



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

**STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

FISCAL YEAR

2008



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

THE DIRECTOR

September 14, 2007

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Madam Speaker:

I am writing to transmit the enclosed *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2008* report that is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [Section 3504(e)(2) of Title 44, United States Code].

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

The enclosed report outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's FY 2008 budget. The President's request includes carefully targeted investments that are essential to keep pace with changes in our economy and society, improve data quality, and provide greater public access to Government statistics. We urge the Congress to support these initiatives.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jim Nussle". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Jim Nussle

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the President of the Senate

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

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

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

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

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Introduction

Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2008 outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's budget. The budget requests an estimated \$5,765.4 million for statistical work to be carried out in FY 2008. Approximately 45 percent of this overall funding provides resources for ten agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission. The remaining funding is spread among over seventy other agencies that carry out statistical activities in conjunction with other program missions, such as providing services or enforcing regulations.

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

This report fulfills a responsibility of OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Section 3504(e) (2) of Title 44, United States Code) to prepare an annual report on statistical program funding. The report has three chapters. Chapter 1 outlines the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2007 budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2008 budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2008 budget. Chapter 3 describes a number of ongoing and new agency and interagency initiatives to improve Federal statistical programs, including making better use of existing data collections while protecting the confidentiality of statistical information. In addition to budgetary resources data, the appendices include information on staffing levels for the principal statistical agencies.

The report is available in both electronic form and a limited number of hard copies. The electronic version can be accessed on the Internet through the OMB web site: www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/ (go to "Statistical Programs and Standards"). 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 2007 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 2006, FY 2007, and FY 2008. It highlights the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2007 budget request for Federal statistical activities and outlines recommended changes in funding for these programs for FY 2008. 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 2008 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 2006, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in either FY 2007 or FY 2008. Using these criteria, the report includes the budgets for statistical programs and activities for over 80 agencies.
- Funding for statistical activities may increase or decrease as a result of the cyclical nature of surveys. Such increases or decreases should not be interpreted as changes in agency priorities, but rather as the normal consequences of the nature of the programs. Agencies also experience increases or decreases in their budgets because they conduct one-time surveys or studies in a particular fiscal year.
- Statistical activities are defined to include the following:
 - collection, processing, or tabulation of statistical data for publication, dissemination, research, analysis, or program management and evaluation;
 - planning of statistical surveys and studies, including project design, sample design and selection, and design of questionnaires, forms, or other techniques of observation and data collection;
 - training of statisticians, interviewers, or data processing personnel;
 - publication or dissemination of statistical data and studies;
 - methodological testing or statistical research;
 - data analysis;
 - forecasts or projections that are published or otherwise made available for government-wide or public use;

- statistical tabulation, dissemination, or publication of data collected by others;
 - construction of secondary data series or development of models that are an integral part of generating statistical series or forecasts;
 - management or coordination of statistical operations; and
 - statistical consulting.
- Major statistical programs differ in organizational structure and in the means by which they are funded. Some major statistical programs, such as labor force statistics and energy statistics, are carried out by agencies (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, respectively) whose sole missions are statistical; these organizations are referred to as principal statistical agencies and appear as line items in the President's budget. In other cases, agencies have statistical programs that support their program planning and evaluation functions or that are an outgrowth of their administrative responsibilities. In these cases, the budget for statistical activities is a portion of the total appropriation for that agency, including an allocation of the salaries and operating expenses for the statistical program. In addition, a statistical program is not always executed by the agency that sponsors it. In these instances, the work is done on a reimbursable basis by another Federal agency or by a state or local government or a private organization under contract.
 - Whether statistical work is done inside or outside the agency, the direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities in support of the agency's mission. Table 1 presents direct program funding for FY 2006, FY 2007, and FY 2008 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2006–2008
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2006 Actual	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	5.0	6.0	6.0
Economic Research Service	75.0	75.2	82.5
Food and Nutrition Service	9.0	6.0	8.0
Foreign Agricultural Service	26.2	26.7	27.5
Forest Service	43.3	45.1	43.3
National Agricultural Statistics Service	139.3	147.3	167.7
Natural Resources Conservation Service	134.0	142.2	146.5
COMMERCE			
Bureau of Economic Analysis	75.3	75.8	81.4
Census Bureau	821.9	913.0	1250.2
Current	215.5	216.6	222.8
Periodic	606.4	696.4	1027.4
Decennial Census	449.1	513.3	797.1
Economics and Statistics Administration	4.0	4.0	4.0

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2006–2008
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2006 Actual	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate
International Trade Administration	4.4	6.6	4.0
National Institute of Standards and Technology.....	5.1	5.5	0.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	64.9	77.1	86.8
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.....	24.9	33.9	34.7
National Marine Fisheries Service.....	39.9	42.9	51.8
Patent and Trademark Office.....	9.3	10.1	10.4
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers	4.3	5.0	5.2
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	10.3	11.0	11.3
EDUCATION			
National Center for Education Evaluation.....	12.9	12.8	13.2
National Center for Education Statistics	218.7	219.4	296.9
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	4.9	4.9	4.2
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development.....	8.9	9.9	10.4
Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis.....	55.1	52.5	39.9
ENERGY			
Energy Information Administration.....	85.3	90.7	105.1
Office of Health, Safety and Security.....	21.5	16.9	16.3
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration on Aging	2.6	2.6	2.6
Administration for Children and Families	67.0	72.3	71.6
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	160.6	157.5	161.1
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.....	2.1	2.3	2.1
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS)	347.2	330.4	328.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	20.9	21.8	23.8
Health Resources and Services Administration	17.9	19.7	19.7
Indian Health Service	4.0	4.3	4.3
National Center for Health Statistics	109.0	109.0	109.9
National Institutes of Health.....	899.8	896.2	892.6
National Cancer Institute.....	121.7	117.1	117.1
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine.....	8.6	8.6	8.6
National Eye Institute.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.....	125.9	125.9	126.2
National Human Genome Research Institute.....	1.6	1.6	1.6
National Institute on Aging	18.8	18.8	18.8
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	12.0	12.4	14.7
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	133.2	136.7	136.7
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Disorders	0.5	0.4	0.3
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	4.5	4.5	4.5

