EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FISCAL YEAR

2002

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

THE DIRECTOR

September 4, 2001

The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am writing to transmit the enclosed *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2002* report that is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [Section 3504(e)(2) of Title 44, United States Code].

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides overall coordination for the Federal statistical system. We take seriously our responsibility to ensure that our Nation's key statistics remain relevant, accurate, and timely. The enclosed report outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's FY 2002 budget. We have included carefully targeted investments that will improve data quality and provide greater public access to Government statistics. These initiatives should be fully funded.

As the report indicates, our investment in statistical programs is very cost-effective. Without the improvements proposed for FY 2002, 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 crucial elements of 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,

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the President of the Senate

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Introduction

Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2002 outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's budget. The budget requests an estimated $4,111 million for statistical work to be carried out in FY 2002. Approximately 40 percent of the overall funding for the statistical system 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 non-statistical missions and programs supplied additional statistical program budget detail for this report.

The 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 2001 budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2002 budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2002 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 detailed budgetary resources data, the appendices include information on staffing levels for the principal statistical agencies.

This 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/* (go to "Information & Regulatory Policy"). The report is also located at the one-stop shopping site for Federal statistical data: *www.fedstats.gov/* (go to "Federal Statistical Policy"). At both sites users may also access the FY 1997 to FY 2001 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 2000, FY 2001, and FY 2002. It highlights the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2001 budget request for Federal statistical activities and outlines recommended changes in funding for these programs for FY 2002. 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 2002 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 2000, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least $500,000 in either FY 2001 or FY 2002. Using these criteria, the report includes the budgets for statistical programs and activities for more than 70 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:

  —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;

  —collection, processing, or tabulation of statistical data for publication, dissemination, research, analysis, or program management and evaluation;

  —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 or training.

- 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 2000, FY 2001, and FY 2002 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2000–2002

(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2000 Actual	2001 Estimate	2002 Estimate
AGRICULTURE			
ARS	5.2	4.7	4.7
ERS	64.2	65.9	67.2
FAS	28.9	30.4	33.9
FNS	1.0	1.0	3.0
FS	22.8	29.0	29.0
NASS	99.0	100.0	114.0
NRCS	108.4	113.1	114.8
COMMERCE			
BEA	43.8	48.1	56.6
Census	4,769.8	709.2	563.4
Current	160.0	176.9	188.6
Periodic	4,609.8	532.3	374.8
Decennial Census	4,467.0	363.6	204.2
ESA	5.6	5.7	5.9
ITA	2.7	3.3	3.4
NOAA	54.2	62.5	72.0
NESDIS	23.0	24.9	24.9
NMFS	31.2	37.6	47.1
PTO	4.8	4.9	5.2
DEFENSE			
Corps	4.4	5.0	4.6

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2000–2002–Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2000 Actual	2001 Estimate	2002 Estimate
DIOR	2.2	2.1	2.1
DMDC	6.5	7.3	7.3
EDUCATION			
NCES	112.0	124.0	198.0
ENERGY			
EH	23.5	23.5	23.5
EIA	72.4	75.5	75.5
HHS			
ACF	19.8	17.6	19.3
AHRQ	98.6	130.6	149.3
ATSDR	3.8	3.5	3.5
CDC	270.7	311.4	322.7
NCHS	111.8	122.0	127.0
CMS	18.1	8.5	15.9
HRSA	17.1	20.6	20.5
IHS	2.7	2.9	3.5
NIH	437.5	490.4	540.0
NCCAM	0.5	0.8	2.4
NCI	103.0	109.0	114.0
NEI	0.9	0.9	0.9
NHLBI	64.0	71.0	79.0
NIA	7.0	7.0	8.0
NIAAA	8.6	10.8	13.3
NIAID	45.0	47.0	48.0
NIAMS	0.4	0.4	0.5
NICHD	36.0	39.0	43.0
NIDA	66.8	75.0	87.0
NIDCD	1.0	1.0	1.0
NIDCR	1.5	1.7	1.8
NIDDK	54.5	62.3	69.6
NIEHS	39.0	55.0	63.0
NIGMS	0.3	0.3	0.3
NIMH	7.0	7.0	6.0
NINDS	1.0	1.2	1.2
OD	1.0	1.0	1.0
OASPE	24.0	24.3	24.7
OPA	2.1	1.3	2.5
SAMHSA	117.5	135.7	158.7
HUD			
Housing	1.5	1.6	1.7
OFHEO	4.0	6.0	6.0
PD&R	19.9	27.5	26.6
P&IH	16.3	11.8	4.2

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2000–2002–Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2000 Actual	2001 Estimate	2002 Estimate
INTERIOR			
FWS	4.3	8.4	8.2
MMS	2.7	2.9	3.0
NPS	1.6	1.6	1.7
BoR	3.3	3.3	3.3
USGS	72.7	85.3	74.4
JUSTICE			
BJS	30.0	34.2	37.7
BoP	7.8	7.7	8.0
DEA	2.1	2.1	2.1
FBI	6.3	6.5	6.7
INS	2.4	2.2	2.9
LABOR			
BLS	413.0	451.0	476.0
ESA	3.0	3.0	3.4
ETA	127.0	157.0	141.2
MSHA	3.3	4.0	4.2
OASP	2.9	1.5	1.6
OSHA	21.0	28.0	29.0
TRANSPORTATION			
BTS	31.0	31.0	43.8
FAA	2.9	3.0	3.0
FHWA	21.7	22.2	22.0
FMCSA	4.6	7.9	7.9
FRA	2.5	2.6	2.7
FTA	3.7	6.0	5.5
MARAD	1.8	1.9	1.9
NHTSA	25.0	25.8	26.6
OST	1.3	1.1	1.3
RSPA	6.9	6.8	7.6
TREASURY			
Customs	12.9	13.5	13.8
IRS-SOI	29.4	31.1	30.9
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
VHA	77.3	82.1	87.1
VBA	1.5	1.6	1.6
OPP	5.4	8.0	8.2
OTHER AGENCIES			
AID	16.0	20.0	20.0
CPSC	6.0	7.0	7.0
EEOC	1.3	1.5	2.3
EPA	202.0	201.6	197.6

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2000–2002–Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2000 Actual	2001 Estimate	2002 Estimate
FEMA	2.3	2.5	2.4
NASA	16.9	16.9	15.0
NSF	76.1	86.6	87.4
SRS	18.8	19.5	19.8
SBA	1.1	1.1	1.1
SSA	17.1	18.0	27.4
Total	7,754.8	4,007.1	4,110.5
Total w/o Decennnial Census	3,287.8	3,643.5	3,906.3

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 schedules for these agencies in the President's FY 2002 budget. The amounts for two of the principal statistical agencies, BJS and NCES, include estimated salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated. The amount shown for Census in FY 2001 (and reflected in the amount for Periodic Censuses and Programs) includes $260 million in carry-over funding appropriated in FY 2000 for decennial programs. BLS funding for FY 2001 and FY 2002 includes a $20.7 million program transfer from DOL's Employment and Training Administration.

Highlights of Congressional Action on the President's FY 2001 Budget Request

The figures for FY 2001 in Table 1 reflect Congressional action on the President's budget request for funding of statistical activities. The following are highlights of the impact of these appropriation levels on the programs of the principal statistical agencies:

Bureau of the Census: In FY 2001 Congress made $729 million available in discretionary spending, $689 million for programs and $40 million for Census Bureau Headquarters renovation/construction costs. Funding for programs was $30 million below the President's request. As a result, the initiative for Improved Measurement of Economic Well-Being was not supported, and the scope of planned efforts to measure electronic business and to implement revised classifications more fully was reduced. The total included $300 million in FY 2000 unobligated funds allocated by the Congress to offset direct FY 2001 appropriations. Another $20 million was received in mandatory appropriations—$10 million for the State Children's Health Insurance Program and $10 million for the Survey of Program Dynamics. The Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Act appropriated $10 million 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 Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, the Census Bureau continues to receive funds to produce data from the Survey of Program Dynamics to evaluate the effects of the act.

Bureau of Economic Analysis: The FY 2001 appropriation was $800,000 below the President's request. Of the amount provided, Congress included $3.0 million to support the initiative to incorporate e-business in BEA's economic accounts. Because of the backlog of needed improvements that were delayed by prior years' budget limitations, BEA must first address significant measurement problems in its Gross Domestic Product accounts and critical processing and dissemination problems in its informa-

tion technology systems. In addition, part of the initiative funding must be used to cover mandatory increases in compensation, rent, and other costs that were not fully funded. No funds were provided for the initiative to upgrade the security of BEA's database.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: The FY 2001 appropriation was $4.2 million below the President's request. As a result, funding was not provided for an initiative to convert to on-line data collection and analysis and for the development of statistics on criminal victimization of persons with disabilities, racial disparities in the administration of justice, traffic stops by police, and incidences of hate crimes. An increase of $3.5 million over FY 2000 was provided; $2 million will be used to develop a tribal criminal justice statistics program, $725,000 will support data collection on cybercrime and computer fraud, and $300,000 will be used to collect information on deaths of inmates in the custody of state correctional facilities.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The FY 2001 appropriation was $3 million below the President's request, but no programmatic reductions resulted.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The FY 2001 appropriation matched the President's request, supporting continuation of the agency's base programs.

Economic Research Service**:** The FY 2001 appropriation was $65.9 million, $10.5 million above the President's request. Congressional action resulted in an increase of $12.2 million to evaluate food stamp, child nutrition, and women's, infants', and children's programs; and $1.7 million for pay costs. The change did not, however, support the request for funds for an initiative on the economic incentives for carbon sequestration and trace gas emissions control in agriculture; for global research and outreach activities in support of the U.S. food and agricultural sectors; or for an initiative on structural changes and concentration in food and agriculture to improve the efficiency of the agricultural sector.

Energy Information Administration: The FY 2001 appropriation was $508,000 above the President's request. The enacted budget included Congressionally-specified funding to: establish an outlet-level sampling frame for gasoline and diesel fuels, expand weekly publication of gasoline prices to include key states and cities, improve reliability and accuracy of weekly petroleum data, and institute a heating season biweekly survey of companies' interruptible natural gas contracts.

National Agricultural Statistics Service: The FY 2001 appropriation was $200,000 above the President's request. Congressional action increased funding for pay costs and unspecified usage which NASS applied to computer security and the Hogs and Pigs program. The latter expanded the Hogs and Pigs report to a monthly basis in keeping with provisions of Title IX-Livestock Mandatory Reporting. NASS received an increase of $800,000 to expand the pesticide use statistics program. The appropriation also included $159,000 to begin publishing a cream/milkfat price data series. Fluctuations in the NASS budget result from the funding cycle for the quinquennial census of agriculture and follow-on censuses and special studies. A total of $15 million was received for the Census of Agriculture program, including an increase of $410,000 to prepare for the Census of Agriculture 2002.

National Center for Education Statistics: The FY 2001 appropriation was $4 million below the President's request for statistics and $2.5 million below the President's request for funding of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) program. The NCES program priorities for FY 2001 were redesign and implementation

of a web-based version of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System; continued support for ongoing programs including longitudinal studies of the Early Childhood Program, and longitudinal surveys including the Educational Longitudinal Study of 2002; support for the Institutional Census Surveys for the Common Core of Data and Libraries Program; NAEP programs; and research capabilities in longitudinal studies and the Exceptional Children and Exclusion areas.

National Center for Health Statistics: The FY 2001 appropriation was $5.6 million higher than the President's request. Combined with the increase requested in the President's budget, the funds enabled NCHS to maintain its core data systems, providing support for increasing field costs for major data systems, increased payroll costs, and operating expenses. Increases were directed to field operations for NCHS' National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, which has required increasing resources as the survey has reached full field operations.

FY 2002 Budget Highlights

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2002 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at $4,111 million. This year's proposed budget includes a number of key cross-agency initiatives designed to address some of the most serious shortcomings in the Nation's statistical infrastructure. These initiatives include:

- developing an integrated statistical base for analysis of the effects of e-business across the Nation's firms and industries, including changes in the structure of investment, pricing, and distribution practices;
- processing, tabulating, and disseminating the detailed results from Census 2000; continuing the evaluation program to obtain more information about the quality of Census 2000 data and operations; and conducting an analysis of the efficiencies possible through elimination of the long form questionnaire;
- beginning the early design and planning process for Census 2010;
- providing consistent, accurate, and current demographic information for all states as well as for sub-state areas, through the American Community Survey program, which will by 2004 begin to yield numerous data improvements and efficiencies including far more timely data for distributing close to $200 billion in Federal funds annually to states and local areas;
- continuing work to improve coverage of the construction and service sectors in the Producer Price Index (which may also produce methodological techniques that further improve the Consumer Price Index) and enhancing coverage of the service sector in BLS productivity estimates; and
- providing new statutory authority for the limited sharing of confidential statistical information among specific Federal statistical agencies solely for statistical purposes, in order to increase the accuracy of statistical estimates and the efficiency of Federal data collection systems.

The following are highlights of proposed program changes in the principal statistical agencies and their associated costs (in millions of dollars). 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 the Census: The budget requests increases above inflationary costs for the economic censuses (+$5.0), the census of governments (+$2.4), the 2010 decennial census (+$41.4), the American Community Survey (+$3.4), and demographic surveys sample redesign (+$7.4).

