure that radiological protection standards and workplace control measures for occupational exposures to plutonium, uranium, and other long-lived radioactive materials are protective of worker health. The Russian Health Effects Studies are a joint effort by the United States and Russia to conduct epidemiologic studies on the health effects of exposure to radiation.

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) in the Department of the Interior collects data on off-shore and Federal and American Indian oil, gas, and minerals, as part of its responsibility for management of both the Outer Continental Shelf Lands and the Minerals Revenue Management programs.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) in DOI collects data on nonfuel minerals and materials, including mineral resources, production, demand, use, recycling, and trade.

Major program changes and new activities in energy statistics planned for FY 2005 are:

- The EIA budget request includes increased funding to:
  - provide better regional information in the monthly *Short-term Energy Outlook*; operate the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Storage Survey; improve the weekly and monthly Petroleum Supply data quality; and
  - develop and field a natural Gas Production Survey, enhance the voluntary reporting of Greenhouse Gas emissions, and improve the transportation component of the National Energy Modeling System.

### **Soil, Forest, Fish, Wildlife, and Public Lands**

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in the Department of Agriculture (USDA) conducts soil surveys and maintains and updates a national soils computerized database containing physical land facts; administers Water Supply and Snow Surveys used in water supply forecasts to manage seasonal use of water for irrigation, flood control, fish and wildlife, recreation, power generation, municipal and industrial water supply, and water quality management; and conducts a national resources inventory using both remote sensing and on-site investigation, providing data on the status and condition of natural resources on non-Federal lands.

The Forest Service (FS) in USDA conducts renewable resource inventories of forest lands and collects statistics on forest products. These data are used to identify trends in the extent, condition, ownership, quantity, and quality of timber and other forest resources.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) focuses on domestic commercial and recreational fisheries, fishery management monitoring, and stock assessments of the health of living marine resources. NMFS is responsible for data on the volume and value of commercial fish and shellfish landings, the catch by recreational fishermen, employment of people and craft in the fisheries, number of recreational fishermen, production of manufactured fishery products, and fishery prices.

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

The National Park Service (NPS) in DOI supports research on water quality assessment in nationally owned public lands and natural resources, including studies of flood hazards, forest geomorphology, and ground water of campground areas. NPS' Public Use Statistics Program gathers, compiles, and issues public use data for forecasting future demand for services, planning for resource mitigation activities, and initiating marketing strategies. The Social Science Program conducts research on recreation and other



visits to units of the National Park System, recreation demand and associated impacts on park resources, diversity of park visitors, non-visitors, employees and local communities, needs of special populations, visitor use management, and visitor satisfaction.

The Bureau of Reclamation (BoR) in DOI collects and analyzes data to characterize the water quality of reservoirs and streams affected by reclamation facility operations in high priority watersheds in the western part of the United States.

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

Major program changes and new activities in statistics concerning soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands planned for FY 2005 are:

- The Forest Service's budget request includes funding that will maintain the length of inventory cycle of renewable resource inventories at about 7 years in the East and 12 years in the West.
- The NRCS budget request includes funds to:
  - expand drought assessment activities, add soil moisture monitoring to automated stations, continue a major overhaul of data management systems, and enhance security and continuity of operations; and
  - continue a large scale project in conjunction with NASS, ARS, FSA, and ERS to assess environmental effects of conservation practices and programs by applying process models to National Resources Inventory data on land use patterns, agricultural practices, and natural resource issues augmented by site specific management factors.
- The NMFS budget request includes funds to improve the sample size and coverage of recreational and commercial catch data programs; enhance current quality control and quality assurance systems; improve the information and technology dissemination infrastructure; adopt new technologies to reduce reporting burdens on industry, and satisfy data and analytical needs for compliance with governing statutes such as the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

## **Economic Statistics**

### **Periodic Economic Statistics**

The Census Bureau is the principal source of periodic economic statistics; it conducts several periodic censuses every five years, covering the years ending in 2 and 7. The Economic Census includes censuses of manufacturing, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, and transportation and other businesses. Statistics on businesses owned by minorities and women and companies operating at multiple locations are also provided. The Census of Governments collects state and local data on public finance; public employment; and governmental organization, powers, and activities.

Major program changes and new activities in periodic economic statistics activities planned for FY 2005 are:

- FY 2005 is the final year in the six-year 2002 Economic Census funding cycle. It marks the completion of data dissemination activities and a comprehensive evaluation of the 2002 Economic Census. The 2002 Economic Census provided a significant expansion to content and coverage, including information on e-commerce and leasing, first-time product data for 65 service industries, and supply chain information from manufacturing, retail, wholesale, and some service industries. During FY 2005 the Census Bureau expects to issue over 1,000 Economic Census products, bringing the total number of products issued to nearly 1,700.
- FY 2005 is the first year in the five-year cycle of the 2007 Census of Governments. Key activities include a comprehensive review of program components with data users and providers and development of a detailed schedule and milestones for dissemination.
- In FY 2005 data will be tabulated and reviewed for almost 2.5 million businesses for the Survey of Business Owners (formerly known as the Survey of Minority Owned Business Enterprises and the Survey of Women Owned Business Enterprises).

### **Current Economic Statistics**

The current economic statistics program of the Census Bureau provides information on retail and wholesale trade and selected service industries; construction activity, such as housing permits and starts, the value of new construction, residential alterations and repairs, and quarterly price indices for single-family houses; quantity and value of industrial output, such as manufacturing activities; shipments, inventories, and orders; capital expenditures; e-commerce sales; foreign trade, including imports, exports, and trade monitoring; and state and local government activities. The Census Bureau also maintains the Business Register, formerly called the Standard Statistical Establishment List, that is used for statistical sampling frames and the production of aggregate data on County Business Patterns.

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

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

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

The Information Technology Management Directorate (ITMD), a part of the Washington Headquarters Service (formerly the Directorate for Information Operations and Reports in the Department of Defense (DoD)), collects DoD contract information in support of national economic indicators and the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program. ITMD also produces statistics on DoD purchases from educational and nonprofit institutions and from state and local governments.

The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in the Department of Homeland Security, previously the United States Customs Service in the Department of the Treasury, collects and verifies tariff and trade data that are tabulated, analyzed, and disseminated by the Census Bureau. Additionally, CBP collects entry data on aliens entering the United States and denied admission, and produces statistical measures used to address trade compliance issues, identify questionable import activity, and identify importers for audit purposes.

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

The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) in HUD is responsible for oversight of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (the Enterprises); its statistical programs provide analyses of the primary and secondary mortgage markets in support of the OFHEO regulatory mission.

The Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) in HUD provides data on the volume, characteristics, price, quality, and suitability of housing in the United States;

on the construction and permanent financing required to achieve a smoothly functioning housing market; and on the status of the existing housing stock.

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

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) in the National Science Foundation (NSF) collects, publishes, and analyzes data on the size and health of U.S. research and development enterprises. Four annual surveys provide information on research and development funded and performed by government, industry, and universities, and a periodic survey provides comparable information on the nonprofit sector. The division also conducts a biennial survey on academic and biomedical research facilities, and has begun design work on an upcoming survey program on instrumentation in science and engineering facilities. The division participates in international collaborations to develop internationally comparable measures of research and development.

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

Major program changes for current economic statistics anticipated in FY 2005 are:

- The Census Bureau has requested funds for measurement of services and e-government initiatives to expand:
  - annual coverage of service industries to provide for the measurement of about \$3 trillion in services revenues, such as financial services, insurance, real estate, and public utilities that are not currently measured on an annual basis;
  - coverage of the Quarterly Services Survey, a new economic indicator that covered three service sectors in FY 2004 and adds coverage of hospitals, nursing and residential care in FY 2005. The expansion would extend coverage to an additional four service sectors: transportation; rental and leasing; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and other services;
  - e-government initiatives by offering interactive forms-based reporting on the web for selected principal economic indicators, as well as electronic reporting software for other more complex current surveys that will be downloadable from the Internet and contain additional functionality to facilitate reporting such as drop-down menus, importing and exporting capabilities, and compatibility with all major spreadsheets; and
  - improvements to the quality and acceleration of the monthly release of trade statistics by expanding and enhancing the Automated Export System. The target is to release the monthly statistics 30 days after the end of the reference month.

- The budget request for OFHEO provides funds to expand its statistical activities in order to maintain a sound knowledge base of the secondary and primary mortgage markets and keep pace with Freddie Mac's and Fannie Mae's growing and increasingly complex business practices; and
- The budget request for SRS supports research and methodological activities to improve the research and development surveys. The Committee on National Statistics has undertaken a complete review of the program and is expected to propose significant improvements, redesigns, and revisions to the surveys and analyses.

### **National Accounts**

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in the Department of Commerce has primary responsibility for the preparation, development, and interpretation of the National Income and Product Accounts. BEA programs include the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); the wealth accounts, which show the business and other components of national wealth; the input-output accounts, which trace the interrelationships among industrial markets; personal income and related economic series by geographic area; and the U.S. balance of payments accounts and associated foreign investment accounts.

Major program changes and new activities in national accounts planned for FY 2005 are:

- The BEA budget request will support initiatives to:
  - improve the national accounts by acquiring monthly real-time data from private sources to fill data gaps in current measures at the time of original release rather than during a later revision;
  - comply with the International Monetary Fund's "Special Data Dissemination Standards" developed under an international agreement to increase the transparency of data on economic conditions;
  - accelerate the release of major indicators such as GDP, personal income, and local area personal income estimates that, together with the initiative to acquire real-time data, should improve the usefulness of these measures; and
  - improve business investment and employment data by producing up-to-date, annual estimates on business investment spending to indicate where high-tech and other investments are going and how they affect productivity.

### **Statistics of Income**

The Statistics of Income (SOI) Division in the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) provides annual income, financial, and tax data, based for the most part on individual and corporate tax returns and on returns filed by most tax-exempt organizations. SOI also provides periodic data based on other returns, such as those filed by estates, for estimating assets of the living top wealth holders, as well as on various other tax and information

returns and schedules, for producing such estimates as U.S. investments abroad, foreign investments in the United States, and gains or losses from sales of capital assets.