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2006–2008
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2006 Actual	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	106.7	99.0	99.0
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	7.5	6.3	4.7
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	2.9	0.8	0.8
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	165.2	166.6	167.8
National Institute on Drug Abuse	101.1	100.9	101.0
National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences	86.3	93.1	86.5
National Institute of Mental Health	0.7	0.7	0.7
Office of the Director	1.1	1.3	2.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	25.0	25.3	24.9
Office of Population Affairs	5.4	5.5	5.2
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administra- tion	129.4	130.5	125.3
HOMELAND SECURITY			
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	37.7	33.5	35.0
Federal Emergency Management Agency	3.9	6.0	5.7
Office of Immigration Statistics	2.7	3.1	3.3
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing	4.0	4.3	4.6
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research	21.1	21.8	26.3
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	11.0	12.0	14.0
Office of Public and Indian Housing	21.8	21.5	10.5
INTERIOR			
Bureau of Reclamation	4.4	4.9	7.7
Minerals Management Service	9.3	9.5	9.8
National Park Service	1.5	1.7	1.8
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	12.5	9.1	5.7
United States Geological Survey	92.8	89.2	84.3
JUSTICE			
Bureau of Justice Statistics	50.2	46.7	61.5
Bureau of Prisons	13.0	12.0	12.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	2.2	3.3	3.3
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7.6	7.7	7.8
LABOR			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	537.1	548.1	574.4
Employment Standards Administration	4.1	4.4	4.6
Employment and Training Administration	92.9	87.5	29.6
Mine Safety and Health Administration	4.9	6.6	5.6
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	25.0	33.0	33.0

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2006–2008
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2006 Actual	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate
TRANSPORTATION			
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	26.7	27.5	27.0
Federal Aviation Administration.....	3.3	7.7	7.8
Federal Highway Administration.....	18.8	23.5	21.8
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	14.0	15.5	15.2
Federal Railroad Administration.....	4.0	3.9	4.0
Federal Transit Administration.....	5.3	5.2	5.2
Maritime Administration.....	2.0	3.0	3.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	49.4	49.8	49.3
Office of the Secretary of Transportation.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.....	5.2	6.8	6.1
TREASURY			
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service)	36.6	41.3	40.9
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
Board of Veterans' Appeals.....	3.0	3.1	3.2
Office of Policy, Planning, and Preparedness.....	7.1	8.4	10.0
Veterans Benefits Administration.....	1.6	0.9	1.6
Veterans Health Administration.....	75.4	76.8	79.2
OTHER AGENCIES			
Broadcasting Board of Governors.....	10.8	10.9	11.4
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	10.0	11.0	11.0
Environmental Protection Agency.....	128.8	121.6	114.8
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	2.1	2.8	2.8
Institute of Museum and Library Services.....	4.4	4.4	3.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	17.0	12.2	12.5
National Science Foundation.....	121.5	125.5	139.4
Science Resources Statistics.....	32.7	36.1	37.5
Small Business Administration.....	1.2	1.1	1.1
Social Security Administration.....	42.6	37.3	43.2
Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics.....	15.8	17.5	15.0
United States Agency for International Development.....	22.5	24.7	17.4
TOTAL.....	5,203.9	5,333.3	5,765.4
Total without Decennial Census.....	4,754.8	4,820.0	4,968.3

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 schedule for these agencies in the President's FY 2008 budget. The amounts for BJS and NCES include estimated salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated. The FY 2006 amounts for BJS include carryover funds and any other prior year recoveries. Employment and Training Administration (ETA) funding for FY 2008 dropped primarily due to recategorizing what ETA considers statistical. Components may not add to stated totals due to rounding.

Highlights of Congressional Action on the President's FY 2007 Budget Request

The figures for FY 2007 in Table 1 reflect Congressional action on the President's budget request for funding of statistical activities. The following are highlights of the effects of these appropriation levels on the programs of the principal statistical agencies:

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$75.8 million was \$0.5 million below the President's request. For FY 2007, BEA will maintain the integrity of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and related core programs and continue to provide timely, accurate and relevant economic accounts data.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$46.7 million was \$13.1 million below the President's request. As in the previous year, BJS did not receive the funding requested to meet the growing costs of data collection and the information demands of policymakers and the criminal justice community. However, to address base adjustments insufficient to carry out ongoing operations of its National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and other national collection programs, BJS will continue to utilize cost cutting strategies, such as cutting sample, to keep costs within available spending levels. Cost cutting measures applied to the NCVS continue to have significant effects on the precision of the estimates—year-to-year change estimates are no longer feasible and have been replaced with two-year rolling averages.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$548.1 million was \$15.2 million below the President's request, but \$11 million higher than 2006. This level enabled BLS to continue to fulfill its role in developing national labor-related statistics and to measure the economy through producing, disseminating, and improving BLS economic measures, although it delayed initiating some proposed improvements to the CPI. In 2007, BLS expanded its coverage of services in the Producer Price Index (PPI) to more than 77 percent of output by publishing new indexes for outputs such as management consulting services. In addition, BLS completed the biennial updating of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) market basket with publication of the January CPI and accelerated further the release of data from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$27.5 million was the amount requested by the President. This funding supports critical travel and freight statistics programs as well as work in geospatial data transportation economics, and the information dissemination services of the National Transportation Library. Due to program decreases in the previous fiscal year, BTS has discontinued the long distance travel survey and several economic research projects and scaled back other programs such as the Transportation Statistics Annual Report. After the passage of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users, BTS could no longer fund the aviation statistics program from the Highway Trust Fund, because funding for this program is authorized from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. In FY 2007, BTS received \$2 million in reimbursable funding from the Federal Aviation Administration and \$2 million in funding from the DOT Office of

Aviation and International Affairs to continue operation of the program through the end of the fiscal year.

Census Bureau (Census): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$913.0 million was \$14.8 million above the President's request. This funding level was sufficient to continue a number of important activities, including the current economic and current demographic statistics programs, preparation for the 2007 Economic Census and Census of Governments, and ongoing planning for the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau's FY 2007 enacted budget included a reduction of \$4.0 million for the Current Economic Statistics Programs and an increase of \$3.4 million for the FY 2007 pay raise. The FY 2007 appropriation also included an increase of \$15.4 million above the President's request to continue data collection for the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), although at a reduced sample, as well as funding at the requested level for the Dynamics of Economic Well-being System. The Census Bureau continued to receive \$20.0 million in mandatory appropriations—\$10.0 million for the State Children's Health Insurance Program and \$10.0 million for the Survey of Program Dynamics. The Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Act appropriates funds to the Census Bureau to produce statistically reliable annual state data on the number of low-income children who do not have health insurance coverage. Under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, the Census Bureau receives funds to evaluate the effects of the Act.

Economic Research Service (ERS): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$75.2 million was \$7.3 million below the President's request. This gap prevented ERS from initiating data collection on demographic characteristics, employment, and income sources of rural households. ERS will utilize FY 2007 funding for the Consumer Data and Information System that will provide new data to complement existing at-home consumption and expenditure data to help identify, understand, and track changes in food supply and consumption patterns, and to explore relationships among consumers' knowledge and attitudes and their consumption patterns.