Bureau of Economic Analysis: The budget requests increases for initiatives to repair the long-standing measurement problems that are affecting the quality of Gross Domestic Product and related economic data (+$3.0), and to revamp the information technology systems needed to produce those data efficiently and reliably, disseminate them quickly to data users, and reduce respondent burden for BEA's international investment surveys (+$3.5).

Bureau of Justice Statistics: The budget requests increases to convert the National Crime Victimization Survey to automated data collection (+$0.3), to produce a measure of crime victimization of the disabled population (+$0.3), to collect data from law enforcement agencies and the public on the nature and consequences of routine traffic stops (+$0.8), and to implement a voluntary reporting system of deaths of persons while in law enforcement custody (+$0.1).

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The budget requests an increase (+$8.1) to support fundamental changes in the way the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is revised and updated. In FY 2002, BLS will begin to update the expenditure weights in the CPI every two years rather than approximately every ten years, the first step toward a process in which the index will be revised and updated on a continuous basis. The proposed initiative will build upon this process by providing for continuous outlet and item sample improvements and ongoing computer system enhancements. BLS also will evaluate whether the geographic area and housing unit sample updates can be included in the continuous revision or need to remain periodic.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The budget requests increases to fund the Office of Airline Information from the Airport and Airways Trust Fund, as authorized by the Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (+$3.8) and to implement the Safety Data Action Plan, a series of projects to improve the reliability, timeliness, and comparability of data used for transportation safety policy and program decisions (+$9.0).

Economic Research Service: The budget request includes an increase for the purchase and dissemination of retail meat prices data (+$1.2) and a decrease for the program to evaluate USDA food assistance programs (-$2.0).

Energy Information Administration: The budget request includes increases for continuing to overhaul the natural gas surveys and data systems (+$0.6), upgrading the data quality of several petroleum and natural gas surveys and data systems (+$0.5), and upgrading the data and information processing infrastructure (+$0.5). It reflects a decrease below the FY 2001 appropriation for support of ongoing energy data collections, analyses, and forecasts (-$3.6).

National Agricultural Statistics Service: The budget requests increases for enhancements to computer security architecture to increase protection of market-sensitive data from Internet threats (+$0.5) and for preparatory activities for the Census of Agriculture 2002 (+$10.0). In FY 2002, NASS must complete questionnaire content and design activities for the census, print the questionnaires, and prepare and print assistance and reference materials for use with the questionnaires.

National Center for Education Statistics: The budget request reflects increases in the Statistics program for two data collection initiatives. The first will restore the sample size for the domestic Adult Literacy and Life Skills Study to 1992 levels (+$4.4), thus maintaining the validity of its long-term trends on a variety of adult literacy and life skills data variables. The second initiative, the Decennial Census School District Project (+$0.6), will convert Census 2000 data to school district-level statistics and incorporate them into an integrated demographic and geographic mapping database. The budget request also includes a major funding increase (+$69.0) for the National Assessment of Educational Progress program to support the Administration's "No Child Will Be Left Behind" policy initiative.

National Center for Health Statistics: The budget requests an increase to maintain existing data systems, in particular the periodic National Survey of Family Growth, the National Health Care Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey IV. The requested increase will help NCHS to begin to redesign and improve systems to meet new needs, including the continued viability of important national data sources used to inform health policy, research, and public health interventions (+$5.0).

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 (OASPE) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), 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 2002. As shown in Table 2, of the estimated total of $424 million in reimbursable work, an estimated $326 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 2002, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at $190.7 million. Most of this work ($184.2 million) entails data collections and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately $70.0 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 (BLS).

Examples of reimbursable work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other Federal agencies include: the National Schools and Staffing Survey and the Private Schools Survey for the National Center for Education Statistics; the National Health Interview Survey, the National Health Care Survey, the National Hospital Discharge Survey, the National Home and Hospice Survey, and the National Ambulatory Medi-

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2002

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursable Program	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census	563.4	190.7	0.0	6.5	184.2
USGS	74.4	115.1	70.1	2.9	42.1
NCHS	127.0	35.8	0.0	0.3	35.5
BLS	476.0	13.5	0.0	1.5	12.0
NASS	114.0	9.9	3.0	0.0	6.9
CDC (w/o NCHS)	195.7	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
NRCS	114.8	6.6	3.4	0.0	3.2
NOAA	72.0	6.2	0.2	3.6	2.4
NHTSA	26.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.2
OASPE	24.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
SRS	19.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
FHWA	22.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
FS	29.0	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.1
BJS	37.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
FAS	33.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
NCES	198.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
CPSC	7.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
SOI	30.9	1.7	—	0.1	1.6
ESA/DOC	5.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
EIA	75.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
BEA	56.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.6
ERS	67.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
EPA	197.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
ATSDR	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
MARAD	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
HRSA	20.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
SSA	27.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
ITA	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
NIH	540.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	3,166.54	424.1	82.6	15.3	326.2

Reimbursements from the private sector also include funds received from foreign governments. Agencies receiving funds from foreign governments are: Census ($1.4 million); BLS ($0.6 million); and NOAA ($0.2 million). Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding. The symbol "—" indicates that the amount reported by the agency was less than $50,000.

cal Care Survey for the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS); the American Housing Survey and the Housing Sales Survey for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the National Crime Victimization Survey, Domestic Violence Case Processing, the Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, the Criminal Justice Statistics Program, the Computer Crime Statistics Program, and the National Prisoner Statistics Program for the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the Commodity Flow Survey for the Department of Transportation; and the Survey of College Graduates for the National Science Foundation. In addition, the Census Bureau receives funds from the Agency for International Development ($5.5 million) and from foreign governments ($1.4 million) for training and advising in statistical techniques.

The Water Resources Division in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has the second largest reimbursable program, estimated at $115.1 million. Among the Federal agencies, USGS performs the largest amount ($70.1 million) of work for the states through a Federal-State Cooperative Program. This program provides for hydrologic data collection and analysis, areal water-resources appraisals, and special analytical and interpretive studies. The Water Resources Division also expects to perform the second largest amount of statistical work for other Federal agencies ($42.1 million), including hydrologic data collections and analyses for the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, State, and Transportation; the National Park Service and other agencies in the Department of the Interior; the Environmental Protection Agency; FEMA; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A large portion of the reimbursable work in HHS is done within the Department. This reimbursable work is conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and interagency agreements. For the most part, intradepartmental transfers from the Public Health Service's One Percent Evaluation Fund will be used for statistical analysis of the Health Insurance and Expenditure Survey, the Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys, and the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project.

Most of the reimbursable statistical work performed by NCHS ($35.8 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 (CDC) ($22.2 million). Likewise, CDC does a majority of its reimbursable work for HHS agencies. All of the reimbursable work at OASPE is for other Federal agencies, providing support for health, income assistance, and social service projects.

Approximately 60 percent of the reimbursable work carried out by BLS for other Federal agencies is done for other agencies in the Department of Labor. This work includes an estimated $6.85 million that will be transferred to BLS from the Employment and Training Administration for the Mass Layoffs Statistics Program, for surveys of training availability in companies and of displaced workers, and for the National Longitudinal Wage Record Data Base project.

Intradepartmental transfers also support much of the reimbursable work shown in Table 2 for Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies. Approximately $6.2 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS will receive $4.0 million from the Economic Research Service (ERS) for the Agricultural Resource Management Study. NASS will also be reimbursed by the USDA's Risk Management Agency for county estimates data ($675,000), by its Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) for providing training and technical assistance in statistics ($550,000), and by its Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service for a national ani-

mal health monitoring system and for conducting an animal damage survey ($520,000). ERS will receive approximately $750,000, which FAS will pay ERS to provide technical assistance under the Emerging Markets Program. The Natural Resources Conservation Service will receive approximately $3.2 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

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2002
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
NCES	198.0	192.0	2.0	180.0	10.0
BLS	476.0	184.0	93.0	17.0	74.0
SAMHSA	158.7	154.8	49.3	104.9	0.6
ETA	141.2	140.0	134.0	0.0	6.0
NCHS	127.0	116.3	15.2	68.2	32.8
CDC (w/o NCHS)	195.7	106.1	49.9	50.2	5.9
NIH	540.0	94.8	0.0	50.7	44.1
NSF (w/o SRS)	67.6	71.7	0.0	69.7	2.0
AHRQ	149.3	56.0	0.0	49.5	6.5
BJS	37.7	34.5	4.3	4.1	26.1
NHTSA	26.6	28.5	7.8	18.6	2.2
OASPE	24.7	27.7	0.0	21.7	6.0
PD&R	26.6	26.6	0.0	3.8	22.8
BTS	43.8	23.0	0.0	22.7	0.3
FHWA	22.0	22.8	8.0	14.3	0.5
NASS	114.0	22.6	18.0	0.0	4.6
EIA	75.5	20.5	1.0	18.9	0.6
AID	20.0	20.0	0.0	16.3	3.7
SSA	27.4	19.6	0.0	18.0	1.6
SRS	19.8	18.9	0.0	14.6	4.3
EH	23.5	18.8	0.0	0.0	18.8
EPA	197.6	16.9	4.7	10.1	2.1
ERS	67.2	15.7	4.0	5.9	5.8
CMS	15.9	15.4	0.0	15.4	—

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2002—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
NOAA	72.0	8.5	4.5	4.0	0.0
FMCSA	7.9	7.3	1.2	1.2	4.9
RSPA	7.6	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0
FTA	5.5	5.2	0.0	3.3	1.9
OPP	8.2	5.1	0.0	4.6	0.5
FWS	8.2	4.7	0.4	0.0	4.3
P&IH	4.2	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0
HRSA	20.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5
BoR	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
CPSC	7.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
FNS	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
OSHA	29.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
FAA	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.6	2.4
VHA	87.1	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
OPA	2.5	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.0
MSHA	4.2	2.4	0.0	1.9	0.5
ARS	4.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	—
FEMA	2.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
FAS	33.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
FRA	2.7	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.3
ITA	3.4	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.9
OASP	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
ESA/DOL	3.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.0
INS	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
BEA	56.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
NPS	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.6
ATSDR	3.5	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.1
Census	563.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Corps	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.9
OFHEO	6.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Total	3,759.7	1,536.6	399.1	825.4	312.1

Note: The symbol "—" indicates that the amount reported by the agency was less than $50,000.

purchases of statistical services were given above in the section on reimbursable programs. Agencies such as NSF's Division of Science Resources Statistics and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 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.

The four largest purchasers of statistical services are the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) ($192.0 million); the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) ($184.0 million); the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) ($154.8 million); and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) ($140.0 million). They are followed by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) ($116.3 million), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS) ($106.1 million), and the National Institutes of Health ($94.8 million). During FY 2002, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated $1,539 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 ETA ($134.0 million); BLS ($93.0 million); CDC (excluding NCHS) ($49.9 million); SAMHSA ($49.3 million); the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) ($18.0 million); and NCHS ($15.2 million). The ETA funds support One-Stop Centers, an e-Government service delivery strategy under the umbrella of America's Workforce Network. The BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. The CDC funds reimburse the states for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. The SAMHSA funds are used for the Mental Health Statistics Improvement Program that supports the development of state statistical capacity and for support to the states to conduct an assessment of their needs for substance abuse treatment and prevention services under the block grant treatment program. The NASS funds support data collection services provided by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture. The NCHS funds reimburse states for their participation in the collection of vital statistics, including information for the National Death Index. 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 2002, 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 $827 million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2002. Of that total, approximately $488 million (or 59 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following four agencies: NCES ($180.0 million), CDC including NCHS ($118.4 million total), SAMHSA ($104.9 million), and NSF including SRS ($84.3 million total). 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 2002 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 principal agency that produces general-purpose health data is the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 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, infectious and chronic diseases, occupational diseases and injuries, vaccine efficacy, and safety.

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

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) 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 subgroups of the population.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) 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), formerly the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), 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) 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) collects 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. It also provides vital event and socioeconomic data pertaining to all U.S. American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) 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), and the mental health condition of the population (the Center for Mental Health Services).

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Environment, Safety, and Health (EH) conducts epidemiological studies of the health effects of exposure to radiation and other hazardous substances.