Major program changes and new activities in Statistics of Income planned for FY 2005 are:

- The SOI budget request will support continued acquisition and installation of hardware that will provide the capability to load the SOI population files online to provide for longitudinal analysis of income tax returns and continued expansion of the amount of statistical data tables available for electronic dissemination through the IRS Internet home page.

### **Labor Statistics**

Four agencies in the Department of Labor (DOL) are responsible for various aspects of labor statistics:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces statistics on employment and unemployment; projections of economic growth, the labor force, and employment by industry and occupation; consumer expenditures; prices and living conditions; wages and employee benefits; industrial relations activities; occupational injury and illnesses; and productivity and technological changes in U.S. industries.

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

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) supports the collection and dissemination of local, state, and national occupational, wage, and other labor market information, as well as the production of Unemployment Insurance (UI) information, for administration of employment, training, and UI programs.

The Department of Labor's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP) conducts the annual National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) that provides data on wage and migration history, type of crops worked, unemployment, benefits, housing, health care, and use of public programs. NAWS data are used in the formula to calculate resource allocations for the Workforce Investment Act section 167 Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers program.

Major program changes and new activities in labor statistics planned for FY 2005 are:

- The budget request for BLS provides funds to continue activities to modernize the computing systems for monthly processing of the Producer Price Indexes and U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes, and to improve both programs' data outputs. In addition, in 2005, BLS will continue calculating and publishing the superlative index (C-CPI-U), which first began in 2002, and will revise index values for the previous two years based on more current expenditure data.

- The ETA budget request will support:
  - continued development, operation, and maintenance of the set of Internet-based national electronic tools known collectively as CareerOneStop, which supports the national system of One-Stop Career Centers;
  - an improved Occupational Information Network (O\*NET) through updating the occupational characteristics ratings, disseminating the electronic database to states and application developers who build software products that use O\*NET data, and integrating O\*NET information and O\*NET OnLine into complementary web-based public systems such as the CareerOneStop and private web-based sites such as Monster.com; and
  - a new temporary worker program to match willing foreign workers with willing U.S. employers when no Americans can be found to fill the jobs.
- The OASP budget request will support an addition to the National Agricultural Worker Survey (NAWS) to collect new information on pesticide handlers' exposure to pesticides making the data more useful to the various Federal agencies that depend on NAWS data for their programs.

### **Agriculture Statistics**

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in the Department of Agriculture (USDA) collects, summarizes, analyzes, and publishes agricultural production and marketing data on a wide range of items including number of farms and land in farms; acreage, yield, production, and stocks of grains, hay, oilseeds, cotton, potatoes, tobacco, fruits, selected vegetables, floriculture, and selected specialty crops; inventories and production of hogs, cattle, sheep and wool, goats and mohair, mink, catfish, trout, poultry, eggs, and dairy products; prices received by farmers for products, prices paid for commodities and services, and related indexes; cold storage supplies; agricultural chemical use; and related areas of the agricultural economy. The Census of Agriculture is conducted by NASS every five years to collect information on the number of farms; land use; production expenses; value of land, buildings, and farm products; farm size; characteristics of farm operators; market value of agricultural production sold; acreage of major crops; inventory of livestock and poultry; and farm irrigation practices. The census provides national, state, and county data as well as selected data for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

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

The Economic Research Service (ERS) in USDA conducts research, commodity market projections, and outlook analyses, and develops economic and statistical indicators in the following areas: farming and farm households, commodity markets, agricultural

trade, food and consumer economics, nutrition and feeding programs, natural resources and the environment, and the domestic rural economy.

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

Major program changes and new activities in agriculture statistics planned for FY 2005 are:

- The budget request for NASS includes program increases to restore and modernize its core survey and estimation program, improve the statistical integrity and standardization of the data collection and processing activities of the Locality Based Agricultural County Estimates/Small Area Estimation Program, and collaborate on government-wide and departmental e-government initiatives.
- The budget request for ERS includes an increase to fund a consumer data and information system to monitor, track, and identify changes in food supply and consumption patterns.



## **CHAPTER 3: Long Range Plans**

This chapter describes selected ongoing and new initiatives to improve the performance of Federal statistical programs.

### **Interagency Council on Statistical Policy**

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

The ICSP is a vehicle for coordinating statistical work, particularly when activities and issues cut across agencies; for exchanging information about agency programs and activities; and for providing advice and counsel to OMB on statistical matters. In the past year, agenda topics included, among others, advising OMB's Chief Statistician on standards in need of review and revision; establishing priorities for further interagency collaboration and monitoring progress of working groups tasked to address these priorities; developing guidance to implement broad new legislative safeguards for the confidentiality of statistical information; enhancing the operations, and thus the usefulness, of the *FedStats* internet site; assessing opportunities for interagency collaboration on information technology development and investment; furthering the role of the statistical agencies in the Key National Indicators Initiative; and introducing budget and performance integration in the *Analytical Perspectives* chapter on "Statistics." In addition, the ICSP member agencies exchanged experiences and solutions with respect to numerous topics of mutual interest and concern, such as identifying successful practices in establishing and employing hiring and retention incentives, meeting methodological and analytical challenges in making statistical contributions to counter-terrorism initiatives, and assessing the implications of the recent developments in telephone technology and use for the coverage and quality of Federal surveys.

### **Statistical Confidentiality and Data Sharing**

The Congress has recognized that a confidential relationship between statistical agencies and their respondents is essential. In 2002, Congress passed the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA) as Title V of the E-Government Act (Public Law 107-347). This legislation establishes a uniform set of safeguards to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired from the public for statistical purposes, and strong criminal penalties for inappropriate disclosure of such information. The legislation reaffirms that pledges of con-

Confidentiality will be honored and gives additional weight and stature to policies that statistical agencies have pursued for decades, assuring respondents who provide statistical information that their responses will be held in confidence and will not be used against them in any government action. CIPSEA also authorizes the sharing of business data among the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of the Census. Thus it provides a framework to enhance the efficiency of the Federal statistical system by reducing reporting burden on the public and strengthening the quality and usefulness of the Nation's Federal statistics.

A companion legislative proposal would make complementary changes to provisions set forth in the "Statistical Use" section of the Internal Revenue Code. These changes would represent the first major revision of these policies in more than 20 years, reducing the amount of sensitive tax information that will change hands to support statistical programs while substantially increasing the effectiveness of that support. This objective would be achieved by carefully defining statistical needs and taking advantage of the efficiencies that can be achieved by modern sampling methods. The complementary proposal has been endorsed by the Treasury Department and submitted to the Congress.

To assist agencies in implementing the new legislation, OMB has prepared draft implementation guidance with the assistance of representatives from the agencies on the ICSP. OMB will publish the proposed guidance in the *Federal Register* to request public comments before issuing final guidance. The proposed guidance will be available on OMB's web site at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb> go to Statistical Policy and Programs).

BEA, BLS, and Census are currently working to implement the data sharing provisions of CIPSEA. Prior to sharing business data that were collected under a legal requirement to supply the information—without informing the respondents that the data would be shared with the other designated statistical agencies—agencies are required to publish a notice of any proposed data sharing activity in the *Federal Register*. Such notices must specify the business data to be shared and the statistical purposes for which the business data are to be used, and must allow a minimum of 60 days for public comment. These agencies are also required to enter into a written agreement before sharing any business data. The written agreement must specify the business data to be shared; the statistical purposes for which the business data are to be used; the officers, employees, and agents authorized to examine the business data to be shared; and the appropriate security procedures to safeguard the confidentiality of the business data.

In June 2003, the first formal proposal for data sharing under CIPSEA was published for comment in the *Federal Register*. BEA and the Census Bureau entered into an arrangement to match data from BEA's surveys of Foreign Direct Investment in the U.S. and U.S. Direct Investment Abroad with data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Industrial Research and Development. The early results from the project confirm the benefits anticipated from data sharing, namely improved sampling frames that translate into increased survey efficiency, potentially reduced costs, and new details on international R&D activities. Based on that match, the Census Bureau added more than 500 companies, not previously identified as having R&D activity, to its 2003 R&D survey sample. The match also demonstrated that BEA will be able to augment its existing R&D data with information from the Census R&D Survey, identify data quality issues

arising from reporting differences in the respective surveys, and improve its survey sample frames.

Several other projects are in various stages of planning. For example, the Census Bureau and BLS plan research on identifying differences in their business establishment lists. The work will involve matching files and profiling differences, particularly with respect to industry codes, an area long identified as crucial. The IRS is concurring with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that will govern this project. In addition, BEA is planning to share company and revenue data from several of its surveys with BLS. The BLS International Price Program would use the BEA data to study the feasibility of developing a new price index that measures royalties and license fees in international transactions. BEA would benefit by being able to compare its sample frame with the one compiled by the International Price Program and thereby capture any omissions.

To promote better communication and coordination among Federal agencies on confidentiality issues, in 1995 the Interagency Confidentiality and Data Access Committee (CDAC) was established under the auspices of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology. This interagency group includes representatives from 24 Federal agencies who consider common technical and non-technical issues involving data access, confidentiality, and disclosure limitation. The group has several products that are available on its web site ([www.fcsm.gov/committees/cdac/cdac.html](http://www.fcsm.gov/committees/cdac/cdac.html)). In 2001, CDAC developed generalized software for auditing suppression patterns in tables. This software was released in July 2004. CDAC members conduct tutorials on confidentiality under the auspices of the Washington Statistical Society and other organizations.