Energy Information Administration (EIA): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$90.7 million was \$0.9 million above the President's request. It included funding for ongoing operations with a focus on redesigning key petroleum and natural gas surveys to improve data reliability and statistical accuracy; increasing global oil and gas data and modeling capabilities; beginning development of monthly ethanol and biofuels data collections on a national and regional basis as mandated in Section 1508 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; continuing two petroleum marketing surveys; and beginning redesign activities on a next-generation U.S. energy model to replace the current National Energy Model System, which will improve the ability to assess and forecast supply, demand, and technology trends that affect U.S. and world energy markets.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$147.3 million was \$5.3 million below the President's request. The appropriation provided for cyclical fluctuations for the quinquennial Census of Agriculture. However, no funding was provided for the Agricultural Estimates Restoration and Modernization initiative.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$219.4 million was \$43.6 million below the President's request. NCES received appropriations for three major programs: Statistics, Assessment, and Statewide Data Systems. The Statistics program received an appropriation of \$90.0 million in 2007, an amount that was \$3.0 million less than the President's request. The Assessment program received \$93.1 million, but did not receive the \$4.0 million requested to begin implementation of state-level assessments in reading and mathematics in the 12th grade. Of the \$93.1 million for Assessment, \$88.1 million was for the National Assessment of Educational Progress and \$5.1 million was for the National Assessment Governing Board. The Statewide Data Systems program received \$24.6 million, which was \$30 million less than the President's request. The level was sufficient to fund the first year, but no out years, of all state grants proposals that were of high enough quality to warrant funding.

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): The FY 2007 appropriation of \$109.0 million was the amount requested by the President. This provided level funding to sustain investments made for maintaining and transforming CDC/NCHS data systems to meet the demands of increasingly complex public health and health policy issues. These funds enabled the CDC/NCHS to continue taking important steps to maintain and improve its core data systems, address long-term funding shortfalls for these systems, and pursue ongoing efforts to improve timeliness and quality through re-engineering of survey technologies and redesign of samples.

Highlights of the FY 2008 Budget Request

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2008 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at \$5,765.4 million. This year's proposed budget includes a number of key initiatives designed to improve significantly the breadth and quality of information on major segments of the economy and population that currently are not adequately measured. These initiatives include:

- supporting and conducting the 2008 Dress Rehearsal for the 2010 Census that will serve as a dry run of operations, methods, and systems;
- collecting data for the 2007 Economic and Government Censuses that provide benchmark data for 96 percent of the Nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and build the foundation for GDP and other indicators of economic performance;
- improving the timelines and accuracy of the CPI by continuously updating the housing and geographic area sample;
- producing detailed social and economic data every year from the American Community Survey (ACS) for all places (including group quarters) with a population of 20,000 or more beginning in 2008, and all places down to the Census Tract level beginning in 2010;

- making improvements to the Survey of Income and Program Participation in order to improve data quality, address falling response rates, and accelerate the timely release of data at a reduced cost to taxpayers;
- making improvements in services statistics by publishing new quarterly services data and completing preparatory activities related to future expansion of Service Annual Survey coverage to 55 percent of GDP on both a quarterly and annual basis;
- beginning the process of incorporating research and development investments into the Gross Domestic Product;
- building a strong market analysis capability in order to provide timely analysis of global agricultural product markets;
- strengthening the research and modeling capacity in the area of bio-energy with a particular emphasis in bio-energy development;
- developing monthly ethanol and biofuels data and strengthening global oil and gas data and modeling capabilities;
- conducting data collection and processing for the quinquennial Census of Agriculture;
- redesigning the National Crime Victimization Survey and developing a national recidivism statistical series;
- supporting states to develop longitudinal data systems for individual student data; and
- fielding the National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) for the first time since 2000.

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

Bureau of Economic Analysis: The budget request for FY 2008 is \$81.4 million, including a \$2.8 million increase to maintain current services and a \$2.1 million increase for an initiative to incorporate research and development (R&D) as investment into the national income and product accounts. This initiative, which supports the President's American Competitiveness Initiative, will improve some of the Nation's most important economic statistics and measure the impact that R&D investment has on economic growth.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: The FY 2008 budget request of \$61.5 million includes a base program increase to support the implementation of a redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). A comprehensive review of the NCVS by the

Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Science (NAS) is addressing survey cost and design issues; the increased funding will be used to plan and implement changes recommended by the NAS. Depending on the extent of the changes recommended, planning and implementation may require a multiyear program. In addition, BJS is proposing to develop a national recidivism statistical series that will provide baseline data, as well as representative data every three years, on the rates of rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration among released state and Federal prisoners.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The FY 2008 budget request of \$574.4 million includes a program increase of \$10.4 million for the continuous update of the housing and geographic area samples in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These activities will extend the program's conversion to updating the CPI on a continuous basis and improve the accuracy and timeliness of the CPI. In addition, the initiative will further improve the accuracy of the CPI by eliminating small sample bias. To focus on these priorities, BLS plans to reduce publication of selected service indexes from the International Price Program and defer development of new service indexes.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The FY 2008 budget request of \$27.0 million provides the necessary resources to continue base programs. In addition, the budget requests \$4.2 million from FAA's operations account as a reimbursable to BTS to support the aviation statistics program. Consistent with the President's 2008 budget, the Administration's "Next Generation Air Transportation System Financing Reform Act of 2007" requests \$4 million from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund for airline data collection.

Census Bureau: The FY 2008 budget request of \$1,250.2 million will provide continuing support for the Census Bureau's cyclical programs, including \$797.1 million for the seventh year of the 2010 Decennial Census program, \$128.0 million for the third year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census funding cycle, and \$8.8 million for the third year of the five-year 2007 Census of Governments funding cycle. The request for the Decennial Census program includes \$187.2 million for the American Community Survey, \$58.7 million to continue to enhance and improve the Census Bureau's TIGER geographic data base by bringing it into alignment to be positionally accurate, and \$551.3 million to conduct major activities for the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal and begin implementation of the re-engineered 2010 Decennial Census, focused on controlling costs, reducing operational risk and improving census coverage. For the current demographic statistics program, the budget provides funding to continue the SIPP at the 2007 sample level; the Census Bureau will continue to investigate survey improvements that would better meet the needs of policy makers.

Economic Research Service: The 2008 budget request of \$82.5 million includes an increase of \$5 million to strengthen and enhance the market analysis and outlook program through succession planning, recruitment, and human capital development and to extend the coverage of global markets and markets for differentiated products, including organics. The request also includes \$1 million to strengthen research and modeling capacity to better understand the economics of bio-energy production, the demand for by-products, and the likely future adjustments in the crop and livestock sectors.

Energy Information Administration: The budget request of \$105.1 million, an increase of \$15.3 million, provides additional funding to maintain critical energy data coverage, analysis, and forecasting. EIA will focus on improving data reliability and statistical accuracy through redesigning key petroleum and natural gas surveys whose data drive investment and trade decisions, improve energy market function, and lead to efficient pricing; developing monthly ethanol and biofuels data collections as mandated in Section 1508 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; strengthening global oil and gas data and modeling capabilities; improving the ability to assess and forecast supply, demand, and technology trends affecting U.S. and world energy markets by replacing the U.S. Energy Model; and investing in cyber-security improvements.