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

Major program changes and new activities in health statistics planned for FY 2002 are:

- The budget request for NCHS includes an increase of funds to maintain existing data systems, in particular the periodic National Survey of Family Growth, the National Health Care Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey IV. The requested increase would support the redesign of data systems to meet new needs and the continued viability of important national data sources used to inform health policy, research, and public health interventions.
- The NIH budget requests funds to:
  - —employ a recent major advance in molecular biology, a strategy called molecular epidemiology, in genetic epidemiology studies that investigate cancer patterns in the population and the determinants of cancer risk;
  - —continue the National Cancer Institute's Cancer Surveillance Research Programs, including its Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, a collaboration of state and regional population-based cancer registries that expanded in FY 2001 and that forms the largest single system in the United

States for monitoring changes in cancer incidence, patient survival, and mortality by geographic, demographic and social characteristics;

—support special short-term studies that will draw on the SEER database, including a study to investigate the effects of tamoxifen on subsequent risk of endometrial cancer in women for whom tamoxifen was used in the treatment of breast cancer and a study on prostate cancer and health-related quality of life following alternative treatments for clinically localized prostate cancer;

—develop new statistical methodologies for use in assessment of eye disease and evaluation of new treatments for diabetic macular edema, age-related macular degeneration, and uveitis;

—support statistical activities that relate to maternal-prenatal issues, pediatric developmental issues, and preventative health measures that promote maturity to adulthood;

—increase support for research and development in toxicity testing and test development, in risk estimation methods, and for other scientific problems in environmental health;

—provide full-year funding for the Alcohol Policy Information System initiated during FY 2001 that provides comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal information on alcohol-related policies adopted by state governments, and continue support for the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions;

—support statistical and clinical research training on AIDS, international training and research in emerging infectious diseases, and training in biostatistical and data management methods for analysis of HIV vaccine trials;

—continue the broad program of research on the nature, patterns, extent, causes, consequences, prevention, and treatment of drug abuse;

—increase support for statistical activities related to studies on the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications, digestive diseases and their complications, and analysis of epidemiological data related to major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases in keeping with the recommendations of the Congressionally-established Diabetes Research Working Group;

—support a new research initiative on differences in risk factors for complications of diabetes among the population in the United States, and the extent to which inherent metabolic and genetic variations, medical care, socioeconomic status, and behavior factors account for these differences; and

—compile a compendium of urologic diseases in America, including data on disease incidence, morbidity, mortality, outcome, economic health impact, and practice patterns to inform the effective and efficient planning of future research in urology.

- The budget request for CDC includes funds to support the continued expansion of the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, maintained by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, to obtain national estimates of all types and external causes of nonfatal injuries treated in hospital emergency departments.
- The AHRQ budget requests support to conduct the Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys and other ongoing data collection efforts and related survey activities, to im-

plement statistical enhancements begun in FY 2001, and to provide new enhancements for the *Report to the Nation on the Quality of Health Care*.

- The ATSDR budget requests initial funding for the National Environmental Surveillance Project, which seeks to link environmental risk factors that are associated with exposures at Superfund sites to exposures, and anticipates funding the next update of information in the National Exposure Registry on the potential impact of hazardous substances on human health.
- The budget request for HRSA supports a joint project that its Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) will co-sponsor with NCHS to obtain, for the first time, state-specific estimates on children with special health care needs, and a joint feasibility study on providing state-level estimates of child health measures for the overall child population. The MCHB is also committed to obtaining national data on early adolescence through the Health Behaviors of School Age Children survey that it co-sponsors with NICHD.
- SAMHSA's budget request includes funding for the National Treatment Outcomes Monitoring System; a Longitudinal Survey of Youth as a component of the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse; a special Survey of the Elderly to examine the problem of substance abuse in older populations; and a major design change in the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) that will expand the sample of emergency departments in metropolitan areas to include some suburban hospitals and that will establish a sentinel hospital system for early reporting on emerging drug problems. In addition, two changes are planned for the Drug and Alcohol Services Information System: a new biennial Survey of Treatment Services in Correctional Facilities will be added to the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services, and a periodic survey on the costs of providing treatment will be conducted among a stratified subsample of treatment facilities.
- The budget for VHA supports the Congressionally-mandated National Vietnam Veterans Longitudinal Study and other studies of mental and physical health problems of veterans.

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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assists state and local governments in operating and maintaining the National Fire Information Council/National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). FEMA conducts the Firefighter Fatality Study, provides Fire Data Analytical Services, surveys disaster assistance applicants to evaluate the effectiveness of disaster delivery efforts, and provides data on the Capability Assessment for Readiness program of states in 13 emergency management functions.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 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. Beginning in FY 2001, this system includes summary data on occupational injuries and illnesses from construction firms with 20 or more employees.

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

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

There are no major program changes or new activities in safety statistics planned for FY 2002; 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 principal source of periodic demographic data is the Bureau of the Census, whose major programs in this area include the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the intercensal estimates program.

Census 2000: For FY 2002, the President's budget includes funding for the Census Bureau to process, tabulate, and disseminate the detailed results from Census 2000. The Census Bureau also will evaluate Census 2000 to determine what worked well and what did not as it begins to plan a more efficient and effective 2010 Census. Part of the evaluation will involve analysis of the efficiencies that would be made possible through elimination of the long form questionnaire.

Census 2010: Planning will begin in earnest in FY 2002 for Census 2010. The Census Bureau's primary objective is to reduce the growth rate of costs without sacrificing accuracy. The primary strategy during the initial years of the decennial cycle will be to structure planning and operational testing to address the most costly or error-prone aspects of Census 2000, thereby ensuring the highest return for the funds invested early in the Census 2010 cycle. Meeting this objective requires substantial changes in how the Census Bureau will conduct the next census. Social, demographic, and economic changes, such as shifts in the composition of the Nation's labor force and changing living arrangements, will further alter the conduct of Census 2010.

The FY 2002 budget request provides funding for three key components of the planning for Census 2010, enabling the Census Bureau to:

- develop a re-engineered design process that will allow the Census Bureau to test fully all major elements of the decennial census design;
- support the Long Form Transitional Database program to assess the quality, reliability, and stability of long form data collected annually by the American Community Survey (ACS) method and to ensure full implementation of the ACS in 2003; and

- re-engineer the Census Bureau geographic database and associated address list system known as MAF/TIGER, by replacing the system with one that uses Global Positioning System (GPS) technology and satellite mapping imagery to update and improve the address information collected for Census 2000, thereby increasing enumerator efficiency, facilitating identification of duplicate addresses, and reducing non-response follow-up costs.

American Community Survey: The American Community Survey (ACS) collects current, small-area data historically gathered on the decennial census long form. In FY 2002, the Census Bureau plans to continue the tests necessary to implement the American Community Survey nationwide in 2003. Funding requested for FY 2002 will cover the costs of project management; data collection and editing; statistical weighting and estimation; tabulation of the data into summary tables, tabular and narrative profiles; and data dissemination for the 31 comparison sites. The ACS data scheduled for release during FY 2002 will provide evidence that the annual estimates for states and other geographic areas with populations of 250,000 or more are stable. In combination with the development of the Census Long Form Transitional Database described above, the American Community Survey will enable a "short form only" Census 2010; the data collected throughout the decade in the ACS will meet the requirements previously served by the decennial long form. Thus, the ACS will greatly simplify data collection and processing systems for Census 2010, while improving data products.

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

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, and information collected under reimbursable programs on health, crime victimization, housing, voting, consumer expenditures, travel, and child care. The program also supports tests of new approaches and concepts for demographic surveys.

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) in the Department of Defense (DOD) has responsibility for statistical activities supporting manpower, personnel and financial functions such as the DOD Personnel Survey Program, the Enlistment and School Testing Programs, the Market Research Program, the Actuary Program, and Operation Mongoose, a financial fraud and abuse detection program.

The Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (DIOR) in the Department of Defense (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 for Children and Families (ACF) 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) conducts surveys, program evaluations, and studies to evaluate the Food Stamp, Child Nutrition, and other food assistance programs which it administers.

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

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

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

The statistical activities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)'s Office of Policy and Planning (OPP) include developing estimates and projections of the veteran population, collecting information on the socioeconomic characteristics of veterans, surveying users and non-users of VA benefit programs, evaluating VA programs, and conducting actuarial studies.

The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) undertakes surveys to measure veterans satisfaction.

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.

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 National Science Foundation's (NSF) Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) 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. The division also collects data on the Nation's investments in research and development, along with international comparisons of these measures. In addition, NSF provides 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 and the impact of NSF programs on curriculums in science and mathematics.

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 2002 are:

- The budget request for FNS provides funds for enhancements in program assessment, for development of comprehensive measures of program performance to inform and foster outcome-based planning and management, and for operational improvements in food and nutrition assistance programs.
- The budget request for OPA includes funds for data collection for the sixth cycle of the National Survey of Family Growth.
- The AID budget requests funds to measure the impact of AID programs on key indicators; this work provides core data needed for program planning, monitoring, and evaluation.
- Increases requested for EEOC's statistical programs will provide support to implement the 1997 standards for data on race and ethnicity, to implement the Government Paperwork Elimination Act within the EEOC, and to produce the Special EEO File based on the Census 2000 for use in monitoring and enforcing civil rights laws in the area of employment.
- The budget request for SRS represents a program decrease. SRS will maintain its core survey activities and undertake redesign efforts for two surveys: the Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology, and the Survey of Scientific and Engineering Research Facilities. The scope of the personnel/workforce surveys will be reduced, and other activities will be curtailed.
- The budget request for the VA's OPP will enable it to accommodate full functionality of actuarial data development activities, including veteran population estimates and projections; to conduct a new survey of a selected groups of veterans; and to collect data on veterans and undertake program evaluations.
- The budget request for 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 SSA budget request reflects an increase to fund a major portion of the National Study of Health and Activity, which will examine individuals in the working-age population (ages 18-69) who are severely enough impaired to be eligible for Social Security disability benefits but who are not receiving them. The study will provide a foundation for disability research and policy analysis.

Crime and Justice Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is the statistical arm of the Department of Justice. BJS 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) 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) produces data related to the enforcement of Federal drug laws.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program collects data on the incidence of criminal acts as reported by 16,000 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. Additionally, statistical information on arrests, property loss, and other factors relevant to criminal activity is produced.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) provides data on immigrants, refugees, temporary visitors (non-immigrant), naturalizations, and apprehension and removal of illegal aliens to meet demands for data stemming from the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, the Immigration Act of 1990, and the Illegal Immigration Reform and Individual Responsibility Act of 1996.

Major program changes and new activities in crime and justice statistics planned for FY 2002 are:

- The budget request for BJS includes funds to:
  - —initiate a cybercrime statistics program to measure changes in the incidence, magnitude, and consequences of electronic or cybercrime;
  - —enhance the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to convert to automated data collection and to enable production of a measure of victimization of the disabled population in the United States;
  - —design and field a statistical series to gather administrative data from law enforcement agencies and to conduct a supplement to the NCVS (in alternate years) on the nature and consequences of routine traffic stops; and
  - —implement a voluntary reporting system of deaths of persons while in law enforcement custody, as required by the Deaths in Custody Act of 2000.
- The INS budget request includes an increase in funds to produce reports on the foreign-born population based on data collected in Census 2000 and to support the New Immigrant Survey.

Education Statistics

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the Department of Education collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics on education in the United States; conducts studies on international comparisons of education statistics; and provides leadership in developing and promoting the use of standardized terminology and definitions for the collection of those statistics.

The National Science Foundation's (NSF) Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) 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 enrollments and degrees and develops information on other aspects of higher education through the use of outside data. NFS's Directorate for Education and Human Resources supports international assessments of student knowledge and cur-

riculum, as well as contextual studies and indicators that monitor progress under NSF educational programs.

Major program changes and new activities in education statistics planned for FY 2002 are:

- The budget request for NCES supports two special data collection initiatives. The first restores the sample size of the domestic Adult Literacy and Life Skills Study, to be taken in FY 2002, to 13,000 adults. The second special project is the Decennial Census School District Project, which will convert Census 2000 data to statistics based on school districts and incorporate them into an integrated demographic and geographic mapping database.
- The NCES budget request also includes a major increase for enhancing the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) program in support of the President's "No Child Will Be Left Behind" policy initiative. NAEP data represent the only source of nationally representative measures for assessing and reporting progress toward the National Educational Goal of ensuring student competency over subject matter. The NAEP program functions targeted for increases include the 2002 field test operations; preparation for NAEP 2003; item pool development and analysis for NAEP 2004 and 2005; technical and staff resources support to the states; technology development; and program management, research, and evaluation activities.

Transportation Statistics

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

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

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) 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) collects and analyzes data on motor carriers, and on commercial vehicle drivers and crashes.

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) 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) 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, and a number of other areas.

The Maritime Administration (MARAD) 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, and publishes annual reports on the U.S. shipbuilding and repair industry and an Intermodal Equipment Inventory.

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

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

The Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) 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.

Major program changes and new activities in transportation statistics planned for FY 2002 are:

- The budget request for BTS includes funds to:
  - —implement the Safety Data Action Plan, a series of projects to improve the reliability, timeliness, and comparability of data used for transportation safety policy and program decisions;
  - —enable the Office of Airline Information to improve the collection and analysis of aviation data, especially related to flight delays and airline competition;
  - —provide transportation system performance information that will contribute to solving highway congestion, airline delays, and other critical problems;
  - —continue developing mapping functions and analytical tools for the online Intermodel Transportation Data Base, a one-stop portal for transportation data; and
  - —complete a comprehensive assessment of transportation data gaps and begin to fill the most urgent of them.
- The FMCSA budget request will support continuation of the Large Truck Crash Causation Study begun in FY 2001.
- The FTA budget request includes funds to support the transit portion of the Personal Transportation Survey.
- The NHTSA budget request includes funds to:
  - —collect the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) data through electronic media in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico, and create and deliver FARS system-wide training;

—initiate new projects in the National Automotive Sampling System and the Special Crash Investigations programs to evaluate occupant protection systems (advanced air bags) and to provide an early detection of alleged or potential vehicle defects including crash investigations involving vehicles with advanced safety devices, continued technical analysis of event data recorder output in collaboration with automobile manufacturers, and in-depth crash investigations on children properly installed in child safety seats in vehicles equipped with systems known as Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children; and

—support technological and process improvement activities to improve the timeliness of responses to requests for the latest traffic safety crash information.