## **One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data**

*FedStats*, the interagency web site ([www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov)) developed under the auspices of the ICSP, permits easy access via an initial point of entry to the wide array of Federal statistics available to the public. *FedStats* provides a centralized set of links to the Internet sites that individual agencies have developed for disseminating Federal statistics. The site's primary objective is to help users find the information they need without having to know and understand in advance how the decentralized Federal statistical system is organized or which agency or agencies may produce the data they are seeking. Since its inception, *FedStats* has logged nearly 13 million user sessions, and in 2004 sustained the highest volume of visitors to the site since its release in 1997. The site has also garnered enthusiastic public support and been well received by various media publications, such as *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post*, the Associated Press wire service, *Federal Computer Week*, and *USA TODAY Online*. In 2004 *Time* magazine listed *FedStats* as one of the "50 Coolest Websites" in the category "News and Information", and *FedStats* was the recipient of the "People's Voice" award in the category of "Government and Law" from the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences. *PC Magazine* listed the *FedStats* site as one of the "Top 100 Classic" web sites as well as one of the "Top 101 Incredibly Useful Sites on the Internet." *FedStats* also has been awarded an Excellence.Gov finalist award from the Industry Advisory Council's (IAC) eGov Shared Interest group, in partnership with the Federal CIO Council and the E-Gov organization. The Federal Chief Information Officers

council has presented an award for the MapStats section of *FedStats* in recognition of making statistical information more accessible to the general public.

The ICSP's Task Force on One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistics continues to upgrade and expand *FedStats'* coverage of the government's statistical sources. A new feature of the MapStats section of the site provides statistical information for cities with populations of 25,000 or more, and offers links to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's State of the Cities web site for more in-depth statistical information for a locality. A "MapStats for Kids" section is also being developed to facilitate the improvement of statistical literacy for younger children. Search capabilities continue to be enhanced by indexing the statistics available on nearly all the agency web sites. The task force continues to respond to user requests for a broader scope of subjects, more detailed data on those subjects, and easier overall access to the data, and is working to develop the ability to customize user searches.

### **Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology**

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

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

The FCSM carries out a broad agenda of activities and has spawned three permanent working groups: the Confidentiality and Data Access Committee, the Household Survey Nonresponse Working Group, and the Interagency Group on Establishment Nonresponse.

Most recently, the FCSM has sponsored a subcommittee to assist OMB in its ongoing review of statistical standards. The Subcommittee on Standards for Statistical Surveys

has carefully reviewed and proposed revisions to the core standards for statistical surveys and for the publication of statistics. The subcommittee's recommendations are being reviewed by the ICSP and will be published in the *Federal Register* for public comment. OMB will consider the recommendations from the subcommittee as well as any public comments before issuing new standards.

Over the longer term, the FCSM has published 37 Statistical Policy Working Papers that present the final reports of subcommittees, as well as proceedings from FCSM seminars and conferences. The papers are available through the FCSM's web site ([www.fcsm.gov](http://www.fcsm.gov)). In November 2003, the FCSM held its third Research Conference. In December 2004, the FCSM will host its seventh Statistical Policy Seminar on "Achieving Statistical Quality in Diverse and Changing Environments." The FCSM's statistical policy seminars alternate with the biennial research conferences.

## **Collaborative Research on Survey and Statistical Methodology**

Basic research on survey measurement issues, data collection procedures, and statistical issues related to survey design has substantial potential to benefit the Federal statistical system as it prepares to meet future challenges in gathering relevant and reliable data. The National Science Foundation's Division of Social and Economic Sciences, in collaboration with a consortium of Federal statistical agencies, supported a special competition for three years (FY 1999, FY 2001 and FY 2002) for research that furthers the development of new and innovative approaches to surveys. The consortium of Federal statistical agencies is continuing to fund this initiative for the period FY 2003 to FY 2005.

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

The projects funded in 2002 under this collaboration included survey nonresponse, random digit dialed surveys and cellular phones, nonparametric regression, and analysis of categorical variables. In June 2004, the investigators reported on their progress in each of these projects at a seminar open to the Federal statistical community. The consortium funded one proposal in 2003 on small area estimation. A seminar planned for 2005 will provide an opportunity for these investigators to report progress on their project to the Federal statistical community. The awards for the FY 2004 competition are expected to be announced in fall 2004.

## Decennial Census

Program initiatives by the Census Bureau related to the next decennial census involve a comprehensive re-engineering for a 2010 Census that is more efficient and effective. Major activities being implemented in 2005 focus on three key components of the 2010 Census plan:

- continuing a multi-year program of comprehensive planning, development, and testing to allow the Census Bureau to conduct a short-form only data collection, taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by an enhanced geographic data base;
- further implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS) to assess the quality, reliability, and stability of long form data collected annually utilizing ACS methodology; and
- enhancement of the Census Bureau's address list and Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) system by replacing it with one that uses Global Positioning System technology and aerial photography to update and improve the address and map information gathered for Census 2000. This will increase enumerator efficiency, facilitate identification of duplicate addresses, improve the accuracy of data tabulations for all governmental units, and reduce field work.

In FY 2005 the Census Bureau will complete 2004 Census Test evaluations, which will inform further development of improved methodologies for data collection and coverage. In addition, work will begin on two nationally representative tests by mail—the 2005 National Content Survey (NCS), and the 2005 National Census Test (NCT). The NCS will test questionnaire content, design, layout, wording and presentation of the race and ethnicity questions, coverage questions, residence rules, and other short form items, while the NCT will develop and test alternative methodologies and strategies for improving data accuracy and increasing response. The Census Bureau also will begin preparations and conduct early operations for the 2006 Census Test, including address canvassing, development and testing of Mobile Computing Devices, designing and printing questionnaires and manuals, conducting training, and developing an integrated communications plan. In addition, the Census Bureau will continue to build the integrated 2010 architecture; conduct planning, testing, and development of methodologies and systems for the 2008 Dress Rehearsal and the 2010 Census; and continue research and testing to explore the feasibility of enumerating U.S. citizens living overseas.

The MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program will enter its fourth year in FY 2005 with the Census Bureau positioned to continue work on modernizing its geographic database and associated address list. Geographic Information System files, where available, and aerial imagery will be used to correct the locations of streets and other geographic information required for ACS and 2010 Census operations. The Census Bureau also will continue to develop a new processing system and database using Geographic Information System and commercial off-the-shelf tools to modernize the MAF/TIGER system. Because it is essential for the MAF to have good coverage of all areas of the country, the program will implement web-based techniques that allow state, local, and tribal governments to provide updates on-line and continue field work to add, update, or de-

lete more than 90,000 addresses that cannot be obtained from U.S. Postal Service records or other methods of updating the MAF. The Community Address Updating System (CAUS) continues to identify and list geographic areas across the country experiencing growth and/or changes to addresses not reflected by other methods of updating the MAF. The program will also begin to implement the first in a series of periodic MAF/TIGER evaluation studies. The ACS relies on the MAF as its sample frame; good coverage of the MAF will allow the ACS to reflect changes in the characteristics of all areas since Census 2000 data were collected.

## **American Community Survey**

The American Community Survey (ACS) has been developed to provide timely annual information about the economic, demographic, and housing characteristics of the U.S. population to Federal, state, and local decision makers. The ACS will eliminate the need for the long form in the 2010 Census, thereby focusing that effort solely on counting the population and collecting short form data. This will move the traditional "once every ten years" long form data collection and data dissemination activity to a continuous activity providing current data every year.

The ACS began in 1996 in four sites and was expanded in 1999 to 31 sites. The 2005 President's Budget requested funding for full implementation of the ACS. Due to uncertainties in the appropriations process for FY 2005, the Census Bureau, as of September 2004, delayed the ramp-up to full implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS). The Census Bureau is still planning to conduct the fully expanded ACS for housing units in 2005, with the start of ACS group quarters data collection beginning in 2006. When fully implemented, nationwide data collection for the ACS (including Puerto Rico) will include a sample size of 250,000 households per month (three million addresses per year). This will allow the ACS to provide detailed social and economic data every year for all places with a population of 65,000. Changes between 2005 and 2006 will be measured beginning in Summer 2007 and continuing every year thereafter. Annual estimates for all places of 20,000 or more will be produced beginning in the summer of 2008. By the summer of 2010, annual estimates will be produced for all places and tracts comparable in content and reliability to decennial long-form data. By 2010, all communities for which the long form traditionally produced data—even those with populations less than 20,000—will have profiles based on multi-year estimates that will be updated every year.

## **Sample Redesign for Demographic Surveys**

The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign provides new, updated, and coordinated samples following each decennial census for major ongoing household surveys, including the Current Population Survey, the Consumer Expenditure Surveys, the American Housing Survey, the National Crime Victimization Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation. In close collaboration with other Federal statistical agencies, the Census Bureau selects new samples for these ongoing household surveys to reflect shifts in the location and characteristics of people that have occurred since the previous decennial census.

In FY 2005, the Census Bureau must complete core activities necessary to select and begin fielding new samples for four of these surveys. Major activities for FY 2005 include programming and production work to select and deliver the new samples, create files used in survey weighting and estimation, and enhance and modify new automated systems and procedures to collect address, map feature, and group quarters information for the surveys. Preparations have already begun to shift the next Sample Redesign toward using a continually updated Master Address File and American Community Survey data to select household survey samples, rather than relying on the once-a-decade availability of census data.

## **Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics**

In 1994, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs joined six agencies in creating the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. The forum, which now has participants from 20 Federal agencies as well as partners in private research organizations, fosters coordination, collaboration, and integration of Federal data on child and family issues and conditions. In April 1997, the forum was formally established through Executive Order No. 13045. It was called on to develop priorities for collecting enhanced data on children and youth, improve the reporting and dissemination of information on the status of children to the policy community and the general public, and produce more complete data on children at the state and local levels.

In 2004, the Forum issued the inaugural issue of *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*. Since 1997, the forum has published *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, a report that includes detailed information on a set of key indicators of child well-being. To make better use of its resources, the forum decided to update all data annually on its enhanced web site ([www.childstats.gov](http://www.childstats.gov)), and to alternate publishing the more detailed report with a new condensed version—*America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*—that highlights selected indicators.