National Agricultural Statistics Service: The FY 2008 budget request of \$167.7 million reflects a net increase of \$20.4 million. This request includes an increase of \$17.7 million for priority activities to collect and analyze data for the 2007 Census of Agriculture. This funding will allow for receipt and logging of the survey as well as capturing the data in electronic form, which will assist with the data editing and analysis, and for dissemination of the survey results.

National Center for Education Statistics: The FY 2008 request of \$296.9 million includes funding for three major programs: Statistics, Assessment, and Statewide Data Systems. The budget request for the Statistics program includes an increase of \$29.0 million to conduct a pilot study on the development of a postsecondary student level data system and to provide support for a longitudinal study of the educational experiences of middle and high school students and their eventual transitions to postsecondary studies and work. The requested funding for the Assessment program will provide continuing support for the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a key source of data on the status of and trends in student learning over time, on a subject-by-subject basis. An increase of \$23.5 million in 2008 would allow the Department to continue work on essential activities for implementing state-level assessments in reading and mathematics in the 12th grade in 2009. In addition, the Administration is requesting \$49.2 million for the Statewide Data Systems program, an increase of \$24.6 million that would provide support to states to enable them to design, develop, and implement statewide longitudinal data systems to efficiently and accurately manage, analyze, disaggregate, and use individual student data.

National Center for Health Statistics: The FY 2008 budget request of \$109.9 million represents an increase of \$0.9 million above FY 2007. At the requested level, CDC/NCHS will take steps to maintain the core components of its primary data collection systems. To the extent possible, CDC/NCHS will continue its efforts to improve the quality, timeliness, relevance and efficiency of these systems. The increased funding will be used for fielding the National Home and Hospice Care Survey, the first since 2000.

Reimbursable Programs

Agencies whose missions are primarily or entirely statistical often perform statistical work for others on a reimbursable basis. These reimbursements come from other agencies within the same department or from other Federal agencies, state governments, and occasionally the private sector or foreign governments. Sometimes data collected by

one agency for its programmatic purposes can be used for a different programmatic purpose in another agency. Further, some agencies that have reimbursable programs, for example, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in the Department of Health and Human Services, do not necessarily perform all the work. Rather, they use part of the reimbursable program money to purchase statistical work from other Federal agencies or private sector organizations.

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 2008. As shown in Table 2, of the estimated total of \$604.0 million in reimbursable work, an estimated \$462.8 million is performed for other Federal agencies. A large portion of the reimbursable work performed for other Federal agencies is funded through intradepartmental agreements.

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2008
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Fund- ing	Reim- bursable Program	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau	1,250.2	266.0	2.3	13.7	250.0
US Geological Survey	84.3	134.2	92.6	3.5	38.1
National Center for Health Statistics	109.9	81.8	0.4	4.0	77.4
National Center for Education Evaluation	13.2	29.7	0.0	0.0	29.7
National Agricultural Statistics Service	167.7	15.4	2.8	0.5	12.1
National Center for Education Statistics	296.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.2
Natural Resources Conservation Service	146.5	9.0	3.3	0.2	5.5
Forest Service	43.3	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (w/out NCHS)	328.0	6.2	0.0	3.2	3.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	86.8	6.2	0.2	3.6	2.4
Bureau of Labor Statistics	574.4	5.1	0.0	0.8	4.3
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	27.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Economics and Statistics Administration	4.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	125.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2
Consumer Product Safety Commission	11.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development	10.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Federal Highway Administration	21.8	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0
NSF Science Resource Statistics	37.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Foreign Agricultural Service	27.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	24.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2008
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Fund- ing	Reim- bursable Program	State/ Local Govern- ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service)	40.9	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.7
Bureau of Economic Analysis	81.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.0
Employment and Training Administration	29.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Administration for Children and Families	71.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Energy Information Administration.....	105.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Environmental Protection Agency	114.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Economic Research Service.....	82.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
International Trade Administration.....	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Health Resources and Services Administration	19.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration..	49.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Federal Railroad Administration.....	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
National Institutes of Health	892.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bureau of Justice Statistics	61.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Agricultural Research Service	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Indian Health Service.....	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total.....	4,960.2	604.0	108.8	32.4	462.8

Note: Table presents agencies that expect to perform at least \$100,000 of statistical work on a reimbursable basis, ranked by the estimated size of the reimbursable program. Reimbursements from the private sector also include funds received from foreign governments [Census (\$0.75 million) and NOAA (\$0.2 million)]. Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

For FY 2008, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$266.0 million. Most of this work (\$250.0 million) involves data collection and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately \$87.8 million of reimbursable work for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect labor force, consumer expenditure, and work experience data.

Work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other agencies includes the Common Core of Data, the Private Schools Survey, and the Intercensal Estimates of Poverty for the National Center for Education Statistics; the National Health Interview Survey, the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component, the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, the National Hospital Discharge Survey, and the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery for the Department of Health and Human Services; the American Housing Survey and the Housing Sales Survey for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the National Crime Victimization Survey, the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails and the National Prisoner Statistics Program for the Bureau of Justice Statistics; and the National Survey of College Graduates for the Na-

tional Science Foundation. In addition, the Census Bureau receives funds from the United States Agency for International Development, other U.S. and foreign government agencies, and international organizations such as the United Nations to conduct demographic, geographic, and socioeconomic studies, and to strengthen statistical development around the world through technical assistance, training, and software products.

The Water Resources Discipline in the United States Geological Survey has the second largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$134.2 million. Among the Federal agencies, USGS performs the largest amount, \$92.6 million, in reimbursable work for the states through a Federal-state cooperative program. This program provides for hydrologic data collection and analysis, water resources appraisals, and special analytical and interpretive studies. The Water Resources Discipline also expects to perform \$38.1 million statistical work for Federal agencies, including hydrologic data collections and analyses for other agencies in the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, the Interior, State, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A large portion of the reimbursable work in Health and Human Services (HHS) is done within the department and is conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and inter-agency agreements. Most of the reimbursable statistical work performed by NCHS (\$81.8 million) is done for other agencies within HHS (\$64.8 million), in particular, for other parts of its parent organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institutes of Health. The National Death Index will continue to receive reimbursement from both CDC and non-Federal sources. Reimbursable work funded by non-Federal entities will also support the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the National Health Interview Survey.

Intradepartmental agreements support most of the reimbursable work shown in Table 2 for the National Center for Education Evaluation (NCEE) and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). All \$29.7 million of NCEE reimbursable work will be done for other agencies in the Department of Education. Notably, NCEE will receive from the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education \$7.7 million to conduct a study of the impact of professional development models on teacher practice and student achievement in mathematics and \$2.2 million for the impact evaluation of reading comprehension interventions. NCES will be reimbursed a total of \$8.1 million for surveys conducted on behalf of five other offices within the Department.