- In FY 2002, the Corps will complete re-engineering of the waterborne foreign transportation statistics program in partnership with MARAD. The Corps, MARAD, and the Customs Service will continue implementing their joint system for electronic filing of data on vessels entering and clearing U.S. ports while engaged in U.S. foreign trade.

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.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) 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 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) collects remote-sensed data to support climate research and to describe and measure the energy and environmental phenomena that may contribute to climate variation and change.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS), through its Water Resources Division, collects and maintains data on the quality, availability, and use of the Nation's water, including stream flow data for hydropower plants, groundwater subsistence, erosion, backwater, flooding, water contamination, and sedimentation.

Major program changes and new activities in environmental statistics planned for FY 2002 are:

- The EPA budget request includes funds to:

  —develop technologies to help states design control strategies to address multiple air pollutants;

  —conduct surveys of indoor air quality in commercial buildings and schools and conduct a Radon Awareness Survey;

—include asthma awareness and action survey questions in the National Health Interview Survey; and

—compile data from Superfund sites and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks and prepare statistics on the number of confirmed releases of contaminants into the environment, and cleanups initiated and completed.

- The USGS budget request includes funds to:

—continue enhancing USGS's ability to provide real-time streamflow data for flood forecasting and provide information for flood hazard mitigation by allowing more stream gauging stations to transmit data in real time; and

—apply biomonitoring tools to identify, assess, and monitor environmental contaminants and their effects on species and lands in major river systems throughout the United States.

Energy and Minerals

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects and disseminates information on energy reserves, production, consumption, distribution, prices, technology, and related international, economic, and financial matters. Coverage of EIA's programs includes 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 through the EIA Internet home page and CD-ROM.

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) 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 MMS is responsible for resource evaluation and classification, lease management activities, and the collection of revenues from minerals leasing.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) 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 2002 are:

- By reducing printed publications and making greater use of the EIA web site, and by downsizing plans for integration of current information processing, the essentially level budget request will enable EIA to:

—continue a multiyear project to redesign the 20-year old energy consumption surveys to realign their coverage with the distribution of residential and commercial building populations identified in Census 2000;

—continue multiyear projects to overhaul electricity and natural gas surveys and data systems to reflect changes in the Nation's restructured electricity generation and distribution systems, and in the restructured natural gas industry;

—correct critical petroleum and natural gas data quality issues by identifying the causes of data quality deterioration and implementing processes to improve and maintain the quality of energy data; and

—complete development of 15 regional models of the world that include calculation of greenhouse gas emissions, while deferring plans to integrate the models into one international model.

Soil, Forest, Fish, Wildlife, and Public Lands

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in the Department of Agriculture conducts soil surveys and maintains and updates a national soils 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, providing data on the status and condition of natural resources on non-Federal lands.

The Forest Service (FS) 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 Park Service (NPS) 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 Bureau of Reclamation (BoR) 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 United States.

The USGS' Biological Resources Division 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.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in 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) 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.

Major program changes and new activities in statistics concerning soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands planned for FY 2002 are:

- The budget request for NRCS includes funds to acquire updated digital orthophotography maps and for data digitization to complete the computerized da-

tabases of soil survey data; to analyze data from the National Resource Inventory and implement the continuous resource inventory process using both remote sensing and on-site investigation; to assess grazing land resources, transitioning to use of new erosion models; and to study land use conversions and water quality-related issues.

- The budget request for FWS includes funds to conduct the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation to measure fishing and hunting activities and provide reliable state level data and detailed information about wildlife watching activities.
- The NMFS budget request includes funds for a major program improvement, the creation of a national Fisheries Information System that will fill data gaps, improve the quality of data, and provide for integration and synthesis of fisheries data across regional programs using a national and uniform infrastructure; and for additional economic data and research to determine impacts on local fishing communities of the Sustainable Fisheries Act.

Economic Statistics

Periodic Economic Statistics

The principal source of periodic economic statistics is the Bureau of the Census. The Census Bureau conducts several periodic censuses every five years, covering the years ending in 2 and 7. The economic censuses include censuses of manufacturing, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, and transportation and other businesses. They also provide statistics on businesses owned by minorities and women and companies operating at multiple locations. 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 2002 are:

- FY 2002 is the third year in the six-year 2002 economic censuses funding cycle. The focus of activity will be the development of questionnaire content, collection instruments, and processing systems to be used in the 2002 Economic Censuses.
- FY 2002 is the third year in the five-year funding cycle of the 2002 Census of Governments. Activities include preparing for and starting data collection, conducting data analyses, charting changes in the structure of state and local governments, designing universe files, and initiating work on data dissemination.

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 expenditure information; 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 frames and the production of aggregate data on County Business Patterns.

The Economics and Statistics Administration in the Department of Commerce (ESA/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 statistical activities of the International Trade Administration (ITA) in the Department of Commerce involve data on imports, exports, production, prices, foreign direct investment in the United States, and 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 Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) in the Department of Commerce 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 Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (DIOR) in the Department of Defense collects DOD contract information in support of national economic indicators and the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program. DIOR also produces statistics on DOD purchases from educational and nonprofit institutions, and state and local governments.

The statistical programs of the Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provide 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 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.

HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing (P&IH) conducts data collection and analysis projects in support of its mission to administer and monitor public housing and housing assistance programs.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing (Housing) 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 U.S. Customs Service collects and verifies tariff and trade data, which are tabulated, analyzed, and disseminated by the Census Bureau.

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

The National Science Foundation's Division of Science Resources Statistics 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.

Major program changes for current economic statistics anticipated in FY 2002 are:

- The proposed budget for statistical activities in the tourism industries program in ITA's Office of Trade Development is comparable to the FY 2001 appropriation, which represented a decrease in the program's base funding. At that level there was a reduction in the respondent base for the In-Flight Survey of International Air Travelers to below 55,000, and a curtailment of Federal support for the Economic Impact of International Visitor Spending on State Economies program. In FY 2002, the Office will attempt to maintain the statistical reliability of the In-Flight Survey for balance of trade statistics and industry use, largely through an initiative begun in FY 2001 that invites private partnership in the base program. In FY 2002, the Economic Impact of International Visitor Spending on State Economies' program will necessarily be supported by non-appropriated funds or increased fees.
- ITA plans to inaugurate a new program known as "Export Statistics Express" that employs interactive technology to lower dramatically the cost of providing trade data online to the public, while at the same time improving responsiveness to requests for user-customized statistics.
- The budget request for HUD includes funds to continue data collections including the Survey of Fair Market Rents. This survey ensures the accuracy of published Fair Market Rents to assist Section 8 families in renting standard quality housing throughout the geographic area where rental housing units are in competition.

National Accounts

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) 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 2002 are:

- BEA proposes the second phase of a plan initiated in FY 2001 to improve the GDP accounts by filling critical gaps in coverage and addressing the persistent and growing measurement error in GDP and national income. The budget request will allow BEA to:
  - —update measures of output and prices for hard-to-measure goods and services;
  - —develop more comprehensive and up-to-date measures of employee compensation;
  - —expand surveys of international trade in services;
  - —develop new measures of financial derivatives and new estimates of economic activity in the nonprofit sector; and
  - —integrate BEA economic accounts data with the Federal Reserve Board financial accounts.

- In addition, funding is requested for BEA to move into the second phase of its plan to improve its data processing and dissemination capabilities.

Statistics of Income

The Statistics of Income (SOI) Division in the Internal Revenue Service 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 2002 are:

- capture of data for foreign partnerships controlled by U.S. taxpayers that are included in SOI's corporation and partnership samples in the Year 2000 Controlled Foreign Partnership study;
- continued acquisition and installation of hardware that will provide the capability to load the SOI population files online to provide for longitudinal analysis of the individual income tax return SOI panel files; and
- continued expansion of the amount of data available for electronic dissemination through the IRS Internet home page.

Labor Statistics

Four agencies in the Department of Labor are responsible for various aspects of labor statistics.

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

The statistical activities of the Employment Standards Administration (ESA/DOL) support surveys of occupational wages in selected industries, to determine prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits for service occupations in Federal procurement activity.

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

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP) in the Department of Labor 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 Job Training Partnership Act 402 Adult Farm Worker Training Program.

Major program changes and new activities in labor statistics planned for FY 2002 are:

- The budget request for BLS provides funds to:

  —change fundamentally the way the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is revised and updated, by moving to continuous updating, starting with the expenditure weights;

  —evaluate whether the geographic area and housing unit samples of the CPI and the Consumer Expenditure Survey can be continuously updated or whether they need to remain periodic;

  —extend Producer Price Index (PPI) coverage to the construction sector of the economy and enhance the ongoing expansion of PPI coverage of the service sector;

  —continue to expand the Employment Cost Index (ECI) sample to improve the ability of the survey to measure changes in compensation; increase the industry, occupational, and geographic detail of published ECI data; and enhance the capacity to link data on benefit costs, prevalence, and plan features; and

  —continue to improve the statistical quality of local area unemployment statistics used for labor market analysis and to distribute funds for Federal programs, and explore methods to provide additional demographic and economic detail in these statistics at the local level.

- The Department of Labor's proposed budget invests in the e-Government service delivery strategy that ETA and its state and local partners are working on under the umbrella of America's Workforce Network (AWN), as specified by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. The strategy will enable job-seekers and employers to interact directly online with Federal, state, and local government players in the workforce investment system, with services centered around customer needs and preferences. The focus of the strategy is the One-Stop Centers initiative; the funds requested for the initiative for FY 2002 are below those appropriated in FY 2001. Resources are requested to support five interrelated major programs of the initiative: America's Labor Market Information System (ALMIS), universal access for America's Workforce Network, increasing customer choice in labor market transactions, distance learning, and technology standards.

- The budget request for ETA also provides resources for the collection and reporting of statistics resulting from mass layoffs in affected industries nationwide.

Agriculture Statistics

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) 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 statistical work of the Economic Research Service (ERS) includes research, commodity market projections and outlook analyses, and development of 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) 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 2002 are:

- The budget request for NASS includes increased funding to:

  —continue enhancements to a computer security architecture that simultaneously addresses information security issues within NASS; and

  —undertake significant preparatory activities for the 2002 Census of Agriculture, for which data collection begins in December 2002. FY 2002 is the third year in the five-year funding cycle for the 2002 Census of Agriculture.

- The budget request for ERS reflects a decrease in funds to evaluate USDA food assistance programs and an increase for the purchase and dissemination of data on retail meat prices. The President's 2002 budget request also includes a one-time increase for ERS to develop an objective methodology for estimating legitimate economic damages from alleged racial discrimination in the administration of USDA farm loan and benefits programs, in accordance with the framework for adjudication of claims provided in the Court's Consent Decree, for each of about 200 Track B cases of the Pigford class action lawsuit against the USDA and to provide expert witnesses in support of the Department of Justice's defense of USDA in this lawsuit.

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

In 1995, the Paperwork Reduction Act reauthorization (44 U.S.C. 3504(e)(8)) provided an explicit statutory basis for OMB's council of statistical agency heads. 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 overlap and/or 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 establishing priorities for further interagency collaboration and monitoring progress of working groups tasked to address these priorities; continuing efforts to elaborate the potential benefits of interagency data sharing; further enhancing the usefulness of the *FedStats* Internet site; establishing an interagency steering group to guide development of the American Community Survey; extending a collaborative program to undertake research in various aspects of survey methodology; fostering extension of educational attainment measurement to encompass nontraditional credentials; reviewing recommendations for metropolitan area standards; developing best practice guidelines for contracting for Federal surveys; advising OMB on proposed Guidance on Data Quality; and considering ways to strengthen interaction with the Committee on National Statistics. In addition, the ICSP reviewed and ultimately approved recommendations from its working group tasked to develop performance measures for statistical agency programs, an initiative that should lead to the identification of best practices, the development of benchmarks for comparison, and continual improvements in the processes the agencies measure.

Statistical Confidentiality and Data Sharing

The Congress has recognized that a confidential relationship between statistical agencies and their respondents is essential. At times, however, the specific statutory formulas devised to implement this principle in different agencies have created barriers to effective working relationships among these agencies. The development of a uniform confidentiality policy that substantially eliminates the risks associated with sharing statistical data would permit significant improvements in data used for both public

and private decisions without compromising public confidence in the security of information respondents provide to the Federal Government.

Initiatives of OMB's Statistical Policy Office to enhance public confidence in the stewardship of sensitive data and to permit limited sharing of confidential data for exclusively statistical purposes received a substantial impetus in the 1995 reauthorization of the Paperwork Reduction Act. The Act strongly endorses the principles embodied in statistical confidentiality pledges and directs OMB to promote sharing of data for statistical purposes within a strong confidentiality framework. As a first step, OMB issued on June 27, 1997, the Federal Statistical Confidentiality Order. This order 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.

To reap the benefits that would attend limited sharing of data among designated agencies for exclusively statistical purposes legislation is required. Under this legislative proposal, eight Federal agencies would be designated as Statistical Data Centers: the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Agricultural Statistics Service, National Center for Education Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics, the Energy Consumption Division of the Energy Information Administration, and the Science Resources Statistics Division of the National Science Foundation. A key component of the proposed legislation is functional separation—data or information acquired by an agency for purely statistical purposes could be used only for statistical purposes and could not be shared in identifiable form for any other purpose without the informed consent of the respondent. The procedural strategy for implementing the legislation would involve written data sharing agreements between or among statistical agencies.