*America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2004* presents 25 key indicators on important aspects of children's lives. These indicators are easy to understand by broad audiences, objectively based on substantial research connecting them to reliable data on child well-being, balanced so that no single area of children's lives dominates the report, measured regularly so that they can be updated to show trends over time, and representative of large segments of the population rather than one particular group. The report also presents data on eight contextual measures that describe the changing population, family characteristics, and context in which children are living.

The first section of *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2004* describes the context in which children live (such as changes in children's family settings and living arrangements). The four sections that follow—economic security, health, behavior and social environment, and education—highlight improvements in children's well-being as well as areas where there has been less progress. The 2004 *Brief* reveals that birth rates for adolescents have continued to decline, victimization rates for youths and violent crime offending rates by youths are down, and high school advanced coursetaking rates are at the highest levels of the past 20 years. How-



ever, the prevalence of overweight among U.S. children has increased sharply, and the percentage of children living in poverty rose slightly, while remaining below its recent peak. The *Brief* concludes with a summary list highlighting recent changes in all 25 key indicators. For information on longer-term trends, specific data tables can be accessed on the forum's website, [www.childstats.gov](http://www.childstats.gov).

As in past years, forum agencies continued efforts to strengthen some indicators and close critical data gaps. Subcommittees within the forum are focused on ways to improve measurement of family structure and formation. Continuing its prior support, the forum co-sponsored a second workshop on Counting Couples: Improving Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage, and Cohabitation Data in the Federal Statistical System. The workshop focused on specific areas for improvement in data collection and estimation, and identified several targets of opportunity that are feasible and would improve Federal data in this area.

To further the reach of its efforts, the forum's award-winning web site continues to respond to thousands of requests for data on child and family well-being that cut across the domains of its member agencies. The site includes previous issues of *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* and its related links, other forum reports, information about the overall structure of the forum, and news on current activities. International data have been posted that enable users to compare the well-being of children in the United States to that of children in other countries on many of the report's indicators. Several forum agencies cooperated in this effort, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the National Center for Education Statistics. In addition, links to related sites provide additional international data on child well-being, and the search capability of the related sites page has been expanded to allow users to search for data resources by agency, level of geography, and subject.

During FY 2005, forum agencies will continue work to close critical data gaps, particularly in areas such as the measurement of mental health, the role of fathers in children's lives, and the measurement of positive behaviors associated with improved child development. In addition, forum committees will continue to work on data needs related to fatherhood; marriage, divorce, and cohabitation; and the comparability of background variables.

## **Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics**

The Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, established in 1986 by the National Institute on Aging in cooperation with the National Center for Health Statistics and the Census Bureau, fosters collaboration among Federal agencies that produce or use statistical data on the older population. The forum played a key role in improving aging-related data by encouraging cooperation and data sharing among agencies, furthering professional collaboration across disciplines, and compiling aging-related statistical data in a centralized location. The meetings of the forum helped to promote a number of important developments, including the establishment of the Health and Retirement Study and the Survey of Assets and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest Old; the addition of questions on aging to existing surveys such as the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the Longitudinal Studies of Aging, and the Panel Study of In-

come Dynamics; the acceptance of more standardized age categories; and the collection and presentation of statistics on more narrowly defined age and race categories.

The forum was reorganized in 1998, and expanded to include several new members. In addition to the original three core agencies—Census Bureau, National Center for Health Statistics, and National Institute on Aging—the organizing members of the forum now include senior officials from the Administration on Aging, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Veterans Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Management and Budget, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in HHS, and Social Security Administration.

The forum has spent the past year updating its successful chartbook *Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being*. The purpose of this chartbook is to provide readers with a broad range of indicators that can be used to track those areas of health and well-being that are improving for the older population, as well as to highlight those areas that require more attention.

In addition to this activity, the forum's working group on data needs has been collecting key data elements from federally-sponsored surveys in an effort to describe how residential settings for people age 65 and over are identified, defined, and classified in federally-sponsored surveys. This activity addresses one of the nine data needs identified in *Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being*—"Distinguishing between different types of long-term care facilities and the transitions that occur between them." In conjunction with several other interagency efforts, the forum's working group is assembling a compendium that provides detailed information on how the surveys include or exclude "institutions" from their sampling frames. This compendium will be available on the forum's web site, [www.agingstats.gov](http://www.agingstats.gov), in early 2005.

During the coming year, the forum will continue to address the data needs that are identified in the forum's chartbook, particularly in the area of improving measures of income and wealth in surveys. The forum will also publish, promote, and disseminate the following reports: *Older Americans 2004: Key Indicators of Well-Being*; the proceedings from the 2003 workshop "Health Insurance for the Elderly: Issues in Measurement" (co-sponsored with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality); and the compendium *Identifying, Defining, and Classifying Residential Settings for People Age 65 and over in Federally-Sponsored Surveys*.

## **Establishing Internationally Comparable Measures of Disability**

Internationally comparable general disability measures are being developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, a "city group" operating under the aegis of the United Nations Statistical Commission. City groups are informal groups of experts, primarily from national statistical authorities, who meet to address important problems in statistical methods. The Washington Group is a cooperative effort among the United States, other developed and developing countries, international statistical organizations, and international organizations representing persons with disabilities. The main purpose of the Washington Group is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in the area of health statistics, focusing on disability measures that will provide ba-

sic necessary information on disability throughout the world. Activities include the development of a small set of general disability measures suitable for use in censuses, sample surveys, or other statistical formats; the design of one or more extended sets of survey items intended to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to specialty surveys; and the conduct of methodological studies.

The Washington Group was established by the United Nations to enable the international community to address the themes and suggestions of the United Nations International Seminar on the Measurement of Disability held in June 2001. Seven priority areas were identified for further work, each of which had as its central theme the development of questions and instruments that can be used in national surveys and censuses to measure disability among a variety of populations.

The third meeting of the Washington Group was held in Brussels, Belgium in February 2004. This meeting addressed two priorities: a position paper proposing the purpose that an internationally comparable general measure of disability should address, and a proposed plan for governance of the Washington Group. Pending revisions, the proposed plan for governance was adopted. The National Center for Health Statistics was asked to serve as secretariat for the group and was selected as the first chair of the newly formed steering committee. The group concurred to give highest priority to *equalization of opportunity* as the purpose for the general measure. One working group was formed to propose a short set of questions based on this purpose; two others were formed to develop papers proposing methods for implementing the general measure and an approach for development of an extended measurement set related to the general measure. These papers and the draft general measure are to be presented at the fourth meeting which will be held September 29–October 1, 2004, in Bangkok, Thailand. In addition, a special session is planned for the fourth meeting to address methodological issues related to inclusion of special populations on censuses and surveys (such as children, the institutionalized population, and homeless persons) in order to obtain full population coverage. All papers and products of the Washington Group are available at [www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm).

## **Improving Data Systems on Health and Health Care**

Increasingly complex public health and health policy issues require more sophisticated statistical systems to ensure that the right information is provided at the right time, in a form that can be used for decision making. To remain effective, current data systems must meet the challenge of maintaining current operations while retooling to meet new data needs and utilize more fully new technology and methods. Collectively, these mechanisms gather information that people can provide in interviews; information that people do not know or cannot describe adequately, through examinations and medical records; and information on the circumstances of significant health events, through birth and death records and the compilation of data on medical encounters.

Four initiatives are proposed enabling CDC/NCHS to focus efforts on:

*Preserving and modernizing the Nation's vital statistics system:* NCHS will work with partners in states and Federal agencies to build a re-engineered, web-based vital statistics system that will involve initial recording of birth and death certificates via elec-

tronic systems in hospitals and funeral homes, with secure Internet transmission to state authorities and NCHS for translation into aggregate statistics. These steps will result in more rapid release of data for decision making.

*Sustaining and transforming basic operations for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES):* NHANES provides essential detailed, objective measurements of human health and related diet, environmental, and personal risk factors. The initiative will provide for maintaining the full field operations for NHANES, without reductions in the overall scope, content, and detail from the current survey. NCHS plans to stabilize the underlying survey mechanism and continue to work with collaborators on specialized survey content to meet critical program and research needs. NCHS will also work with partners on the development of models and alternative strategies for obtaining physical examination data for states or localities.

*Maintaining and redesigning systems for tracking the health care delivery system:* NCHS plans to undertake a long-range transformation of the National Health Care Survey, which provides information on the delivery of care to the population, the structure and functioning of the health care delivery system, and the changing roles of health care providers. Activities will include the redesign of existing surveys in the area of long-term care, as well as steps toward understanding the distribution, capacity, and roles of the changing mix of health professionals, institutions, and plans. NCHS will also implement new methods to take better advantage of existing records systems—especially electronic systems—and incorporate a wider range of data items such as prescription drugs and clinical quality measures.

*Restoring the full sample size and redesigning the sample for the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS):* The NHIS is among the Nation's most important population surveys, and sample redesign is needed to reflect the changing demographics identified in the decennial census and to refocus these surveys on population groups that are increasing in size. Restoring sample size will ensure that the NHIS is representative of the full geographic, ethnic, and racial diversity of the U.S. population, which is critical for more accurate estimates of health insurance, immunization status, and other priority health topics.

## **Strengthening Economic Statistics**

In 2002, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) developed a five-year strategic plan to guide its work in providing relevant, accurate, and timely economic data in an objective and cost-effective manner. Recent economic uncertainty has increased the need for sound statistics to help decision makers determine appropriate fiscal and monetary policy, guide business planning and investing, and provide the American public with robust and objective measures of economic activity. The constantly changing economy and demands placed on economic statistics require that BEA continue to strive to make further improvements.

In FY 2003, BEA met all of its strategic plan challenges to improve the quality of some of the Nation's most important economic statistics. Improvements include:

- increasing the relevance of key statistics by developing timely new measures and price indexes and by filling gaps in coverage;
- generating more timely economic data with the one week acceleration of monthly trade estimates, seven month acceleration of Gross Domestic Product by industry, and one month acceleration of Gross State Product;
- meeting U.S. international obligations including transition to the North American Industry Classification System in all accounts, updated statistical methods, and re-designed financial surveys;
- enhancing Internet data collection through the development of the Automated Survey Transmission and Retrieval (ASTAR) system; and
- developing formal information quality guidelines and data security procedures.