Intradepartmental agreements also support much of the reimbursable work of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies. Approximately \$12.0 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS will receive \$5.6 million from the Economic Research Service for the Agricultural Resource Management Survey. Other USDA agencies reimbursing NASS will be the USDA's Farm Service Agency for providing feed grain county estimates (\$2.6 million), the Natural Resources Conservation Service for collecting data used to analyze the impact of environmental programs (\$2.0 million), and the Risk Management Agency for county estimates of commodity production and yield (\$0.9 million). Funds will also be received from the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) for providing training and technical assistance in statistics (\$0.7 million).

Purchases of Statistical Services

Agencies enter into contracts or interagency agreements 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 an interagency agreement is a transfer of funds to another Federal agency, it is a direct program obligation in the budget of the purchasing agency and is part of the reimbursable program of the agency providing the service. Examples of these kinds of purchases of statistical services were given above in the section on reimbursable programs. Agencies such as the National Center for Education Evaluation, 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 in exchange for providing statistical services.

The five largest purchasers of statistical services are the National Institutes of Health (\$345.3 million), the National Center for Education Statistics (\$294.0 million), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS, \$239.5 million), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$196.1 million), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (\$128.2 million). During FY 2008, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated \$2,160.7 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 state and local governments are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS \$162.2 million), Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$96.0 million), National Center for Education Statistics (\$67.3 million), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (\$20.4 million). CDC funds reimburse localities for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. NCES provides funds to state educational agencies that support development and implementation of statewide longitudinal data systems for collecting and reporting education data and proposes in 2008 to support a pilot study on the development of a postsecondary student level data system that may include grants to states. States also receive funding to support data collection activities, including the administration of National Assessment of Educational Progress. SAMHSA funds are used for the National Outcomes Initiative which provides the states and SAMHSA with outcome measurements of mental health services and substance abuse prevention and treatment programs.

Appendix A presents estimates of direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases for FY 2008, 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 \$1349.7 million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2008. Of that total, approximately \$873.9 million (or about 66 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following five agencies: National Institutes of Health (\$307.0 million);

National Center for Education Statistics (\$210.2 million); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including National Center for Health Statistics (\$122.6 million total); the National Science Foundation, including Science Resources Statistics (\$127.8 total); and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (\$106.3 million).

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2008
(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/Local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
National Institutes of Health.....	892.6	345.3	0.3	307.0	38.0
National Center for Education Statistics.....	296.9	294.0	67.3	210.2	16.5
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS)	328.0	239.5	162.2	67.8	9.6
Bureau of Labor Statistics	574.4	196.1	96.0	19.0	81.1
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	125.3	128.2	20.4	106.3	1.5
National Center for Health Statistics	109.9	107.4	18.6	54.8	34.0
National Science Foundation (without SRS)	101.9	101.9	0.0	101.9	0.0
Administration for Children and Families	71.6	71.5	3.2	62.4	5.9
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	161.1	62.1	0.0	53.2	8.9
Bureau of Justice Statistics	61.5	45.0	3.6	18.2	23.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	49.3	40.4	9.4	27.0	4.0
Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis.....	39.9	39.9	0.0	0.0	39.9
National Center for Education Evaluation.....	13.2	39.6	0.0	39.2	0.4
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	86.8	33.4	20.4	13.0	0.0
NSF Science Resource Statistics	37.5	32.5	0.0	25.9	6.6
Social Security Administration (without ORES)	28.2	30.6	0.0	27.5	3.1
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	167.7	29.0	0.0	29.0	0.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development & Research	26.3	26.3	0.0	1.0	25.3
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	23.8	23.1	0.0	23.1	0.0
Veterans Health Administration	79.2	22.1	0.0	21.9	0.3
Employment and Training Administration	29.6	20.3	16.9	3.4	0.0
Federal Highway Administration	21.8	17.7	0.0	17.7	0.0
Economic Research Service	82.5	16.4	6.5	2.4	7.5
Environmental Protection Agency.....	114.8	14.9	0.5	12.8	1.6
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	15.2	13.7	3.8	3.6	6.3
Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (includes PPSS)	10.4	11.7	0.0	11.7	0.0
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	146.5	11.2	2.5	8.7	0.0
Broadcasting Board of Governors	11.4	10.8	0.0	10.8	0.0
Office of Public and Indian Housing	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0
Bureau of Prisons	12.2	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0
Food and Nutrition Service.....	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	19.7	7.6	0.0	3.6	4.0
United States Agency for International Development	17.4	6.8	0.0	5.3	1.6

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2008

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/Local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Federal Aviation Administration	7.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	24.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	27.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9
Forest Service	43.3	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	11.3	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	6.1	5.2	0.0	4.8	0.4
Federal Transit Administration.....	5.2	5.0	0.0	3.5	1.5
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services ..	4.2	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0
Bureau of Reclamation	7.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Federal Emergency Management Administration	5.7	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
International Trade Administration	4.0	3.2	0.0	1.9	1.3
Consumer Product Safety Commission	11.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	14.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	35.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Administration on Aging	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.6	0.2
Institute of Museum and Library Services.....	3.0	2.5	0.0	0.5	2.0
Agricultural Research Service	6.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Bureau of Economic Analysis	81.4	2.2	0.0	0.9	1.4
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	2.8	2.1	0.0	1.8	0.3
Federal Railroad Administration	4.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
Office of Health, Safety and Security	16.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing	4.6	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0
Mine Safety and Health Administration	5.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Employment Standards Administration.....	4.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Office of Population Affairs	5.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	33.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Total.....	4,153.7	2,154.2	453.1	1,347.0	354.1

Note: Table presents agencies that expect to have purchases of at least \$1.0 million, ranked by estimated total purchases. Purchases from the private sector also include funds received from foreign governments [(CDC \$20.0 million) and NCES (\$1.0 million)]. Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

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 2008 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 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) promotes health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. CDC's top organizational components include the Office of the Director, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and six Coordinating Centers/Offices for: Environmental Health and Injury Prevention, Health Information Service, Health Promotion, Infectious Diseases, Global Health, and Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response.

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

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

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) in HHS produces and disseminates information about the cost, quality, access, and medical effectiveness of health care. AHRQ's Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys provide public and private sector decision makers with timely national estimates of health care use and expendi-

tures; private and public health insurance coverage; and the availability, costs, and scope of private health insurance benefits among the U.S. population. AHRQ prepares analyses of changes in behavior as a result of market forces or policy changes on health care use, expenditures, and insurance coverage; develops cost/savings estimates of proposed changes in policy; and identifies the impact of changes in policy for key groups in the population.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in HHS collect administrative data associated with oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid programs; study the quality of care delivered by those programs; and sponsor a survey of current Medicare beneficiaries to obtain data on health care utilization and expenditures, including expenditures not covered by Medicare, the sources of health care coverage and payment, and the assets, income, health, functional status, work history, and family support systems of the Medicare population.