Legislation proposed by the Administration to achieve these benefits was first introduced on a bipartisan basis in the House of Representatives in 1996. Passed by the House on October 26, 1999, the Statistical Efficiency Act of 1999 (H.R. 2885) would even out statutory protections for confidentiality of statistical data and permit sharing of data for statistical purposes among designated agencies. Enactment of this legislation would provide the means to enhance the efficiency of the Federal statistical system, reduce reporting burden on the public, and strengthen the quality and usefulness of the Nation's Federal statistics for economic and social policy decisions.

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 previously submitted to the Congress.

In addition to pursuing legislative approaches, in 1997 the interagency Confidentiality and Data Access Committee (CDAC) was established under the auspices of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology. This interagency group discusses 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/cdac/index.htm*). It has published a "Checklist on the Disclosure Potential of Proposed Data Releases," which includes a series of questions designed to assist agencies in determining the suitability of releasing public-use microdata files or tables that present data collected from individuals and/or organizations under an assurance of confidentiality. Most recently, CDAC published a brochure entitled "Confidentiality and Data Access Issues Among Federal Agencies," which provides an overview of disclosure limitation and restricted access procedures that various government agencies follow to protect the confidentiality of the data that they collect. In addition, CDAC members continue to present a short course entitled "Privacy, Confidentiality and the Protection of Data - A Statistical Perspective."

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

It is difficult for the general public, and even frequent data users such as social science researchers, to know about and to access the entire range of information produced by the Federal statistical system. With widespread adoption of the Internet's World Wide Web, individual statistical agencies have made tremendous progress in developing easy access to their data. Data users accessing information electronically from one Federal agency are learning about related statistics available from other agencies, thanks to cross-agency links that many agencies now provide. Noting these successes, the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy agreed that a coordinated interagency effort promised even broader and simpler access to the full range of Federal statistics.

In mid-1997, building on the foundation of the Federal Statistics Briefing Rooms (*www.whitehouse.gov/news/fsbr.html*), the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy released *FedStats*. This interagency web site (*www.fedstats.gov*) 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 more than 5 million user sessions and has garnered enthusiastic public support. The site has been well received by such media as *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post*, the Associated Press wire service, *Federal Computer Week*, *ABCNews.com*, *Lycos*, and *USA TODAY Online*. In June 2001, *Yahoo Internet Life Magazine* named *FedStats* one of the fifty most useful sites on the Internet for the third time.

The Interagency Council on Statistical Policy's Task Force on One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistics continues to upgrade and expand *FedStats*' coverage of Federal statistical sources. Search capabilities have been enhanced by indexing nearly all the agency web sites. The task force has added sections on *FedStats*' policies on privacy and on accessibility to the site for persons with disabilities, developed a Kids Page to provide links to statistical agencies' Kids Pages, provided sophisticated users with a set of Data Access Tools, and launched *MapStats* to facilitate searching for the range of Federal data available for a given U.S. geographic area (states, counties, Congressional Districts, and Federal judicial districts). During 2002, the task force will continue to respond to user requests for a broader scope of subjects, more detailed data on those subjects, and easier overall access to the data as well as begin work to create an innovative section to increase the statistical literacy of site visitors and develop the ability to customize user searches.

Meanwhile, the Federal statistical community is exploring new technologies and undertaking research in collaboration with the National Science Foundation's Digital Government Research Program (for more information on the research see (*www.diggov.org*) to achieve a much broader vision for the future. New technologies and methods being developed as a result of more than a dozen research grants will one day help *FedStats* further improve its services to users of Federal statistical data.

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

The Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM) is an interagency committee established in 1975 that 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 committee's major goals are to:

- communicate and disseminate information on statistical practice among all Federal statistical agencies;
- recommend the introduction of new methodologies in Federal statistical programs to improve data quality; and
- provide a mechanism for statisticians in different Federal agencies to meet and exchange ideas.

The FCSM carries out a broad agenda of activities that extend beyond the work of its three permanent subcommittees: the Confidentiality and Data Access Committee, the Household Survey Nonresponse Working Group, and the Interagency Group on Establishment Nonresponse. Currently, for example, FCSM and the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP) are cosponsoring the Collaborative Research on Survey Methodology program that is managed by the National Science Foundation. In addition, FCSM and the ICSP are cosponsoring a subcommittee that will examine the design and use of customer satisfaction surveys by Federal statistical agencies.

Over the years, FCSM has published 32 Statistical Policy Working Papers that present the final reports of subcommittees and proceedings from FCSM seminars and conferences. The papers are available through FCSM's web site (*www.fcsm.gov*). In November 2000, FCSM hosted a statistical policy seminar on "Integrating Federal Statistical Information and Processes." The FCSM's statistical policy seminars alternate with biennial research conferences. FCSM's second research conference will be held in November 2001.

Collaborative Research on Survey Methodology

Basic research on survey measurement issues, data collection procedures, and technological issues related to survey design has the potential to benefit greatly 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 in FY 2001 for research that furthers the development of new and innovative approaches to surveys. This is the second such competition, following one in FY 1999.

Although proposals submitted for this competition could address any aspect of survey methodology, priority was 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 encouraged collaborations among the relevant sciences, including the social, behavioral, and economic sciences, statistics, and computer science.

The initial projects funded under this collaboration have focused on the development and testing of a computer tool that critiques survey questions, cognitive issues in the design of web surveys, an analysis of seam effects in panel surveys, and the development of statistical methods for small area estimation. In June 2001, the investigators reported on their progress in each of these projects at a seminar open to the Federal statistical community. The selection process for proposals submitted in the second competition should be completed no later than September 2001, and the selections are expected to be announced soon thereafter. A final round of proposals that should be submitted by November 30, 2001, will be evaluated in FY 2002.

Decennial Census

During FY 2002 and FY 2003, the Census Bureau will continue to disseminate detailed demographic information from the Census 2000 long form. The Bureau will also continue to evaluate Census 2000 in order to begin planning a 2010 Census that is more efficient and effective.

The major activities to be implemented in 2002 will focus on the three interdependent components of the 2010 Census plan. These components include: (1) establishing a re-engineered design process that will allow full testing of the major elements of the census design, (2) using the Long Form Transitional Database program to assess the quality, reliability, and stability of the American Community Survey (ACS) data as part of the transition to replacing the long form in the 2010 Census, and (3) replacing the antiquated, internally-developed system for updating the geographic database and address list, known as the Master Address File (MAF)/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system (TIGER). The ultimate objective of the 2002 activities is to test and simplify data collection.

The Long Form Transitional Database program will provide a measure of the quality and usability of long form socioeconomic data collected independently of the decennial census through the ACS. The ACS questionnaire collects the same socioeconomic data as the decennial long form, with the data updated annually. Completion of data collection for the Long Form Transitional Database program is anticipated by December 2002. Major objectives for this data collection effort are to show that high response rates can be achieved in non-decennial years and that annual estimates for states and geographic areas with populations of 250,000 or more are stable. The Long Form Transitional Database program is a critical part of the transition to using the ACS to replace the long form in Census 2010, thereby simplifying data collection and processing for the decennial enumeration.

Re-engineering the MAF/TIGER program by replacing the current system for upgrading the database with a system that uses Global Positioning System (GPS) technology and satellite mapping imagery will provide better address and street location information. Coupled with the adoption of a modern computer processing environment that

will support commercially available software, these enhancements will provide the basis for achieving many of the 2010 re-engineering goals. During FY 2002, the decennial program also will include operations to update the address lists in areas most in need. These operations will complement and enhance the MAF/TIGER re-engineering program and enable the Census Bureau to keep the master address file up to date throughout the decade.

Redesigning the decennial census to collect only short form data, and taking advantage of the opportunities presented by an updated geographic database and address list program, will together produce more relevant data and increased accuracy in Census 2010, at reduced cost and operational risk. FY 2002 re-engineering activities will include (1) developing a Census 2010 design framework and strategy, (2) exploring the use of small hand-held devices for data collection operations, (3) employing external experts to help explore a common computer architecture to serve as the foundation for supporting the interchange of data from all computer systems used at the Census Bureau, (4) conducting multiple, special purpose tests, many of which will focus on technologies and methods to enhance data collection strategies, and (5) beginning to identify emerging special populations and developing more refined methods for enumerating them. Completing these activities will serve as a foundation for an operational plan that subsequently will be tested.

American Community Survey

Under the Continuous Measurement program, testing necessary to develop the American Community Survey (ACS) began in 1996 in four sites and was expanded in 1999 to 31 sites. The results of testing indicate that the goal of providing timely annual information about the economic, demographic, and housing characteristics of the U.S. population to Federal, state, and local decision makers is within reach. With continued Congressional support, the ACS is scheduled to be implemented nationwide in 2003. Beginning in 2004, community profiles will be provided every year for geographic areas with populations greater than 65,000. By 2008, communities of all sizes—even those below 20,000 population—will have profiles based on multiyear estimates that will be updated every year. The ACS is expected to eliminate the need for the long form in the 2010 Census (the current source for this detailed information), thereby focusing that effort solely on counting the population. During 2002, data will continue to be collected in the 31 sites to allow intensive analysis for the smallest geographic areas, such as census tracts, that require accumulations of several years of data.

Sample Redesign for Demographic Surveys

The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign provides new, updated, and coordinated samples for seven major ongoing household surveys (including the Current Population Survey, the Consumer Expenditures Survey, the American Housing Survey, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation) following each decennial census. In close collaboration with other Federal statistical agencies, the Census Bureau selects new samples for these ongoing household surveys to reflect the shifts in the location and characteristics of people that have occurred since the 1990 Census.

FY 2002 is a critical year for completing the infrastructure necessary to select and field new samples for the seven surveys beginning in 2004. The samples are selected in two stages. First, a sample of geographic areas (usually a county or group of coun-

ties) is selected, called the "primary sampling units" (PSUs). Then, within the sample PSUs, a sample of households is selected. In 2002, major activities include programming for PSU stratification and selection, creating lists of housing units within PSUs, developing automated address list systems, and preparing field procedures and training material. Only by selecting new, updated samples for the major ongoing household surveys – based upon the population changes identified through Census 2000 – will the public be able to maintain confidence in the major Federal socioeconomic indicators produced from these surveys, such as monthly unemployment figures and annual income and poverty measures.

The Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign is a collaborative effort of the Census Bureau and other Federal statistical agencies for which the Census Bureau serves as the data collection agent. The portion of the sample redesign work that can be linked to a specific survey is funded by the sponsoring agency as part of the reimbursable cost of the survey. The portion of redesign work common to all surveys (including those sponsored by the Census Bureau) that cannot be uniquely identified with a particular survey is funded in the budget of the Census Bureau. Thus, the approach combines central funding with user fees for survey-specific redesign activities.

Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

In 1994, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs joined six agencies in creating the 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 collection and reporting of Federal data on child and family issues and conditions. In April 1997, the President formally established the forum through Executive Order No. 13045. He called on its members 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.

America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2001 is the fifth report in an annual series prepared by the forum agencies. The report, released in July, presents 24 key indicators on important aspects of children's lives, including their economic security, health, behavior and social environment, and education. 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 2001 report updates information displayed in previous reports, while maintaining comparability with previous volumes and incorporating several improvements. A notable addition in *America's Children 2001* is an indicator showing the proportion of students who take advanced academic courses in high school. Students taking such courses have higher test scores, and are more likely to enroll and succeed in college. *America's Children 2001* again includes special features depicting data that are not available with sufficient frequency to be considered as regular key indicators, but nevertheless provide important information on child well-being. There are two special

features in the 2001 report, one examining the rising prevalence of asthma among children, and the other showing employment of youth during the school year and the following summer.

To further the reach of its efforts, the forum's award-winning website *(www.childstats.gov*) continues to respond to thousands of requests for data on child and family well-being that cut across the domains of its member agencies. It includes *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2001,* 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 was expanded to allow users to search for data resources by agency, level of geography, and subject.

During FY 2002, forum agencies will work to close critical data gaps, particularly in areas such as the measurement of child disability, 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; the comparability of background variables; and ways to present the status of children's mental health.

Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics

In 1986, the National Institute on Aging, in cooperation with the National Center for Health Statistics and the Bureau of the Census, established the Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics to foster collaboration among Federal agencies that produce or use statistical data on the older population. Over a period of several years, 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 Income Dynamics; the acceptance of more standardized age categories; and the collection and presentation of statistics on more narrowly defined age and race categories.

In response to changes in the Federal statistical system, this forum was reorganized in 1998. In addition to the original three core agencies — Bureau of the Census, 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, 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 promoting and disseminating its first chartbook, *Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being.* This chartbook of indicators of well-being among the population age 65 and over in the United States includes approximately 30 indicators concerning older Americans' economic condition, health status, health risks and behaviors, and health care. Future chartbooks are scheduled to be published on a periodic basis, every three to five years. In addition to this activity, working groups have been formed to focus on (1) the complex issues surrounding the production and use of integrated data, and (2) the problems associated with defining different types of long-term care facilities and measuring the transitions that occur into and between these "institutionalized" residences.

Establishing Comparability in Measures of Educational Attainment

Analyses of social and economic issues often use educational attainment as an explanatory variable. The importance of education in shaping life experiences and outcomes has been well documented in relation to health status, labor force experience, earnings, criminal activity, and participation in democratic processes as well as various support programs. The importance accorded this measure is demonstrated by its inclusion in virtually all Federal social surveys.