In FY 2004, BEA is building on these successes and continuing to improve the quality of its data as well as working toward meeting its long-term challenges of measuring a changing economy, integrating Federal accounts, and building and developing a skilled workforce.

Planned efforts for FY 2005 include enhancing the quality of BEA data while completing the acceleration of important economic statistics. BEA's priorities include:

- *Improving the accuracy of Gross Domestic Product and related statistics using real-time data:* The U.S. economy is constantly changing as new industries prosper while others decline. To produce an accurate reflection of this dynamic structure, BEA estimates must capture these changes. BEA seeks to acquire and incorporate real-time data, such as monthly scanner data and business-to-business resales, into its accounts. This should improve data quality and will help BEA provide users with information that reflects current economic conditions.
- *Continuing to meet U.S. international commitments:* As part of this multi-year initiative, BEA has worked to ensure the Nation's compliance with international statistical obligations. BEA made substantial progress in converting its programs to the North American Industry Classification System in FY 2003. U.S. leadership in complying with the International Monetary Fund's Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) will ease data gaps and encourage other nations to maintain their compliance. The SDDS were developed under an international agreement to increase the transparency of data on economic conditions, particularly for countries that wish to borrow internationally. Requested funds for FY 2005 will allow BEA to meet this commitment as well as to update the Balance of Payments to recognize financial derivatives and other new instruments important to the U.S. and world financial markets.
- *Developing current business investment data with employment and compensation impacts:* Wall Street and industry analysts, business leaders, and academics are increasingly interested in which industries are buying what technology from other industries and the relative effects of these investments on productivity and employ-

ment. Data on such business investments provide information on the flow of investment dollars to purchase and lease high-tech and other equipment. BEA currently produces these estimates every five years; this initiative would result in the production of annual estimates on business investment spending by industry for equipment and other goods. The initiative also provides funding for the production of new estimates of employment and compensation data by industry that would provide information on the effects of economic change on job losses and gains, and on average earnings by industry.

- *Accelerating the release of six key economic statistics:* U.S. policymakers, business leaders, and the American public demand more current economic statistics to make decisions involving monetary policy, fiscal and tax policy, business investment strategies, and household finances. To meet these demands, BEA began a multi-year program in FY 2002 to accelerate the release of eight of its most important economic measures, such as GDP and personal income. Two accelerations were funded and achieved in FY 2003. For FY 2005, BEA seeks to complete the acceleration of the six remaining statistics.

## **Measuring Electronic Commerce**

Electronic commerce, or e-business, is not only creating new businesses but also fundamentally changing the way business is conducted by redefining existing business practices and products, changing distribution channels, modifying marketing and pricing strategies, and reshaping the locations and workings of business activity. While the use of e-business is widely acknowledged and discussed, it has not been properly reflected in official economic statistics, leading to less relevant and potentially misleading information. In April 2004, the Census Bureau released the fourth edition of its multi-sector reports covering e-commerce and e-business activity in 125,000 American businesses. This *E-Stats* report, reflecting 2002 e-commerce activity, covers manufacturing, merchant wholesale trade, retail trade, and selected service industries and is available (along with prior reports) at [www.census.gov/estats](http://www.census.gov/estats).

The 2002 Economic Census included questions on e-commerce sales, as well as on supply-chain activities. The 2002 Census of Governments also included inquiries on e-business activities. Data from these censuses will be released in FY 2005.

In FY 2004 the Census Bureau expanded its e-business measurement efforts. The 2003 Annual Capital Expenditures Survey collected detailed annual data on business expenditures on hardware, software, and communication services. The 2003 Annual Trade Survey, for the first time, collected e-business information from manufacturers' sales offices and branches. Results from both surveys will be released in FY 2005.

## Measuring the Service and Construction Sectors

Improved measurement of services enhances the relevance, accuracy, and timeliness of key Federal economic statistics such as Gross Domestic Product, prices, and productivity while augmenting Federal statistics' coverage of the services sector. It also leverages strategic alliances forged among the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau, the Economics and Statistics Administration, and the Federal Reserve Board to improve the quality of Federal economic statistics. In FY 2003, the Census Bureau launched a new quarterly indicator of service industry activity, expanded collection of product data, and began collecting purchases of services and materials by companies in the services sector. The FY 2005 budget requests additional funds to complete phase two of the service improvement program.

In addition, Federal and private users of the Producer Price Index (PPI), and of price statistics in general, have stated the need for program coverage to continue to be expanded in the service sector and extended to the construction sector of the U.S. economy. The lack of price indexes for these important production sectors may be compromising the measurement of real growth in the economy. To address these needs, in FY 2005 BLS will continue work to extend PPI coverage for the first time to the construction sector of the U.S. economy, and enhance the ongoing expansion of PPI coverage of the service sector. As part of this effort, BLS will publish a price index for warehouses and complete data collection for school construction. The expansion will help provide for the sampling and collection of information on price changes for the outputs of service and nonresidential construction sector industries. The PPI has increased its coverage of the service and construction sectors from 39 percent in 1997 to 54 percent in 2003, and BLS plans to expand coverage to 76 percent of the output of this sector in FY 2005.

BLS also will increase service sector coverage in its productivity statistics. Although the service sector has grown to dominate the U.S. economy, official measures indicate only minimal productivity gains in services. There are difficulties in defining and measuring the real economic outputs of many service-producing activities. Recognition of this problem has led to calls for improvements in official service sector productivity statistics.

In 2005, BLS will publish measures of industry labor productivity and unit labor cost series for three additional service-producing industries. These measures will supply fresh insights on technological progress in the service sector and its contribution to aggregate productivity trends. The new unit labor cost measures will furnish valuable information on cost structures and competitiveness that can be used to study price inflation in the economy. In addition, BLS will continue work to develop practical solutions to difficult conceptual issues in the measurement of service sector output and productivity, and to evaluate existing data for possible use in new productivity and unit labor cost measures. The evaluation will identify areas where the existing data collection efforts could be refined or augmented in order to improve the measures.

## **Improving Foreign Trade Statistics**

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

Foreign trade statistics face two challenges—their timeliness and the coverage of exports. In addition, for a number of reasons largely related to changing trade practices, the statistics on exports of goods understate the value of the exports in the range of three to seven percent. Correction of this shortfall needs to be addressed as efforts proceed to make trade statistics more timely. The Census Bureau is continuing to develop plans to accelerate the release of trade statistics. The first phase, to accelerate the release by 7 days, was completed effective with the data release for January 2003. The second phase, to advance the release by another 14 days, is supported by the FY 2005 budget request. As with the effort to accelerate the release time, implementing mandatory filing through the Automated Export System is moving forward, but is dependent on funding in FY 2005.

## **Updating the Consumer Price Index**

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

In FY 2005, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will continue with efforts to update the CPI continuously by downsizing computer subsystems from the mainframe platform to client servers for use in processing, reviewing, and compiling data collected for the CPI. BLS also will continue development of hedonic quality adjustments for items such as electricity, used cars, and soaps and detergents. In addition, BLS plans to continue to compile and publish the chained consumer price index for all urban consumers (C-CPI-U), which was introduced in 2002. This index is a supplement to the CPI-U and CPI-W and uses a superlative formula to reflect consumers' responses to changes in relative prices. Unlike the other CPIs, the superlative index is issued in preliminary form and subject to revision as more current expenditure data become available.



## **Modernizing the Producer Price Index and the International Price Programs and Systems**

The Producer Price Index (PPI) is the principal source of information on inflation in the business sector of the United States. The PPI measures price change from the first link of a long chain of transactions that lead to final (i.e., consumer) demand in the U.S. economy. The PPI is used extensively by businesses to adjust billions of dollars worth of long term sales and purchase contracts for the effects of inflation. In addition to supporting business and governmental decision making, PPI data are critical inputs to the development of other sensitive economic indicators, including estimates of Gross Domestic Product and industrial productivity.

The International Price Program (IPP) is the principal source of information on price change in the international sector of the U.S. economy. The Bureau of Economic Analysis uses the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes to adjust for inflation in its quarterly National Income and Product Accounts. In addition, the Census Bureau uses the IPP indexes to adjust the goods portion of monthly international trade figures. Price-adjusted estimates of internationally traded goods and services and of the U.S. trade position allow users to obtain comparable measures of the U.S. trade deficit and support critical economic policy decisions related to both international trade issues and analysis of domestic inflation.

In FY 2005, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue its efforts to replace older PPI computer subsystems, some of which are nearly 25 years old, with new ones based on a more secure, stable, and expandable computing platform. Furthermore, BLS will continue to make important improvements to both the PPI and IPP programs, such as experimental Producer Price Indexes for goods and services that will provide the first economy-wide measures of changes in producer prices. BLS also will double the number of import price indexes published by locality of origin, greatly assisting policymakers and other users in tracking and evaluating shifts in U.S. bilateral trade.

## **Enhancing the Employment Cost Index Component of the National Compensation Survey**

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is the principal indicator that provides the Nation's most comprehensive measure of changes in employer costs for total compensation (including wages, salaries, and employer-provided benefits). The index is used widely by wage and salary administrators to monitor and adjust wages and benefits. Both employers and employees use the ECI to track changes in labor compensation costs. Policymakers, particularly at the Federal Reserve Board, as well as analysts in both the private and public sectors, increasingly have turned to the ECI as a measure of trends in labor costs and, therefore, of inflationary pressures. As a result, users of the ECI have demanded survey data of greater precision, so that labor cost trends can be more accurately measured and significant trends recognized more quickly.

In FY 2005, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue its work to expand the ECI sample to improve the measurement of changes in compensation; increase the industry, occupational, and geographic detail of published data; and enhance the capacity to link

data on the costs, prevalence, and features of employee benefit plans. The expansion will allow BLS to produce more precise indices of the changes in employer wage and benefit costs by major industry and occupational groups, and to produce better quarterly estimates of employer compensation cost levels.