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

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

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

- National Cancer Institute (NCI) conducts extensive surveillance research on cancer incidence, mortality, morbidity, survival, patterns of cancer care, cancer risk factors and health practices, cost of care, health systems operations applied to cancer control, and progress against cancer.
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) supports research on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), trains researchers in CAM, and disseminates information to the public and professionals on which CAM modalities work, which do not, and why.
- National Eye Institute (NEI) carries out studies of the causation, prevention, and treatment of eye diseases and vision disorders.
- National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) conducts basic epidemiological research related to heart, lung, and blood diseases, as well as research in theoretical statistics and biometric methods.

- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) conducts both applied and theoretical statistical research to identify the relationships between genes and human health.
- National Institute on Aging (NIA) conducts research on aging and age-associated diseases and conditions using population-based epidemiological and biometric methods.
- National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) maintains the Alcohol Epidemiology Data System, a national repository of alcohol-related databases; sponsors a longitudinal survey of alcohol use, abuse, and dependence; and makes available information on alcohol-related policies adopted by state governments.
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) coordinates a multi-centered clinical trial of a comprehensive intervention program to reduce asthma morbidity in inner city children; creates databases containing chemical structures and biological data in order to monitor and analyze developments in the chemotherapy of HIV and opportunistic infections; makes available information on clinical trials that evaluate experimental drug treatments; and supports training activities that include statistical and clinical research training on AIDS and emerging infectious diseases, as well as training in biostatistical and data management and methods for analysis of HIV vaccine trials.
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) provides support to NCHS for the inclusion of a dermatologic component and to perform body composition examinations and laboratory tests for Bone Alkaline Phosphates in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. The Institute also provides support for the arthritis component of the National Health Interview Survey.
- National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB) fosters, conducts, supports, and administers research and training programs in Bioinformatics, Image Processing, and Computational Modeling and Simulation.
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) directs an epidemiological and statistical program that includes research on risk factors of adverse pregnancy outcomes, coordinates clinical trials for the evaluation of strategies of obstetric management and neonatal intensive care, and analyzes data to understand recent trends in indicators of maternal and child health.
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) conducts epidemiologic studies related to deafness and other communication disorders, and maintains a data system to facilitate the monitoring of levels and analysis of trends in relevant health problems.

- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) studies the impact of sociodemographic and economic trends on oral health, surveys oral health knowledge and practices of health providers, and investigates the oral health status of populations. The Institute also provides support to NCHS for the inclusion of an oral health component in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) studies recipients of human growth hormones; the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications; digestive diseases and their complications; and major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) supports research on the nature, patterns, extent, causes, consequences, prevention, and treatment of drug abuse and works with state, Federal, and international governmental agencies to develop drug abuse surveillance capability through the establishment of epidemiology networks.
- National Institute of Environmental and Health Sciences (NIEHS) conducts a variety of activities such as the design and analysis of animal carcinogenicity experiments; statistical studies in genetic toxicology, mathematical modeling of molecular phenomena, and risk assessment methodology development; and a training program and consulting service, including efforts focusing on bioinformatics and the tools needed to analyze and interpret microarray data.
- National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) provides biostatistical analysis and data management for studies in support of its mission to reduce the burden of mental illness and behavioral disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior.
- Office of the Director in NIH supports data collections and analyses examining populations training for and participating in medical research as well as biological and medical sciences instrumentation and research facilities, and maintains a database on characteristics of America's medical school faculties.

The Department of Education's Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services supports a number of statistical activities, including work performed by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR). NIDRR supports national data centers that coordinate data collection activities of burn injury, traumatic brain injury, and spinal cord injury model systems program grantees and provide technical assistance on data collection methodology. In addition, NIDRR funds a Rehabilitation Research Training Center on demographics and statistics and funds a small number of field-initiated projects that conduct secondary analyses on existing data sets.

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

(the Center for Mental Health Services); and the prevalence and incidence of substance abuse and its medical impact (the Office of Applied Studies).

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

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in health statistics planned for FY 2008 are:

- For ATSDR, funds provided to state and local health departments under a special DOD fund, chiefly to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, will decrease substantially (from about \$1 million to \$0.2 million). In addition, funds received from the Departments of Defense and Energy for ongoing ATSDR activities have decreased again in FY2007 and ATSDR anticipates a steady decline in these funds.
- Decreased funding for the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion in CDC due to the Healthy Passages and Evaluation Research projects both coming to their conclusions in the previous fiscal year.
- The National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention's Division of Tuberculosis Elimination in CDC plans to develop capacity to apply mathematical models of tuberculosis transmission dynamics in order to assess the project impact of intervention efforts to prevent and control tuberculosis in the United States. An increase in capacity to train and support Division of Tuberculosis Elimination staff on statistical methods is also planned.
- NCI will continue to use the Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS), a nationally representative, biennial telephone survey of 8,000 randomly selected adults, and other sources to understand public knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and information-seeking behaviors related to cancer and screening practices, with an

oversampling of underserved groups. NCI will also examine different ways to collect data, including online data collection, and conduct methodological and measurement experiments to refine survey methods.

- NIDDK will increase its funding for statistical activities on the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications; digestive diseases and their complications; and analysis of epidemiologic data related to major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases.
- New initiatives at NEI will include development of new statistical methodologies for use in assessment of eye disease and evaluation of new treatments for age-related macular degeneration and uveitis. These surveys provide data in support of the vision objectives in Healthy People 2010.
- NIDA plans to expand research in examining ways to improve the validity of self-reported drug use on surveys (e.g., biological measures and improved survey methodologies). NIDA will also continue to expand secondary analysis of data from prior drug abuse studies.
- The increase in funding for NIAAA's statistical activities is for the recompetition of both the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS) and Alcohol Policy Information System (APIS) contracts.

Safety

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

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

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

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides direct support to families and individuals recovering from disasters, and evaluates disaster victims' satisfaction with services received and manner in which they were provided. FEMA's U.S. Fire Administration provides statistics on fire occurrences as well as analytical and topical reports that describe the national fire problem. FEMA also collects information

on changes that affect flood hazard areas in communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.

FEMA also analyzes data from the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to help track compliance and implementation nationwide, to identify incident management and emergency related standards for potential adoption as NIMS standards for state and local government in compliance, and to test and evaluate the system. The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program collects data from state, local and tribal governments, individuals and businesses residing in areas surrounding chemical stockpile sites regarding the impact of outreach projects. In addition, data are collected on terrorist and natural threats, community vulnerability, regional and local preparedness capability information and first responder capabilities and gaps to assist in allocating the award of Federal grant funds.

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

A major program change planned for FY 2008 is:

- OSHA will continue to support the development of a new Occupational Safety and Health Information System to replace the outdated Integrated Management Information system that no longer meets the agency's needs.

Social and Demographic Statistics

Periodic Demographic Statistics

The U.S. Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce (DOC) is the principal source of periodic demographic data; major programs include the Census of Population and Housing (decennial census) and the Intercensal Demographic Estimates.