Surveys sponsored by Federal agencies currently do not ask educational attainment questions in the same way. There are, in many cases, differences that appear to be minor but are in fact analytically significant and result in difficulties when comparing data across surveys. For example, some surveys ask about years of school completed, some ask about degrees attained, and others ask a combination of the two.

Consistency among survey questions on educational attainment would permit greater comparability of analyses, thereby enhancing understanding of relationships between education and other variables across all areas of research and analysis. While there may be some need for continuing differences among educational attainment measures, access to a series of recommended, standard ways to inquire about different aspects of educational attainment should improve the usefulness of data.

To address this opportunity for improved collaboration highlighted by the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, OMB has established the Federal Interagency Committee on Measures of Educational Attainment. Chaired by the National Center for Education Statistics, the committee has been chartered to review various measures for collecting and reporting data on educational attainment that are used by Federal statistical agencies. More specifically, this committee was asked to assemble different measures used by the agencies, including descriptions of why questions are asked in particular ways; outline specific legislative and programmatic needs for such information; synthesize results of evaluations and other studies that support particular measures; and review measures being used and/or developed by international agencies.

During FY 2000, the committee presented its recommendations for standard measures of educational attainment, endorsing the Census 2000 question on educational attainment as the core question for use in the broadest possible range of Federal surveys that collect this variable. At the same time, the committee advised that "one question does not fit all surveys," and summarized several key differences among agency needs for data and modes of survey administration. In the course of its work, the committee determined that the emerging area of nontraditional education (such as certificates

and licenses) should be a priority for further research. The committee developed a program of research on measuring nontraditional educational achievements, and the ICSP approved this plan in June 2000.

Throughout FY 2001, the committee continued its work reviewing the use, meaning and measurement of education and training certifications. A draft report describing the review is near completion. The committee is beginning to plan its work for the coming year. The next phase, cognitive research, is being supported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The likely focus is on two types of populations: experts representing education and training institutions and accrediting agencies, and individuals who may have completed some type of work-related certification. The ultimate goal of this research is the development of a brief set of questions that could be appended to general-purpose surveys to determine if an individual has completed any labor force-related certification.

Improving Surveys of 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, and 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. Efforts to strengthen core data systems and surveys to address priorities include the following:

- The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is working with states and with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Electronic Disease Surveillance System on a multiyear, fundamental re-engineering of the Nation's vital statistics system. The vision for this system involves a fully automated, web-based system with initial recording of birth and death certificates via electronic systems in hospitals and funeral homes that would permit secure, encrypted Internet transmission to state authorities and NCHS for recording, processing, and translation into aggregate statistics. Such a system could greatly improve timeliness by eliminating manual steps and outdated paper systems; yield major advances in the quality of health information by helping physicians and others more easily enter the appropriate information and by building quality control checks into the system; and make the system more flexible in responding to needs for new information.

- The fourth National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) began field operations as a continuous survey in March 1999. NHANES literally takes the pulse of America, and is one of the primary tools for monitoring the health of the American people. NHANES and companion surveys set the agenda for prevention by documenting health conditions, showing the relationships between risk factors and illness, and identifying opportunities for prevention programs.

Efforts are also being undertaken to respond to the need for new approaches to providing information needed to develop, monitor, assess, and evaluate key public health, health policy, and welfare policy changes. For example:

- Data on racial and ethnic populations are of critical concern to ongoing public health programs, and have been given new emphasis through the Healthy People 2010 Objectives for the Nation. NCHS is developing the Community Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (C-HANES) as one new approach to obtain data on

racial and ethnic populations; this potential series of special studies could be tied to the more comprehensive NHANES and allow for comparisons across racial and ethnic groups.

- NCHS and the Agricultural Research Service are proceeding with plans to integrate and link the NHANES and the Agriculture Department's Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals. This integration will be based in part on the dietary intake interviews that will take place in NHANES mobile examination centers, and in part on telephone interviews. With this integrated approach, NCHS and ARS can efficiently meet the needs for data on population groups, and accomplish a long-standing goal of the National Nutrition Monitoring System.
- In 2002, NCHS will use its State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey (SLAITS) capability to field an asthma questionnaire in four states, and field test a questionnaire on child health that will be sponsored by the Health Resources and Services Administration in 50 states and the District of Columbia in 2003. Over a longer term, SLAITS can be used for systematic monitoring of a variety of current issues at the state level to inform national and state policy.

Perhaps more than any other sector of the economy, the health care delivery system is undergoing fundamental changes. The ways health practitioners are organized, affiliated, and financed, and the rules and incentives under which they work, are changing. NCHS and others are systematically evaluating surveys of the health care delivery system to ensure that they continue to provide relevant data in a period of rapid changes in the organization of the health care industry, as well as in the state-of-the-art in medicine. Significant development work is under way, relying on expert input from a broad range of sources. Updating these surveys will likely involve the suspension of field operations and interruptions in data continuity in order to reinvest available resources.

Strengthening Economic Statistics

The Economic Statistics Initiative supported by the President's FY 2002 budget seeks to improve the quality of statistics in rapidly changing areas of the economy where accurate information is most needed. Full implementation of the initiative will significantly improve data provided by the Federal statistical system and will better inform the national debate on the economic challenges facing the United States.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) began this effort in the mid-1990's by reviewing the performance of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other economic accounts data and by formulating a Strategic Plan for maintaining and improving its national, regional, and international accounts. The scheduled improvements included updated measures of output and prices; more comprehensive and accurate measures of investment, savings, and wealth; and improved coverage of international trade and finance.

Although implementation of the initiative was slowed by the lack of funding, BEA has made significant improvements in the economic accounts in recent years by eliminating programs, such as the Leading Indicators, and reallocating resources. BEA has introduced chain-weighted indexes of real GDP and prices, quality-adjusted measures of output and prices for certain high-tech products, improved estimates of the real value of unpriced banking services, the treatment of business and government expenditures on software as investment, the treatment of government purchases of equipment and structures symmetrically with private investment, improved measures of

depreciation, broader coverage of international trade in services, and new measures of portfolio investment abroad. In addition to resuming the regular preparation of annual input-output accounts and the capital flow tables, BEA has worked with the Bureau of Transportation Statistics to develop the transportation satellite accounts and with the International Trade Administration to develop the travel and tourism satellite accounts.

BEA will continue to make improvements in its economic accounts. After many years without funding for statistical improvements, BEA's FY 2001 appropriation included funds to incorporate e-business into the economic accounts. However, much of the FY 2001 increase must be used to cover increases in employee compensation, rent, and other mandatory costs that were not fully funded. In addition, because of budget-related delays in earlier planned improvements, BEA must first update and improve the GDP and related accounts and upgrade its information technology (IT) systems to establish the necessary statistical and IT infrastructure for further improvements. Under BEA's plan for improving its economic accounts, the statistical improvements being addressed in FY 2001 focus on updated output and price measures for such areas as telecommunications equipment and services, life insurance, securities brokers, pharmaceuticals, and nonprofit hospitals; new measures of compensation through non-qualified stock options; and new measures of international trade in computer software. IT improvements under way include designing and constructing a new GDP production processing system, improving data-user access through the BEA web site, providing an electronic reporting option for selected BEA surveys, and upgrading desktop workstations.

With the funding requested for FY 2002, BEA plans to move ahead with the second phase of these long overdue statistical and IT improvements. BEA will work to improve the accuracy and reliability of its economic accounts estimates by filling critical gaps in coverage and addressing the measurement error in the GDP and national income accounts. Statistical improvements will include updated measures of output and prices for additional telecommunications goods and services, casualty insurance, investment advice and portfolio management, selected medical equipment and medical services, and educational services; new measures of employee compensation, such as wages and salaries of supervisory and nonproduction workers, bonuses, and pensions; expanded surveys of international trade in services; new measures of financial derivatives; new estimates of economic activity in the nonprofit sector; and the integration of BEA economic accounts data with the Federal Reserve Board financial accounts.

IT improvements will include fully implementing the new GDP core processing system, implementing new processing systems for component accounts, creating an enhanced GDP central database and integrated component databases, further improving data-user access to BEA data via the Internet, developing an electronic reporting option for additional BEA surveys, and upgrading the IT infrastructure. These statistical and IT improvements are necessary to ensure that BEA can provide government and business decision makers with the accurate, timely, and reliable economic measures they require and that BEA's estimates are easily accessible to all data users.

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 pric-

ing 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 official statistics.

Important unanswered questions include how big is the digital economy, how does it really work, how does it affect participating businesses, how might it change affected industries, how does it alter economic statistics, and how will it develop in the future? To address these questions, the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are working together to measure digital-business.

The FY 2001 budget for the Census Bureau included funds to initiate an e-business measurement program. The Census Bureau began releasing quarterly estimates of e-commerce in the retail sector in 2000 with fourth quarter 1999 data; the multi-sector report *E-Stats E-commerce 1999* was released in March 2001. The report, available at *www.census.gov/estat*s, covers manufacturing, merchant wholesale trade, retail trade, and selected service industries. In addition, in June 2001, the Census Bureau released the first official measures of manufacturing plants' existing and planned use of selected e-business processes.

Although the Census Bureau program provides for some official measures of e-commerce sales and e-business activity, more information is needed. The 2002 Economic Census will include questions on e-commerce sales, as well as on supply-chain activities. The 2002 Census of Governments also will include inquiries on e-business activities.

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 Federal 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. Because of the extensive use and impact of the CPI on the U.S. economy, it is essential to maintain the currency of this economic indicator.

Historically, major revisions of the CPI have been undertaken about every ten years. Such revisions comprised numerous activities: replacing samples of geographic areas and housing units; updating consumer expenditure weights, item classification structures, and publication designs; instituting new survey methods; and modernizing and replacing computer systems. In the past, the Bureau of Labor Statistics received funds for these activities through large periodic budget increments.

The President's FY 2002 budget provides resources for BLS to develop and evaluate a plan, for both the CPI and the Consumer Expenditures Survey programs, to update and revise samples of geographic areas and housing units continuously instead of relying primarily on data from the decennial census. The plan for carrying out these activities, to be produced by 2003, will include estimates of the resources required for its full implementation.

For some time, the BLS has been taking actions to improve the accuracy and timeliness of the CPI. The goal in moving to continuous updating is to produce a more up-to-date CPI and smooth out the large periodic budget fluctuations associated with previous revision programs. Another goal is to reduce the age of the CPI market basket.

Beginning in January 2002, the CPI consumer expenditure weights will be updated biennially. Population weights for the geographic areas comprising the CPI also will be updated every two years. In addition, the samples of outlets and items priced for the index will be updated more frequently and BLS will put in place a new, more rapid process for updating the items in a significant proportion of the index's categories. Item samples for these categories will be reselected within existing stores and establishments midway between each four-year outlet sample rotation. All of these actions will further improve the timeliness and accuracy of the index.

The technology underlying the production of the CPI also will be updated. Initial work will focus on redesign of a major component—the Commodities and Services (C&S) processing system—which has not been revised for more than a decade. The goals for revising the system will be to improve reliability and increase flexibility. The new system will accommodate alternative electronic reporting modes such as scanning technology, the SABRE database of airline fares, and the Internet. It also will facilitate the timely implementation of improved estimation formulas and permit alternative aggregations of price and expenditure data. Finally, it will provide a C&S research database for more efficient and accurate analysis of methodological improvements aimed at increasing index accuracy and reliability.

Also in FY 2002, BLS will begin to account better for changes in ongoing CPI production costs resulting from index improvements put in place in the CPI revision effort which is now nearing completion. This effort introduced a new electronic data collection process for the housing component of the CPI, along with a completely redesigned computer system for processing and reviewing collected housing data, and for estimating rent and rental equivalence measures. It also introduced 36 new geographic areas and expanded the geographic size of the existing areas based on new OMB statistical areas. Finally, the revision instituted a new computer-assisted telephone data collection methodology for the quarterly Telephone Point of Purchase Survey.

Late in FY 2002, BLS plans to introduce a new measure of change in consumer prices as a supplement to the existing CPI. This new index uses a "superlative" formula to reflect better consumers' responses to changes in relative prices. Unlike the regular CPI, the new superlative index will be subject to revision in the years following its initial issuance, in order to accommodate the more current expenditure data.

Expanding Service Sector Price, Output, and Productivity Measures

The service sector has become the dominant component of the U.S. economy. This has created a critical need for accurate statistical indicators for the service sector, including additional measures of output and productivity.

The Producer Price Index (PPI) is the principal source of information on inflation in the business sector. Because the PPI measures price change at the first link in a long chain of transactions leading to final demand in the U.S. economy, it is closely moni-

tored by both public and private sector policymakers as a leading indicator of inflation. The PPI also 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 of industrial productivity.

Federal and private users of the PPI, and of price statistics in general, have stated the critical need for program coverage to continue to expand in the service sector as well as be 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 2002, the Bureau or Labor Statistics (BLS) plans 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. 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. Increasing the coverage of the service sector in productivity statistics will aid policymakers and researchers in analyzing and understanding the service sector overall.