## **Publishing the American Time Use Survey**

In FY 2004, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing annual estimates from the American Time Use Survey (ATUS), a new program that measures how Americans divide their time among various activities.

ATUS data contribute to knowledge in many areas. ATUS provides an alternative measure of work hours to those derived from existing surveys. The survey also offers estimates of time people spend on “non-market” activities, such as cleaning or repairing a home, shopping, caring for children or adults, and volunteering. Because the survey asks about all 24 hours in a day, estimates also are available for sleeping, exercise, and other activities.

The ATUS sample is drawn from households that recently completed the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS data include a wealth of demographic and labor force information, some of which is updated in ATUS. Using data from both surveys, a range of time-use comparisons can be made. For example, researchers can examine differences in time-use patterns by gender, employment status, presence of children, occupation group, and living arrangements.

ATUS provides an important input—data on time spent in productive (paid or unpaid) activities—to a broader assessment of national production than was previously possible. The availability of national time-use data also facilitates comparisons of time-use patterns in the United States with patterns in other countries.

## **North American Industry Classification System**

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

Although the initial implementation of NAICS is still being carried out in a variety of programs (see [www.census.gov/epcd/www/naicsfed.htm](http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naicsfed.htm) for the implementation schedule), the revision of the classification is based on a five-year cycle. Periodic reviews have been scheduled to keep the classification up to date and replace extensive reorganizations of the classification with more modest updates each five years. In 2002, NAICS was revised by Canada, Mexico, and the United States to address changes in

the information sector and to increase detailed comparability in the construction sector within North America. In addition, the United States made changes to its own national NAICS industries to account for changes in the wholesale trade and retail trade sectors.

The review and revision of NAICS for 2007 began in late 2002 with the publication of a *Federal Register* notice soliciting comments and proposals for changes to NAICS. Evaluation of all public comments and proposals is underway. Recommendations for changes to NAICS United States in 2007 will be available by late calendar year 2004, with final decisions made by mid-2005. Statistics Canada, INEGI, and OMB have put in place a process to ensure that the implementation of NAICS is comparable across all three countries. In addition, the three countries are reviewing and updating NAICS continuously to ensure that new activities are promptly recognized and added to the electronic lists of products and services that result from economic activity changes in North America. Up-to-date materials resulting from rulings and interpretations are available at [www.census.gov/naics](http://www.census.gov/naics).

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

## **North American Product Classification System**

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

Given the dynamic and intangible nature of many service products, OMB's Economic Classification Policy Committee anticipated that conceptual and data collection issues involved in developing applicable measures for them would require innovative, comprehensive efforts to ensure that the resulting classifications are conceptually sound, feasible to implement, and relevant. Consequently, the overall initiative is being implemented in several phases. Phase 1, completed in 2001, resulted in product classifications for 121 industries in four NAICS service sectors. Portions of the Phase 1 results were tested in the 2002 Economic Census and the 2001 Service Annual Survey. Phase

2, which continued to target selected service industries, was completed in late 2003. Phase 3 will complete the identification and definition of products for the remaining service industries by mid-2005. Further work to identify and define the products in manufacturing and trade will take place in future years. It is expected that the results of Phases 2 and 3 will be incorporated, on a flow basis, in the Service Annual Survey and in the 2007 Economic Census. Additional information regarding the NAPCS project is available at [www.census.gov/napcs](http://www.census.gov/napcs).

## **Standard Occupational Classification System**

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is a system for classifying all occupations in the economy, including private, public, and military occupations, in order to provide a common means to compare occupational data across agencies. It is designed to reflect the current occupational structure in the United States and to cover all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit. A revised Standard Occupational Classification was issued by OMB in September 1999, and the new *SOC Manual* was published in October 2000. Federal agencies that collect occupational data are using the new system; similarly, State and local government agencies are strongly encouraged to use this national system to promote a common language for categorizing occupations (for an implementation schedule, see [www.bls.gov/soc/socimp.htm](http://www.bls.gov/soc/socimp.htm)).

OMB has established the SOC Policy Committee to ensure that the successful efforts of the SOC Revision Policy Committee continue and that the SOC remains relevant and meets the needs of agencies using occupational data. The committee consults periodically to perform SOC maintenance functions, such as reviewing the recommended placement of new occupations and updates to occupational definitions. The committee is also facilitating the transition to the revised SOC and promoting its consistent implementation across Federal agencies. The next major review and revision of the SOC is expected to begin in 2005.

## **Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Definitions**

On February 18, 2004, OMB issued Bulletin No. 04-03 that provided an update of the statistical areas based on the Census Bureau's population estimates for 2001 and 2002. The update includes thirteen new Micropolitan Statistical Areas and nine new Combined Statistical Areas. This bulletin also provided additional guidance to Federal agencies that use the definitions of these statistical areas for program administrative and fund allocation purposes. (Bulletin No. 04-03 is available at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb)—go to “Statistical Programs and Standards”).

The current statistical areas are defined according to OMB's "Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas" that were published in December 2000 (65 FR 82228-82238). The 2000 standards are available at [www.whitehouse.gov/OMB](http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB)—go to “Statistical Programs and Standards.”) The 2000 standards provide for the identification of the following statistical areas in the United States and Puerto Rico: 369 Metropolitan Statistical Areas including 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas that have a total of 29 Metropolitan Divisions; 578 Micropolitan Statistical Areas; 123 Combined Statistical Areas; 43 New England City and Town Areas; and 10 Combined New England City and Town Areas. (The appendix to the bulletin

provides the definitions of these areas.) The classification includes about 93 percent of the U.S. population—about 83 percent in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and about 10 percent in Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties of at least 25 percent. Micropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties of at least 25 percent. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are defined in terms of whole counties (or equivalent entities). If the specified criteria are met, a Metropolitan Statistical Area containing a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties referred to as Metropolitan Divisions. In view of the importance of cities and towns in New England, the 2000 standards also provide for a set of geographic areas that are defined using cities and towns in the six New England states. The New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) are defined using the same criteria as Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

If specified criteria are met, adjacent Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, in various combinations, may become the components of Combined Statistical Areas. For instance, a Combined Statistical Area may comprise two or more Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a Metropolitan Statistical Area and a Micropolitan Statistical Area, two or more Micropolitan Statistical Areas, or multiple Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. The geographic components of Combined New England City and Town Areas are individual metropolitan and micropolitan NECTAs, in various combinations. The areas that combine retain their own designations as Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Areas (or NECTAs) within the larger Combined Statistical Area (or Combined NECTAs). Combinations for adjacent areas with an employment interchange of 25 or more are automatic. Combinations for adjacent areas with an employment interchange of at least 15 but less than 25 are based on local opinion as expressed through the Congressional delegations.

## **Classification of Data on Race and Ethnicity**

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

As a follow-on to the adoption of the 1997 standards, OMB worked with its inter-agency committee to develop Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. This guidance focused on three areas: collecting data using the revised standards, tabulating data collected under the revised standards, and building bridges to compare data collected under the revised and the earlier standards (for a copy of the guidance see [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/)—go to "Statistical Programs and Standards"). In response to requests from agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcing civil rights laws,

OMB also led an interagency group that developed more specific guidance for agencies that collect or use aggregate data on race. In addition, this guidance addresses the allocation of multiple race responses for use in civil rights monitoring and enforcement (OMB Bulletin No. 00–02, March 9, 2000, is available at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb)—go to “Statistical Programs and Standards”). The guidance in OMB Bulletin No. 00–02 is designed to ensure that agencies can continue to monitor compliance with laws that offer protections for those who historically have experienced discrimination, and that reporting burden is minimized for those reporting aggregate data to Federal agencies.

Most, if not all, of the national population-based surveys and censuses have now implemented the 1997 standards. During the past year, agencies with civil rights monitoring and enforcement responsibilities have been working toward implementing the standards. In July 2003, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission requested public comment on its proposals for collecting information on race and ethnicity in the annual EEO–1 reports (68 FR 34965–34969). OMB is continuing to monitor implementation of the standards for data on race and ethnicity through its information collection review process.

## **Definition of Income and Poverty**

Measures of income and poverty are important statistics that affect not only public perceptions of well-being in America, but also governmental policies. The current measure of poverty was originally developed in the 1960's as an indicator of the number of individuals with inadequate family resources (defined as before-tax money income) for needed consumption of food and all other goods and services (defined by a dollar threshold). Since then, the poverty measure has been widely used in policy formation, program administration, and analytical research. However, growing concerns about the continued validity and usefulness of the official U.S. poverty measure have led to research and recommendations to improve the current measure.

A working group formed by OMB under the auspices of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy is continuing efforts to examine available options for improving the measurement of income and poverty. The working group identified key research needs based on issues raised in a report by the National Research Council's Committee on National Statistics (CNSTAT) in 1995, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. That report recommended that the official U.S. poverty thresholds be changed to comprise a budget for the three basic categories of food, clothing, and shelter (including utilities), and a small additional amount to allow for other needs, such as household supplies, personal care, and non-work-related transportation.

Significant statistical issues are being addressed by the working group. These include the availability, reliability, and timeliness of the data required to implement the CNSTAT recommendations; the recommendation to change the primary vehicle for poverty data collection from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the Current Population Survey to the Survey of Income and Program Participation; the coverage of the Consumer Expenditure Survey, which is limited in its applicability to the expenditure patterns of persons in poverty; and the scope of data development work needed to implement the CNSTAT recommendations for making geographic adjustments, refining cost-of-housing indices, and estimating medical expenditures.