The Census of Population and Housing: The Census of Population and Housing provides the population counts for the apportionment of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and for the states to define the boundaries of the districts for those seats, as well as data on small areas and population groups that Federal agencies need to implement legally mandated programs. The Census Bureau has developed a multiyear effort to reengineer the 2010 Census that includes three highly interrelated components: implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS) to replace the census long-form; collection and correction of the locations of streets and other geographic information through the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system (MAF/TIGER) Enhancements Program; and a fully tested, re-designed plan for a short-form only 2010 Census. All three elements are necessary for the Census Bureau to achieve its long-range performance goals for the 2010 Census of Population and Housing—improving the relevance and timeliness of census long-form data, maintaining or reducing net differential undercounts (compared to Census 2000)

without using statistical adjustment, reducing operational risk, and containing full cycle costs.

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

Major program changes and new activities in periodic demographic statistics for FY 2008 are:

- The budget request provides funding for three key components of the re-engineering effort for the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, enabling the Census Bureau to continue:
 - full ACS survey implementation and data dissemination;
 - enhancing the geographic database and associated address list system known as MAF/TIGER to bring the final 367 counties into alignment with the Global Positioning System coordinates; and
 - the multiyear program of integrated planning, development, and testing to transition to a short-form only census in 2010. Key areas of activity include conducting major field operations for the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal, continuing the Local Update of Census Addresses program, and beginning early operations for the 2010 Census.

Current Demographic Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Office of Population Affairs in HHS supports research in the area of societal influences on adolescent sexual activity and adolescent pregnancy, evaluation of innovative strategies for preventing adolescent pregnancy, the characteristics of the population in need of family planning services, issues related to the improvement of family planning service delivery, and data collection efforts related to fertility and reproductive health.

The Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) Office of Policy, Planning, and Preparedness (OPP) develops estimates and projections of the veteran population, collects information on the socioeconomic characteristics of veterans, surveys users and non-users of VA benefit programs, evaluates VA programs, and conducts actuarial studies. The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) supports continuing and new surveys of veterans and beneficiaries who receive VBA benefits and use its services. The surveys cover VA compensation and pension, education, loan guaranty, vocational rehabilitation and employment services, and insurance programs. The Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA) reviews benefit claims determinations made by local Department of Veterans Affairs' offices and issues decision on appeals. BVA tracks statistics on the process of reviewing and making decisions on claim appeals.

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

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

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

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

The Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics (ORES) in 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 demographic and socioeconomic research to assess the impact of program changes or alternatives.

Major program changes and new activities in current demographic statistics planned for FY 2008 are:

- The budget increase for FNS data collection and analysis will support Food Stamp Program Service Modernization and Innovation Projects.
- The BBG 2008 budget request includes funds to expand international audience research beyond traditional broadcasting to ensure the most up-to-date understanding of development in the Internet, pod casting, blogging, SMS messaging, satellite transmission, and other new media in different media environments throughout the world.
- The SSA budget request includes funding support for a number of demonstration projects (Accelerated Benefits, Benefit Offset, Mental Health Treatment Study, California Regaining Independence through Satisfying Employment Project and Youth Transition Demonstration) that will test different employment supports as part of returning individuals with disabilities to work.

Crime and Justice Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in the Department of Justice (DOJ) collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. BJS provides technical and financial support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics and improving their criminal history records and information systems. BJS' core statistical programs include: criminal victimization statistics; the incidence, characteristics, and consequences of identity theft; cybercrime data on the incidence, magnitude, and consequences of electronic and computer crime to households and businesses; law enforcement data from over 3,000 agencies on the organization and administration of police and sheriffs' departments; nationally representative prosecution data on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors; court and sentencing statistics, including Federal and state case processing data; and data on correctional populations and facilities from Federal, state, and local governments.

The Bureau of Prisons (BoP) in DOJ conducts studies on topics such as population projection models; inmate classification; the association of inmate participation in education, training, and industry programs to post-release employment; staff and inmate perceptions of social climate in institutions; the effectiveness of drug and sex offender treatment programs; the impact of religious experience on prison adjustment; the prevalence of mental health conditions among the inmate population; privatization; and inmate and staff misconduct. The National Institute of Corrections within BoP focuses its research on areas of emerging interest and concern to corrections practitioners.

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

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

The Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Policy, provides information on immigrants, refugees, temporary visitors (nonimmigrants), persons naturalized, and aliens apprehended or removed. Its mission is to lead the development of statistical information useful to make decisions and analyze the effects of immigration in the United States.

Major program changes and new activities in crime and justice statistics planned for FY 2008 are:

- The BJS budget requests funding for:

- implementing a redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey that will include major revisions to the survey methodology
- developing a national recidivism statistical series that will periodically follow samples of released prisoners. The series would provide baseline data, as well as representative data every three years, on the rates of rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration among released state and Federal prisoners. These data are essential for evaluating the effectiveness of reentry programs, post-custody surveillance, and state policies related to parole revocation.

Education Statistics

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), which is part of the Institute of Education Sciences in the Department of Education, is the principal Federal agency that collects and analyzes data on education in the United States. NCES maintains a survey program that provides information on education from early childhood through adulthood including the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Birth and Kindergarten cohorts, high school surveys, international studies and the library program. NCES also collects and reports information on the academic performance of students as well as the literacy level of the adult population. The National Assessment of Educational Progress is NCES's primary tool for assessing what American elementary/secondary students know and can do in academic subjects. NCES also administers the Statewide Data Systems program, which provides grants to the states for the management and analysis of individual student data to improve student academic performance and close achievement gaps.

The National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), which also is part of the Institute of Education Sciences within the Department of Education, conducts studies that assess the impact of education programs on academic achievement, particularly in the areas of reading, mathematics, and science. NCEE also reviews selected evaluation work supported by others outside the department to assess the quality of studies and the significance of such evaluations for improving education. The Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (OPEPD) in the Department of Education conducts evaluations to describe program operations and outcomes to promote program improvement.

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

The Institute of Museum and Library Services, through grants, contracts and cooperative agreements, supports the collection and analysis of data about how the public uses libraries, museums and online resources to support learning throughout the lifetime.

Recent topics explored include an analysis of the health information seeking behaviors of seniors, the long and short term impacts of museum and zoo visitation, an exploration of query behaviors of users of online information, and the role of public libraries and community technology centers in providing online government information.

Major program changes in education statistics planned for FY 2008 are:

- The budget request for NCES includes increases to support:
 - a pilot study on the development of a postsecondary student level data system that would allow for greater transparency in the measurement of institutional outcomes and costs;
 - the continuation of a longitudinal study of the educational experiences of middle and high school students and their eventual transitions to post-secondary studies and work;
 - the implementation of state-level assessments in reading and mathematics in the 12th grade in 2009; and
 - the development and implementation of statewide data systems that will promote the generation of accurate and timely use of data for reporting and improving student achievement and allow for accurate reporting of high school graduation rates and dropout data.
- The budget request for SRS includes funds to develop plans, based on exploratory activities in FY07, for data collection activities to gather information about individuals in postdoctorate positions, including those with foreign doctoral degrees. The request also includes support for implementation of a second phase of a major redesign of the Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering and evaluation of the first phase of the redesign, implemented in FY07.