In addition, BLS plans to develop practical solutions to difficult conceptual issues in the measurement of service sector output and productivity. Analysis of conceptual issues may allow existing data to be utilized more effectively in industry productivity studies. By evaluating the data that are available for possible use in productivity statistics for all service-producing industries lacking such statistics, BLS will determine where appropriate data are not available. This evaluation may lead to the collection of needed data by government agencies.

BLS also seeks to develop new industry labor and multifactor productivity series in the service producing sector, and proposes to construct a new data set of unit labor cost measures for service sector industries. The new multifactor productivity measures will provide information on the substitution of capital for labor and the substitution of intermediate inputs, such as materials and energy, for labor in the production of services. These measures will supply fresh insights on technological progress in the service sector and will lead to the vital improvement of service sector output and productivity estimates.

Enhancing the Employment Cost Index Component of the National Compensation Survey

The Employment Cost Index (ECI) is the principal Federal economic indicator that provides the Nation's most comprehensive measure of changes in employer costs for all 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 as the only indicator of its kind for tracking changes in labor compensation costs. Policy makers, particularly at the Federal Reserve Board, as well as analysts in both the private and public sectors, have increasingly 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 2002, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue its work to expand the ECI sample to improve the ability of the survey to measure 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 major occupational groups and to produce better annual estimates of employer compensation cost levels.

Improving Local Area Unemployment Statistics

The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 requires the Secretary of Labor to oversee the nationwide employment statistics system. The law identifies as the first priority meeting customers' needs for comparable data across states and local areas. In FY 2002, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will continue to improve the statistical quality of local area unemployment statistics used for labor market analysis and to distribute funds for Federal programs. In addition, BLS will explore methods to provide additional demographic and economic detail at the local level. The project will enable BLS and the states to produce more accurate labor force estimates with smaller revisions, improve the targeting of program funds, and increase the quality and quantity of current labor market information for states and local areas.

Inaugurating a Time Use Survey

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is continuing work to inaugurate a new survey to measure how Americans spend their time at work, fulfilling family responsibilities, and at leisure. At present, there are no ongoing nationally representative surveys of time use. Occasional surveys in the past have not provided the breadth of information on social, demographic, and labor force characteristics of individuals that the new BLS survey will provide. The BLS survey will permit a broader assessment of national well-being and national production than is presently possible, as well as comparisons across demographic groups and with other countries. This survey will expand understanding of the nonmarket activities of working Americans to assess the contribution those activities make to national well-being, families, and quality of life. The program also will provide time-diary estimates of time spent in market work, which will be used to assess the quality of existing estimates of hours of work.

A time use survey will contribute to knowledge in many areas, such as time spent caring for the young and the old, house cleaning, home repair, shopping, and skills acquisition, as well as multitasking and variations in time use between single-parent and two-parent families. The availability of national time use data also will facilitate comparisons of time use patterns in the United States with patterns in other countries, as well as comparisons of augmented measures of national output that account for home production.

Integrating Surveys of Employment-Related Health Insurance

Federal surveys that collect data on employment-based health coverage are used to measure the growth and structure of the economy, to assess changes in the compensation of employees, and to address public health policy concerns. Several agencies currently sponsor or conduct surveys that collect data on employment-based health coverage. While these statistics provide a wide variety of information about health in-

surance, including availability, options, usage, benefits, costs, funding methods, impacts, and participating entities, it has become clear that substantially improved coordination of these data collections is essential. Improved coordination will align survey data elements, concepts, and definitions to facilitate analyses of employer provided health benefits and other forms of nonwage compensation across series. Coordinating surveys also has the potential to reduce respondent burden and conserve funds by eliminating redundant requests for information.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Employment-Related Health Insurance Surveys was created in spring 1998, under the auspices of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, to address these issues. Led by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the committee now has members from a dozen agencies. The committee's early products include a comprehensive compilation of Federal and major non-Federal sources of health insurance statistics; a detailed comparison of two primary Federal sources of information on employment-related health insurance, AHRQ's Medical Expenditure Panel Survey—Insurance Component (MEPS-IC) and BLS' National Compensation Survey (NCS); and a report that identifies and prioritizes gaps between needed and available data on employment-related health insurance issues, and recommends ways to reduce these gaps.

The committee plans to continue meeting on a periodic basis to implement recommendations and extend coordination among the member agencies. For example, a glossary of health insurance terms is being developed, and the feasibility of a coordinated extraction of health plan information for both MEPS-IC and NCS is being explored in depth. The advantages of a single extraction include resource savings, support of common definitions, and single interpretation of benefits plan data. The committee plans to evaluate improvements in statistics on health benefits and other forms of nonwage compensation, not only in their own right, but also with reference to their role as components of broader statistical measures, including the Employment Cost Index, the National Health Accounts, and the National Income and Product Accounts. Lastly, the committee is investigating ways to communicate and disseminate information about its activities and recommendations to other interested parties.

Re-engineering the Agriculture Statistics Program

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is making progress on efforts to re-engineer its program, from development of data collection instruments and instructions to data processing, analysis, data warehousing, and the design and release of data products. Transfer of the Census of Agriculture program to NASS provided the impetus for the Project to Re-engineer and Integrate Statistical Methods (PRISM). An in-depth program review that will determine the content, scope, coverage, and frequency of the annual statistics program as well as the 2002 Census of Agriculture is nearing completion. Systems are being developed to standardize processing across all future NASS surveys and censuses and to make use of emerging technologies such as forms scanning, optical character recognition, and web-based data collection. The PRISM effort will increase NASS's coverage of the agricultural industry, improve efficiency, and reduce respondent burden. The initiative will also permit NASS to be more responsive to emerging data needs in areas such as genetic engineering, the changing structure of agriculture, expanded small area and spatial statistics, the increasing demand for and scope of environmental statistics, and use of electronic commerce in the agricultural sector.

North American Industry Classification System

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) represents an international effort—by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informatíca (INEGI) of Mexico; Statistics Canada; and the United States, through the Office of Management and Budget's Economic Classification Policy Committee—to foster comparability in the industrial statistics produced by the three countries. NAICS is the first industry classification system developed in accordance with a single principle of aggregation; that is, units that use similar production processes are grouped together in the classification. NAICS also 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. NAICS replaces the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is being adopted by Federal statistical agencies that collect or publish data by industry. It is also expected to be widely used by state agencies, trade associations, businesses, and other organizations.

NAICS implementation began with the 1997 data year in Canada and the United States, and the 1998 data year in Mexico. U.S. agencies will implement NAICS from 1999 to 2004. For example, among the first major data programs to use the new system are the Census of Agriculture 1997, with the February 1999 data release; the 1997 economic censuses, with advance statistics released in March 1999; and the 1997 Foreign Direct Investment Benchmark Survey. For most current economic surveys conducted by the Census Bureau, NAICS data are being introduced over several years: for manufacturing data, with the 1998 reference year; for services data, 1999; and for economic indicator data, such as Monthly Retail Sales, 2001. At the Census Bureau, NAICS-related work will continue beyond 2001 as various programs convert to NAIAS through 2002. In addition, the Census Bureau will backcast retail, wholesale, and manufacturing data to 1992.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is continuing work on replacing the SIC system with NAICS 2002 by recoding each workplace in its establishment list using the new classification system. States are doing this recoding as part of the BLS Federal/state cooperative statistics program; work will be completed in late 2001. NAICS-related work at BLS will continue beyond 2001 as various programs convert to NAICS through 2006. Data series may not always be revised for years before the respective program's implementation of NAICS United States; instead, bridges will be developed to permit comparisons of pre-and post-NAICS data. States must dual code the 1.25 million new business births in 2002 to both the SIC and NAICS system during the transition period. Also, in that time period, work on the 2007 NAICS revisions will be under way.

INEGI, OMB, and Statistics Canada 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 to extend NAICS to the 5-digit industry level in those sectors where agreement is now at only the sector, subsector, or industry group level. The first update for NAICS is the 2002 revision, which extends comparability for the three countries to the Construction sector. NAICS 2002 also recognizes changes occurring as a result of the growth of the Internet by reorganizing and recognizing new industries in the Information, Wholesale, and Retail Trade sectors. BLS will publish data based on a NAICS 2002 basis. The Census Bureau also will use NAICS 2002 to collect data for the 2002 economic censuses.

North American Product Classification System

In a February 1999 *Federal Register* notice, OMB proposed the development of a comprehensive classification system for 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 but 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 three phases. Phase 1, completed in 2001, developed product classifications for 121 industries in four NAICS service industries. Phase 2 will complete the product classification system for virtually all of the NAICS service industries. Phase 3 will complete the classification for remaining service industries and for all goods-producing sectors of the economy. The results of Phases 2 and 3 are expected to be incorporated in the 2007 economic censuses and related programs.

Standard Occupational Classification System

In 1994, OMB chartered the Standard Occupational Classification Revision Policy Committee (SOCRPC) to take a fresh look at the concepts, methodologies, procedures, and uses of occupational classifications for statistical purposes. The SOCRPC was charged with revising and modernizing the SOC and integrating the structure of the SOC and the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* in time to incorporate the new SOC classifications in the analysis of Census 2000 data. The revision was intended to produce a pragmatic occupational classification system that will support economic analysis, strengthen the ties between education and work force data, unify Federal agency occupational classification usage, and foster international comparability.

All Federal agencies that collect occupational data will use the new system; similarly, all state and local government agencies are strongly encouraged to use this national system to promote a common language for categorizing occupations. The new SOC system replaces the Occupational Employment Statistics classification system, formerly used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for gathering occupational information. It also replaces the Census Bureau's 1990 occupational classification system. In addition, the new SOC will serve as the framework for information being gathered through the Department of Labor's Occupational Information Network, which has replaced the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*.

OMB issued the final decisions for the revised *Standard Occupational Classification* (SOC) in September 1999. Staff at several Federal agencies contributed to the *SOC Manual* which OMB published in October 2000.

OMB has established a new committee, the SOC Policy Committee, to ensure that the successful efforts of the SOC Revision Policy Committee continue, and that the SOC remains relevant while meeting 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 a smooth 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

OMB recently completed a thorough review of the concepts and methods underlying the definitions of metropolitan areas that are used for statistical purposes. Initially, a set of research papers commissioned by the Bureau of the Census and an open conference addressed a series of issues, including whether the Federal Government should define metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, the geographic units to be used in defining areas, the criteria to be used to aggregate the geographic units in defining statistical areas, whether there should be hierarchies or multiple sets of areas in the classification system, the kinds of entities that would receive official recognition in a new system, whether a system should reflect statistical rules only or allow a role for local opinion, frequency of updating, and territorial coverage.

The review focused on research and evaluation related to alternative approaches to defining metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. As part of this work, OMB convened a committee comprising representatives of Federal statistical agencies to review the underlying concepts and recommend revisions, if any, to the 1990 standards. The metropolitan area standards review included publication on December 21, 1998, of a *Federal Register* Notice (63 FR 70526 - 70561) that outlined the review task, addressed general definitional issues, and presented four alternative approaches to defining metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, a January 1999 seminar and open forum on "Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas for a New Decade," offered opportunity for public discussion and comment on the alternatives, as have meetings with a number of professional and stakeholder groups. A second *Federal Register* Notice (64 FR 56628-56644) published on October 20, 1999, solicited public comment on an initial set of changes recommended by the Metropolitan Area Standards Review Committee. In a third *Federal Register* Notice (65 FR 51060-51077), published on August 22, 2000, OMB solicited public comment on the Review Committee's final report and recommendations for revised standards.

In a December 27, 2000 *Federal Register* Notice (65 FR 82228-82238), OMB announced the adoption of Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. The new standards are less complicated, more transparent, and easier to understand. Urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more will be used to qualify metropolitan statistical areas. For the first time, micropolitan statistical areas with urban clusters of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population will be identified, thereby extending the classification to include more of the Nation's territory and population. OMB plans to announce in 2003 definitions of the statistical areas that will be based on the new standards and Census 2000 data.

Classification of Data on Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 (62 FR 58781 - 58790), OMB announced "Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity." These standards superseded the standards originally adopted in 1977. The 1997 standards reflect a change in data collection policy whereby Federal

agencies are now required to offer respondents who wish to do so the option of selecting one or more of the five racial categories included in the standard (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White). As a result of the change in policy for collecting data on race, the categories used to present these data in agency analyses and publications must similarly reflect this change.

As a follow-on to the adoption of the 1997 standards, the Tabulation Working Group of the Interagency Committee for the Review of the Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity developed a report released by OMB on February 17, 1999, entitled Draft Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. The 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 old standards. On January 16, 2001 (66 FR 3830-3831), OMB announced the availability of a substantially updated version of the provisional guidance that reflects further research and deliberations of the Tabulation Working Group (for a copy of the guidance see *www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/index.html* – Go to "Statistical Policy").

Since the draft provisional guidance was issued, additional research and analyses have been completed and discussions with stakeholders within and outside government have been held to develop various implementation plans. Initially, work focused on designing the data tabulation and presentation plans for Census 2000 data products. In addition, in response to requests from agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcing civil rights laws, OMB led an interagency group to develop guidance (OMB Bulletin 00-02, dated March 9, 2000 available at *www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/index.html* – Go to "Statistical Policy") that addresses the collection of aggregate data on race when agencies request information from businesses, schools, and other entities, and the allocation by agencies of responses, whether individual or aggregate, for use in civil rights monitoring and enforcement. This guidance ensures 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. OMB's provisional guidance will continue to evolve as data from Census 2000 and other information collections employing the 1997 standards become available. Currently, several research projects are underway that will provide methods for data users to make meaningful comparisons of data collected under the 1977 standards with data that are collected under the 1997 standards.