The working group has coordinated closely with the Census Bureau to advise its development of experimental poverty measures that incorporate relevant NRC recommendations. In June 1999, the Census Bureau issued an initial report, *Experimental Poverty Measures, 1991–1997*, presenting alternative experimental poverty measures as a constructive first step in the development of improved measures of income and poverty. A second experimental poverty measures report, *Experimental Poverty Measures, 1999*, that provided additional alternative measures based on accounting for some expenses in the thresholds and using refined expenditure data sources was released in October 2001. *Supplemental Measures of Material Well-Being: Expenditures, Consumption, and Poverty 1998 to 2001*, issued in September 2003, describes a third new avenue for research—consumption-based measures using expenditures and other indicators of material well-being—that is intended to complement the official income-based measures and the existing series of poverty estimates to expand our understanding of the nature of poverty in the United States. (These documents are available on the Census Bureau's web site at [www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas.html)).

To assess progress toward improving the measurement of poverty, the Office of Management and Budget asked CNSTAT to convene a June 2004 workshop on Federal research on alternative methods for measuring poverty. The workshop focused on two broad areas. First, it provided a forum for comment on methods developed for key elements of the CNSTAT report's proposals and the degree of support for such methods. These elements included the estimation of gross money income from public and private sources, accounting for the value of nonmedical in-kind benefits (such as food stamps and other benefits), deducting taxes, and the implementation of an alternative equivalence scale. Second, the workshop focused on other CNSTAT proposals that have inspired alternative approaches requiring further development. These included methods to reflect medical needs in the poverty measure and assign child care expenses and housing subsidies, as well as the role of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) in implementing a revised poverty measure. A report of the workshop's discussions is expected by the end of 2004.





## Appendices

### Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2005 (Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
FAS.....	40.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0
FNS.....	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	0.0
FS.....	43.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NASS.....	137.6	2.9	0.0	18.2	25.8	0.0	1.8
NRCS.....	134.4	5.5	0.0	2.6	2.2	5.0	5.5
<b>COMMERCE</b>							
BEA.....	82.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.6
Census.....	848.6	8.0	2.2	215.5	0.0	0.0	2.3
ESA.....	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
ITA.....	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.6
NOAA.....	74.0	0.2	3.6	2.4	12.7	5.0	0.0
PTO.....	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>DEFENSE</b>							
Corps.....	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
ITMD.....	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DMDC.....	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
NCES.....	182.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.0	167.6	15.3
PE&M.....	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	24.8	0.0
<b>ENERGY</b>							
EH.....	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
EIA.....	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	43.0	0.2
<b>HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</b>							
AOA.....	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.2
ACF.....	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	6.0	0.0

**Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2005**  
(Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
AHRQ .....	156.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	8.4
ATSDR .....	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.0
CDC .....							
(w/o NCHS)	375.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	120.3	111.4	18.0
CMS .....	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0
HRSA .....	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	2.1
HIS .....	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCHS .....	149.6	0.0	1.6	28.7	16.0	59.2	45.7
NIH .....	802.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	387.8	21.5
OASPE .....	30.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	13.0
OPA .....	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
SAMHSA .....	132.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	105.6	0.5
<b>HOMELAND SECURITY</b>							
BCBP .....	37.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0
EP&R .....	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
OIS .....	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
<b>HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>							
Housing .....	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
OFHEO .....	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
PD&R .....	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	26.9
P&IH .....	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0
<b>INTERIOR</b>							
FWS .....	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.4	0.3
MMS .....	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPS .....	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BoR .....	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
USGS .....	85.7	76.6	5.2	44.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>JUSTICE</b>							
BJS .....	44.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	5.0	6.4	27.3
BoP .....	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0
DEA .....	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2005**  
(Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
FBI.....	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LABOR							
BLS.....	533.5	0.0	1.0	4.0	97.0	17.0	76.0
ESA.....	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0
ETA.....	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.4
MSHA.....	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
OASP.....	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
OSHA.....	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION							
BTS.....	32.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	7.0	4.0
FAA.....	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0
FHWA.....	44.1	2.6	2.6	0.0	8.0	33.9	1.0
FMCSA.....	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0
FRA.....	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3
FTA.....	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.6
MARAD.....	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
NHTSA.....	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.4	24.2	3.4
OST.....	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RSPA.....	6.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	4.6	0.1
TREASURY							
SOI (IRS) .....	39.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS							
BVA.....	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VHA.....	100.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
VBA.....	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0
OPP.....	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.5
OTHER AGENCIES							
AID.....	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.7
CPSC.....	9.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0

**Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2005**  
(Millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Gov'ts	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Gov'ts	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
EEOC .....	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
EPA .....	142.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.4	8.9	1.6
NASA .....	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF .....	115.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	106.4	9.2
SRS .....	31.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	20.0	8.6
SBA .....	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2
SSA .....	30.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	18.7	4.5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>5,137.8</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>374.9</b>	<b>427.3</b>	<b>1,343.5</b>	<b>343.5</b>

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

## **Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels**

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

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

### **Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels**

Agency	Staff	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Bureau of the Census*	Total.....	8,072	8,379	6,394
	Full-time permanent	4,486	5,751	5,060
	Other than full-time permanent .....	3,586	2,628	1,334
	Statisticians.....	1,432	1,637	1,612
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Total.....	2,632	2,776	2,776
	Full-time permanent...	2,243	2,360	2,360
	Other than full-time permanent .....	389	416	416
	Statisticians.....	160	167	167
National Agricultural Statistics Service	Total.....	1,062	1,073	1,075
	Full-time permanent...	1,054	1,065	1,067
	Other than full-time permanent .....	8	8	8
	Statisticians.....	595	606	608
National Center for Health Statistics	Total.....	582	572	583
	Full-time permanent	506	494	505
	Other than full-time permanent .....	76	78	78
	Statisticians.....	171	189	200

**Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels**

Agency	Staff	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Economic Research Service	Total.....	467	500	506
	Full-time permanent...	418	475	490
	Other than full-time permanent .....	49	25	16
	Statisticians.....	4	4	4
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Total.....	461	508	553
	Full-time permanent...	437	484	529
	Other than full-time permanent .....	24	24	24
	Statisticians.....	3	3	3
Energy Information Administration	Total.....	369	373	369
	Full-time permanent...	349	349	349
	Other than full-time permanent .....	20	24	20
	Statisticians.....	69	69	69
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	Total.....	135	139	147
	Full-time permanent...	132	136	144
	Other than full-time permanent .....	3	3	3
	Statisticians.....	32	35	35
National Center for Education Statistics	Total.....	108	115	115
	Full-time permanent...	107	115	115
	Other than full-time permanent .....	1	0	0
	Statisticians.....	78	85	87
Bureau of Justice Statistics	Total.....	55	58	59
	Full-time permanent...	51	55	56
	Other than full-time permanent .....	4	3	3
	Statisticians.....	28	31	32

\*Note: Bureau of the Census figures do not include decennial census staffing. In FY 2003, the decennial staff included 1,261 full-time permanent and 815 other than full-time permanent employees. FY 2004 these numbers are 1,547 and 2,517, respectively, and in FY 2005 these levels will be 2,993 and 4,256 respectively.

## **Glossary of Department and Agency Abbreviations**

ACF	Administration for Children and Families (HHS)
AoA	Administration on Aging (HHS)
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (HHS)
AID	Agency for International Development
ARS	Agricultural Research Service (Agriculture)
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (HHS)
BCBP	Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Homeland Security)
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis (Commerce)
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics (Justice)
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (Labor)
BoP	Bureau of Prisons (Justice)
BoR	Bureau of Reclamation (Interior)
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Transportation)
BVA	Board of Veterans' Appeals (VA)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
Census	Bureau of the Census (Commerce)
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (HHS)
Corps	Army Corps of Engineers (Defense)
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration (Justice)
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center (Defense)
DOC	Department of Commerce
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EH	Office of Environment, Safety, and Health (Energy)
EIA	Energy Information Administration (Energy)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EP&R	Emergency Preparedness and Response (Homeland Security)
ERS	Economic Research Service (Agriculture)
ESA/DOC	Economics and Statistics Administration (Commerce)
ESA/DOL	Employment Standards Administration (Labor)
ETA	Employment and Training Administration (Labor)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration (Transportation)
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service (Agriculture)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (Justice)
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration (Transportation)
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (Transportation)
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service (Agriculture)
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration (Transportation)
FS	Forest Service (Agriculture)
FTA	Federal Transit Administration (Transportation)
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Interior)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services

Housing	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing (HUD)
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration (HHS)
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IHS	Indian Health Service (HHS)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (Treasury)
ITA	International Trade Administration (Commerce)
ITMD	Information Technology Management Directorate (Defense)
MARAD	Maritime Administration (Transportation)
MMS	Minerals Management Service (Interior)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service (Agriculture)
NCCAM	National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (HHS)
NCES	National Center for Education Statistics (Education)
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics (HHS)
NCI	National Cancer Institute (HHS)
NEI	National Eye Institute (HHS)
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (Commerce)
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (HHS)
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Transportation)
NIA	National Institute on Aging (HHS)
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (HHS)
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (HHS)
NIAMS	National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (HHS)
NIBIB	National Institute of Biomedical imaging and Bioengineering (HHS)
NICHHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (HHS)
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse (HHS)
NIDCD	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (HHS)
NIDCR	National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (HHS)
NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (HHS)
NIEHS	National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences (HHS)
NIGMS	National Institute of General Medical Sciences (HHS)
NIH	National Institutes of Health (HHS)
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health (HHS)
NINDS	National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (HHS)
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Commerce)
NPS	National Park Service (Interior)
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (Agriculture)
NSF	National Science Foundation
OASP	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (Labor)



OASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS)
OD	Office of the Director, NIH (HHS)
OFHEO	Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (HUD)
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics (Homeland Security)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President)
OPA	Office of Population Affairs (HHS)
OPP	Office of Policy and Planning (VA)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
OST	Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Transportation)
PD&R	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research (HUD)
PE&M	Program Evaluation and Management (Education)
P&IH	Office of Public and Indian Housing (HUD)
PTO	Patent and Trademark Office (Commerce)
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration (Transportation)
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (HHS)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SOI	Statistics of Income Division (Treasury)
SRS	Division of Science Resources Statistics (NSF)
SSA	Social Security Administration
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey (Interior)
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VBA	Veterans Benefits Administration (VA)
VHA	Veterans Health Administration (VA)