Definition of Income and Poverty

In 1995, the National Research Council (NRC) released its panel report on the measurement of income and poverty, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. The report recommends 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 nonwork-related transportation.

In attempting to demonstrate the potential of the NRC approach, there are significant statistical issues that need to be addressed. These include the availability and reliability of the data required to implement the NRC recommendations; the recommendation to change the primary vehicle for poverty data collection from the March 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 NRC recommendations for making geographic adjustments, refining cost-of-housing indices, and measuring medical expenditures.

In light of such issues, OMB's Statistical Policy Office formed a working group under the auspices of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy to undertake a thorough review of available options for improving the measurement of income and poverty. The working group has identified research currently underway on the issues raised in the NRC report, as well as issues still needing attention. Using the initial research findings, the working group has coordinated closely with the Census Bureau to advise its development of experimental poverty measures that incorporate relevant NRC recommendations. The Census Bureau issued an initial report, *Experimental Poverty Measures, 1991-1997*, presenting alternative experimental poverty measures in June 1999 as a constructive first step in the development of improved measures of income and poverty. This report was followed by three special studies issued in July and September 1999 and September 2000, an update of the NRC-based poverty estimates for the period 1990-1999 using new data, and a dozen Poverty Measurement Working Papers. (These documents are available on the Census Bureau's web site at (*www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas.html*.) A second experimental poverty measures report that will provide additional alternative measures based on accounting for some expenses in the thresholds and using refined expenditure data sources is scheduled for release in Fall 2001. The report will focus on data for 1999. Over the next few years, poverty experts and the public will continue to have an opportunity to scrutinize, comment upon, and suggest ways to improve the experimental measures.

Appendices

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2002

(In 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
AGRICULTURE							
ARS	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	—
ERS	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.0	5.9	5.8
FAS	33.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.9
FNS	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
FS	29.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NASS	114.0	3.0	0.0	6.9	18.0	0.0	4.6
NRCS	114.8	3.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
COMMERCE							
BEA	56.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3
Census	563.4	0.0	6.5	184.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
ESA	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
ITA	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9
NOAA	72.0	0.2	3.6	2.4	4.5	4.0	0.0
PTO	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEFENSE							
Corps	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9
DIOR	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DMDC	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EDUCATION							
NCES	198.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	180.0	10.0
ENERGY							
EH	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8
EIA	75.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	18.9	0.6
HHS							
ACF	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
AHRQ	149.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	6.5
ATSDR	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.1
CDC (w/o NCHS)	195.7	0.0	0.0	8.4	49.9	50.2	5.9
CMS	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	—
HRSA	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.5
IHS	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCHS	127.0	0.0	0.3	35.5	15.2	68.2	32.8

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2002–Continued

(In 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
NIH	540.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	50.7	44.1
OASPE	24.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	21.7	6.0
OPA	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0
SAMHSA	158.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	104.9	0.6
HUD							
Housing	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
OFHEO	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
PD&R	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	22.8
P&IH	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0
INTERIOR							
FWS	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.3
MMS	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPS	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
BoR	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
USGS	74.4	70.1	2.9	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
JUSTICE							
BJS	37.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.3	4.1	26.1
BoP	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEA	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBI	6.7	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INS	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
LABOR							
BLS	476.0	0.0	1.5	12.0	93.0	17.0	74.0
ESA	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0
ETA	141.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	134.0	0.0	6.0
MSHA	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5
OASP	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
OSHA	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION							
BTS	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.3
FAA	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4
FHWA	22.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	14.3	0.5
FMCSA	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.9
FRA	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3
FTA	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.9
MARAD	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
NHTSA	26.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	7.8	18.6	2.2
OST	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RSPA	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2002–Continued

(In 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
TREASURY							
Customs	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOI (IRS)	30.9	—	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS							
VHA	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
VBA	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPP	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.5
OTHER AGENCIES							
AID	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	3.7
CPSC	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
EEOC	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
EPA	197.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.7	10.1	2.1
FEMA	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
NASA	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF	87.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	84.3	6.3
SRS	19.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	14.6	4.3
SBA	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
SSA	27.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	18.0	1.6
TOTAL	4110.5	82.6	15.3	326.2	399.0	826.6	313.1

Note: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding. The symbol "—" indicates that the amount reported by the agency was less than $50,000.

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.

Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Census*	Total	5,814	7,462	7,462
	Full-time permanent	2,279	3,708	3,708
	Other than full-time permanent	3,535	3,754	3,754
	Statisticians	1,327	1,430	1,398
BLS	Total	2,589	2,745	2,792
	Full-time permanent	2,161	2,341	2,376
	Other than full-time permanent	428	404	416
	Statisticians	151	170	179
NASS	Total	1,011	1,027	1,085
	Full-time permanent	982	998	1,056
	Other than full-time permanent	29	29	29
	Statisticians	580	589	622
NCHS	Total	584	586	606
	Full-time permanent	487	501	516
	Other than full-time permanent	97	85	90
	Statisticians	204	202	212

Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels—Continued

Agency	Staff	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
ERS	Total	495	510	510
	Full-time permanent	439	454	454
	Other than full-time permanent	56	56	56
	Statisticians	4	4	4
BEA	Total	414	438	446
	Full-time permanent	398	422	430
	Other than full-time permanent	16	16	16
	Statisticians	5	5	5
EIA	Total	374	374	374
	Full-time permanent	354	359	359
	Other than full-time permanent	20	15	15
	Statisticians	61	55	55
BTS	Total	59	138	162
	Full-time permanent	57	137	161
	Other than full-time permanent	2	1	1
	Statisticians	13	39	54
NCES	Total	108	106	127
	Full-time permanent	108	106	127
	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0
	Statisticians	70	68	78
BJS	Total	64	67	67
	Full-time permanent	58	62	62
	Other than full-time permanent	6	5	5
	Statisticians	40	42	42

*Notes: Bureau of the Census figures do not include decennial census staffing. In FY 2000, the decennial staff included 2,968 full-time permanent and 629,419 other than full-time permanent employess. In FY 2001 these numbers were 2,653 and 1,804, respectively, and in FY 2002 these levels will be 1,426 and 649, respectively.

Glossary of Departments and Agencies Abbreviations

ACF	Administration for Children and Families (HHS)
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (HHS)
AID	Agency for International Development
ARS	Agricultural Research Service (Agriculture)
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (HHS)
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)
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
Customs	United States Customs Service (Treasury)
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration (Justice)
DIOR	Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (Defense)
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
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)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
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)
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service (Justice)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (Treasury)
ITA	International Trade Administration (Commerce)
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)
NICHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (HHS)
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse (HHS)
NIDCD	National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (HHS)
NIDCR	National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (HHS)

NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (HHS)
NIEHS	National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences (HHS)
NIGMS	National Institute of General Medical Sciences (HHS)
NIH	National Institutes of Health (HHS)
NIMH	National Institutes 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)
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)
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 July 2001)

FedStats—"One-Stop Shopping"

www.fedstats.gov

Executive Office of the President (EOP)

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/

Federal Statistics Briefing Rooms

www.whitehouse.gov/news/fsbr.html

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

www.fcsm.gov/

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

www.usda.gov/

ARS—Agricultural Research Service

www.ars.usda.gov/

Food Survey Research Group

www.barc.usda.gov/bhnrc/foodsurvey/home.thm

ERS—Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov/

FAS—Foreign Agricultural Service

www.fas.usda.gov/

FNS—Food and Nutrition Service

www.fns/usda.gov/

FS—Forest Service

www.fs.fed.us/

Forest Inventory and Analysis

fia.fs.fed.us

National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.usda.gov/nass/

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service

www.nrcs.usda.gov/
(Go to "Technical Resources")

Department of Commerce (DOC)

www.doc.gov/

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.doc.gov/

Bureau of the Census

www.census.gov/

ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration

www.esa.doc.gov/

ITA—International Trade Administration

www.ita.doc.gov/

Tourism Industries

Tinet.ita.doc.gov

Office of Trade and Economic Analysis

www.ita.doc.gv/td/industry/otea

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

www.noaa.gov/

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/

Fisheries Statistics and Economics

www.st.nmfs.gov/st1

NESDIS—National Environmental satellite, Data, and Information Service

www.nesdis.noaa.gov/

PTO—Patent and Trademark Office

www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf.index.html

Department of Defense

www.defenselink.mil/

Corps—Army Corps of Engineers

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

DIOR—Directorate for Information Operations and Reports

www.dior.whs.mil

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center

www.dmdc.osd.mil/
(Go to DMDC Profile 2000)

Department of Education

www.ed.gov/

NCES—National Center for Education Statistics

www.nces.ed.gov/

Department of Energy

www.energy.gov/

EIA—Energy Information Administration

www.eia.doe.gov/

EH—Office of Environment, Safety and Health

tis.eh.doe.gov/portal/home.htm

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

www.dhhs.gov/

OASPE—Office of the Secretary

aspe.dhhs.gov/datacncl/index.htm

ACF—Administration for Children and Families

www.acf.dhhs.gov/

AHRQ—Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

www.ahrq.gov/
(Go to "Data & Surveys")

ATSDR—Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry

atsdr1.atsdr.cdc.gov/

CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/
(Go to "Data and Statistics")

CMS—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

www.hcfa.gov/
(Go to "Publications")

HRSA—Health Resources and Services Administration

www.hrsa.gov/
(Go to "Data and Statistics")

IHS—Indian Health Service

www.ihs.gov/

NCHS—National Center for Health Statistics

www.cdc.gov/nchs/

NIH—National Institutes of Health

www.nih.gov/
(Go to "Health Information" or "Scientific Resources")

OPA—Office of Population Affairs

www.hhs.gov/opa/

SAMHSA—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

www.samhsa.gov/
(Go to "Statistics Data")

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

www.hud.gov/

Housing

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

OFHEO—Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

www.ofheo.gov

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

www.huduser.org/

P&IH—Office of Public and Indian Housing

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

Department of the Interior

www.doi.gov/

BoR—Bureau of Reclamation

www.usbr.gov/main.index.html

FWS—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

www.fws.gov/

Division of Federal Aid

fa.r9.fws.gov/

MMS—Minerals Management Service

www.mms.gov/

NPS—National Park Service

www.nps.gov
(For public use statistics: www1.nature.nps.gov/stats/

USGS—United States Geological Survey

www.usgs.gov/

Department of Justice

www.usdoj.gov/

BJS—Bureau of Justice Statistics

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/

BoP—Bureau of Prisons

www.bop.gov/

DEA—Drug Enforcement Administration

www.usdoj.gov/dea/
(Go to "Statistics")

FBI—Federal Bureau of Investigation

www.fbi.gov/
(Go to "Uniform Crime Reports")

INS—Immigration and Naturalization Service

www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/aboutins/statistics/index.htm

Department of Labor (DOL)

www.dol.gov
(Go to "Statistics & Data")

BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics

www.bls.gov/

ESA—Employment Standards Administration

www.dol.gov/esa

ETA—Employment and Training Administration

www.doleta.gov/

America's Labor Market Information System

www.doleta.gov/almis.default.asp
www.lmi-net.org/

MSHA—Mine Safety and Health Administration

www.msha.gov/

OASP—Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy

www.dol.gov/dol/asp/

National Agricultural Workers Survey

www.dol.gov/dol/asp/public/programs/agworker/naws.htm

OSHA—Occupational Safety and Health Administration

www.osha.gov/
(Go to "Statistics & Inspection Data")

Department of Transportation (DOT)

www.dot.gov

BTS—Bureau of Transportation Statistics

www.bts.gov/

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration

FHWA—Federal Highway Administration

www.fhwa.dot.gov

FMCSA—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/

Analysis and Information Online

ai.volpe.dot.gov

FRA—Federal Railroad Administration

www.fra.dot.gov/site/index.htm

Office of Safety Analysis

Safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety/

FTA—Federal Transit Administration

www.fta.dot.gov/
(Go to "National Transit Library")

MARAD—Maritime Administration

www.marad.dot.gov/
(Go to "Publications and Statistics")

NHTSA—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

National Center for Statistics and Analysis

www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/ncsa/

RSPA—Research &Special Program Administration

www.rspa.dot.gov/

Department of the Treasury

www.ustreas.gov

IRS—Internal Revenue Service

www.irs.ustreas.gov/

SOI—Statistics of Income

www.irs.ustreas.gov/tax_stats/index.html

United States Customs Service

www.customs.treas.gov/

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

www.va.gov/

Agency for International Development (AID)

www.info.usaid.gov/

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

www.cpsc.gov/
(Go to "About Us;" then go to "CPSC National Injury Information Clearinghouse")

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

www.epa.gov/
(Go to "Information Sources," then go to Databases & Software"

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

www.eeoc.gov/
(Go to "Statistics")

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

www.fema.gov/

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

www.nasa.gov/

National Science Foundation (NSF)

www.nsf.gov/
(Go to “Science Statistics”)

Small Business Administration (SBA)

www.sba.gov/advo/stats/

Social Security Administration (SSA)

www.ssa.gov/
(Go to “Policy, Research, & Statistics”)