## **Selected Federal Statistical World Wide Web Sites**

(As of August 2004)

### **FedStats—"One-Stop Shopping"**

[www.fedstats.gov](http://www.fedstats.gov)

### **Executive Office of the President (EOP)**

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

[www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/)

(Go to "Statistical Programs and Standards")

Federal Statistics Briefing Rooms

[www.whitehouse.gov/news/fsbr.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/fsbr.html)

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

[www.fcsm.gov/](http://www.fcsm.gov/)

### **Department of Agriculture (USDA)**

[www.usda.gov/](http://www.usda.gov/)

ARS—Agricultural Research Service

[www.ars.usda.gov/](http://www.ars.usda.gov/)

Food Survey Research Group

[www.barc.usda.gov/bhnrc/foodsurvey/home.htm](http://www.barc.usda.gov/bhnrc/foodsurvey/home.htm)

ERS—Economic Research Service

[www.ers.usda.gov/](http://www.ers.usda.gov/)

FAS—Foreign Agricultural Service

[www.fas.usda.gov/](http://www.fas.usda.gov/)

FNS—Food and Nutrition Service

[www.fns.usda.gov](http://www.fns.usda.gov)

FS—Forest Service

[www.fs.fed.us/](http://www.fs.fed.us/)

Forest Inventory and Analysis

<http://fia.fs.fed.us/>

NASS—National Agricultural Statistics Service

[www.usda.gov/nass/](http://www.usda.gov/nass/)

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service

[www.nrcs.usda.gov/](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/)

(Go to "Technical Resources")

## **Department of Commerce (DOC)**

[www.doc.gov/](http://www.doc.gov/)

### BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis

[www.bea.gov/](http://www.bea.gov/)

### Bureau of the Census

[www.census.gov/](http://www.census.gov/)

### ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration

[www.esa.doc.gov/](http://www.esa.doc.gov/)

### ITA—International Trade Administration

[www.ita.doc.gov/](http://www.ita.doc.gov/)

#### Tourism Industries

<http://tinet.ita.doc.gov/>

#### Office of Trade and Economic Analysis

[www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea](http://www.ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea)

### NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[www.noaa.gov/](http://www.noaa.gov/)

#### NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

[www.nmfs.noaa.gov/](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/)

#### Fisheries Statistics and Economics

[www.st.nmfs.gov/](http://www.st.nmfs.gov/)

#### NESDIS—National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service

[www.nesdis.noaa.gov/](http://www.nesdis.noaa.gov/)

### USPTO—Patent and Trademark Office

[www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/index.html](http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/index.html)

## **Department of Defense**

[www.defenselink.mil/](http://www.defenselink.mil/)

### Corps—Army Corps of Engineers

[www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc.htm](http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc.htm)

### DIOR—Directorate for Information Operations and Reports

[www.dior.whs.mil](http://www.dior.whs.mil)

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center

[www.dmdc.osd.mil/](http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/)

(Go to Public Sites, then to DMDC Profile)

## **Department of Education**

[www.ed.gov/](http://www.ed.gov/)

NCES—National Center for Education Statistics

[www.nces.ed.gov/](http://www.nces.ed.gov/)

## **Department of Energy**

[www.energy.gov/](http://www.energy.gov/)

EIA—Energy Information Administration

[www.eia.doe.gov/](http://www.eia.doe.gov/)

EH—Office of Environment, Safety and Health

<http://tis.eh.doe.gov/portal/home.htm>

## **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)**

[www.dhhs.gov/](http://www.dhhs.gov/)

OASPE—Office of the Secretary

<http://aspe.dhhs.gov/statinfo/>

ACF—Administration for Children and Families

[www.acf.dhhs.gov/](http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/)

AHRQ—Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

[www.ahrq.gov/](http://www.ahrq.gov/)

(Go to "Data & Surveys")

ATSDR—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>

CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[www.cdc.gov/](http://www.cdc.gov/)

(Go to "Data and Statistics")

CMS—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

[www.cms.gov/](http://www.cms.gov/)

(Go to "Publications")

HRSA—Health Resources and Services Administration

[www.hrsa.gov](http://www.hrsa.gov/)

(Go to "Data and Statistics")

IHS—Indian Health Service

[www.ihs.gov](http://www.ihs.gov)

NCHS—National Center for Health Statistics

[www.cdc.gov/nchs/](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/)

NIH—National Institutes of Health

[www.nih.gov/](http://www.nih.gov/)

(Go to "Health Information" or "Scientific Resources")

OPA—Office of Population Affairs

<http://opa.osophs.dhhs.gov/>

SAMHSA—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

[www.samhsa.gov/](http://www.samhsa.gov/)

(Go to "Statistics/Data")

## **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**

[www.dhs.gov/](http://www.dhs.gov/)

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

[www.cbp.gov](http://www.cbp.gov)

Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R)

[www.fema.gov/](http://www.fema.gov/)

OIS—Office of Immigration Statistics

<http://www.bcis.gov>

(Go to "Immigration Statistics")

## **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**

[www.hud.gov/](http://www.hud.gov/)

Housing

[www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/index.cfm)

OFHEO—Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

[www.ofheo.gov](http://www.ofheo.gov)

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

[www.huduser.org/](http://www.huduser.org/)

P&IH—Office of Public and Indian Housing

[www.hud.gov/offices/pih/index.cfm](http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/index.cfm)

## **Department of the Interior**

[www.doi.gov/](http://www.doi.gov/)

### BoR—Bureau of Reclamation

[www.usbr.gov/](http://www.usbr.gov/)

### FWS—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

<http://info.fws.gov/databases2.html>

Division of Federal Aid

<http://fa.r9.fws.gov/>

### MMS—Minerals Management Service

[www.mms.gov](http://www.mms.gov)

(Go to "Library")

### NPS—National Park Service

[www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)

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

### USGS—United States Geological Survey

[www.usgs.gov/](http://www.usgs.gov/)

## **Department of Justice**

[www.usdoj.gov/](http://www.usdoj.gov/)

### BJS—Bureau of Justice Statistics

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/)

### BoP—Bureau of Prisons

[www.bop.gov/](http://www.bop.gov/)

### DEA—Drug Enforcement Administration

[www.usdoj.gov/dea/](http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/)

(Go to "Statistics")

### FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation

[www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm)

## **Department of Labor (DOL)**

[www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov)

### BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://stats.bls.gov/>

### ESA—Employment Standards Administration

[www.dol.gov/esa/](http://www.dol.gov/esa/)

### ETA—Employment and Training Administration

[www.doleta.gov/](http://www.doleta.gov/)

America's Labor Market Information System  
[www.lmi-net.org/](http://www.lmi-net.org/)

MSHA—Mine Safety and Health Administration  
[www.msha.gov/](http://www.msha.gov/)

OASP—Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy  
[www.dol.gov/asp/](http://www.dol.gov/asp/)

National Agricultural Workers Survey  
[www.dol.gov/asp/programs/agworker/naws.htm](http://www.dol.gov/asp/programs/agworker/naws.htm)

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
[www.osha.gov/](http://www.osha.gov/)  
(Go to "Statistics")

## **Department of Transportation (DOT)** [www.dot.gov](http://www.dot.gov)

BTS—Bureau of Transportation Statistics  
[www.bts.gov/](http://www.bts.gov/)

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration  
[www.faa.gov/](http://www.faa.gov/)

FHWA—Federal Highway Administration  
[www.fhwa.dot.gov](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov)

FMCSA—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration  
[www.fmcsa.dot.gov](http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov)  
(Go to "Facts & Figures")

Analysis and Information Online  
<http://ai.volpe.dot.gov/>

FRA—Federal Railroad Administration  
[www.fra.dot.gov/](http://www.fra.dot.gov/)

Office of Safety Analysis  
<http://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety/>

FTA—Federal Transit Administration  
[www.fta.dot.gov/](http://www.fta.dot.gov/)  
(Go to "National Transit Library")

MARAD—Maritime Administration  
[www.marad.dot.gov/](http://www.marad.dot.gov/)  
(Go to "Publications & Statistics")



NHTSA—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

[www.nhtsa.dot.gov](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov)

National Center for Statistics and Analysis

[www.nhtsa.dot.gov/](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/)

(Go to "Crash Statistics")

RSPA—Research & Special Programs Administration

[www.rspa.dot.gov](http://www.rspa.dot.gov)

TSA—Transportation Security Administration

[www.tsa.gov](http://www.tsa.gov)

(Go to "Briefing Room")

## **Department of the Treasury**

[www.ustreas.gov](http://www.ustreas.gov)

IRS—Internal Revenue Service

[www.irs.ustreas.gov/](http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/)

SOI—Statistics of Income

[www.irs.ustreas.gov/](http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/)

(Go to "Tax Stats")

## **Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)**

[www.va.gov/vetdata/](http://www.va.gov/vetdata/)

## **Agency for International Development (AID)**

[www.usaid.gov/](http://www.usaid.gov/)

## **Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)**

[www.cpsc.gov/about/clarnglse.html](http://www.cpsc.gov/about/clarnglse.html)

## **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

[www.epa.gov/](http://www.epa.gov/)

(Go to "Information Sources," then go to "Databases & Software")

## **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)**

[www.eeoc.gov](http://www.eeoc.gov)

(Go to "Statistics")

## **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)**

[www.nasa.gov/](http://www.nasa.gov/)

## **National Science Foundation (NSF)**

[www.nsf.gov/](http://www.nsf.gov/)

(Go to Science Statistics)

**Small Business Administration (SBA)**

[www.sba.gov/advo/stats/](http://www.sba.gov/advo/stats/)

**Social Security Administration (SSA)**

[www.ssa.gov/](http://www.ssa.gov/)

(Go to "History, Research, & Data")