Transportation Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) in DOT maintains the primary database for statistics on the transit industry, known as the National Transit Database. These data, which must be reported by every FTA urbanized and non-urbanized 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 and security, including drug and alcohol testing results of safety sensitive personnel.

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

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

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

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in transportation statistics planned for FY 2008 are:

- The FAA budget request includes funds for data collection and studies to support forecasting and performance reporting—including flight delays, finances, and traffic—to estimate airspace system requirements and allocate resources.

- The budget request for FHWA includes funds to:
 - continue data collection in support of the Long-Term Pavement Performance Program; and
 - implement the Intelligent Transportation Infrastructure Program that collects traffic data for dissemination to travelers and DOT, in additional cities.

Natural Resources, Energy, and Environment Statistics

Environment

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

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

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) in the Department of the Interior (DOI) collects and maintains data on the quality, availability, and use of the Nation's water, including streamflow data for flood forecasting; streamflow data that help determine water allocations for agriculture, industry, and domestic supply; streamflow data for hydropower, navigation, instream habitat, engineering design of bridges and flood control structures, and other purposes; water quality data used by EPA and the states for compliance with the Clean Water Act and other regulations; and data on the availability and quality of ground water that help determine sustainability of supplies for the future.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) collects remotely-sensed data to improve our understanding of and contribute to improved predictive capability for climate, weather, and natural hazards. Research and satellite programs study atmospheric chemistry and ozone, ocean surface height and winds as well as biological productivity, precipitation and the global hydrological cycle, the global carbon cycle and land surface and vegetation and ecosystems, and solid earth geophysics. Data as-

simulation is used to provide accurate and consistent estimates of the global distribution of a broad range of environmental parameters and to initialize forecast models.

Major program changes and new activities in environmental statistics planned for FY 2008 include:

- The EPA budget request includes funding to support:
 - An initial study of radiation and radon levels in eight water treatment plants that may lead to a more comprehensive data-gathering effort and the collection of information to assess the effects on uranium processing facilities if regulations are revised to incorporate new maximum contaminant levels for arsenic and uranium;
 - the Multi-Agency Radiological Survey, which is conducted to demonstrate compliance with a dose- or risk-based regulation, and the Assessment for Materials and Equipment;
 - the analysis and dissemination of data on indoor air quality management practices in U.S. schools, gathered as part of the CDC School Health Policies and Programs Study;
 - efforts by the Department of Defense (with the U.S. Navy as lead), EPA, and the U.S. Coast Guard, to develop national standards for controlling discharges from Armed Forces vessels and to support statistical analysis for the development of discharge standards for Alaskan Cruise Ships;
 - efforts to ascertain next steps in the process of developing tools to evaluate outreach products and services, as well as customer satisfaction with these tools; and
 - statistical activities in exposure research, including survey design, questionnaires, software, data analysis and interpretation. Major programs involving statistical activities include Remote Sensing, Particulate Matter, National Human Exposure Assessment Survey, Pesticides in Kids, Food Quality Protection Act, and Ag Health.
 - statistical activities in health effects research include development of field sampling and randomization plans; development of experimental designs; analysis of data (e.g., the EMAP program); choice of appropriate statistical analyses and/or exploratory data analyses and evaluation of limitations of analyses and designs; use of statistical software packages and interpretation of output (e.g., the EMAP program); development of appropriate data presentations including graphical and tabular formats; and review of manuscripts and quality assurance documents with regard to statistical design, analysis, interpretation, and presentation.

Energy and Minerals

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) within the Department of Energy (DOE) collects, analyzes, and disseminates information on energy resources, production, distribution, consumption, technology, and related international, economic, and financial matters. EIA produces reports with statistical time series, projections of future energy trends, and analyses of topical energy issues, and supports the energy information requirements of the DOE and other federal agencies.

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

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in energy statistics planned for FY 2008 are:

- The EIA budget includes funding to support:
 - redesigning key petroleum and natural gas surveys to improve data reliability and statistical accuracy;
 - strengthening data and modeling capabilities on global oil and gas;
 - developing monthly ethanol and biofuels data collections; and
 - improving the ability to assess and forecast supply, demand, and technology trends affecting U.S. and world energy markets.

Soil, Forest, Fish, Wildlife, and Public Lands

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in the Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides data, information and technical expertise to assist in the collection and analysis of information to identify natural resource programs and opportunities, clarify objectives and formulate and evaluate alternatives; assists with the implementation of natural resource conservation practices and systems that meet established technical standards and specifications; assesses, acquires, develops, interprets and disseminates natural resource data and information to enable knowledge-based planning and decision making at all landscape scales; develops, documents and distributes a wide array of technology pertaining to resources assessment, conservation planning and conservation system installation and evaluation; and encourages the adoption of conservation practices that have been proven to provide significant public benefits.

The Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program of the Forest Service (FS) in USDA collects, compiles, archives, analyzes, and publishes state, regional, and national inventory information on all ownerships for forest land in the United States. FIA's mission since 1930 has been to improve the understanding and management of our Nation's forests by maintaining a continuous, comprehensive inventory of the status, condition and trends in the health and diversity of the country's forest ecosystems. FIA also monitors primary wood-using facilities through statistical samples and develops statistical techniques to query private forest landowners about their resource objectives and management strategies.

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

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

The National Park Service (NPS) in DOI supports research on water quality assessment in nationally owned public lands and natural resources, including studies of flood hazards, forest geomorphology, and ground water of campground areas. NPS's Public Use Statistics Program gathers, compiles, and issues public use data for forecasting future demand for services, planning for resource mitigation activities, and initiating marketing strategies. The Social Science Program conducts research on recreation and other visits to units of the National Park System, recreation demand and associated impacts on park resources, diversity of park visitors, non-visitors, employees and local commu-

nities, needs of special populations, visitor use management, and visitor satisfaction. NPS also conducts surveys to monitor the condition of key natural resources in parks to inform park managers of changes in resource conditions and the effectiveness of management actions.

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in statistics concerning soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands planned for FY 2008 are:

- The decrease in the Forest Service budget will curtail full implementation of the inventory program in all 50 states and preclude funding to several states to collect critical resource data. This cut will disrupt the ongoing flow of a continuous inventory process and directly affect state partners.
- The NMFS budget request includes funding to support:
 - increased socioeconomic survey activity in commercially important fisheries;
 - an increased number of economic surveys of commercial fisheries, enabling NOAA to meet monitoring and integrate assessment goals; and
 - community profiles on labor trends, dependence on fishing and other marine resource-dependent industries, and coastal community migration patterns.

Economic Statistics

National Accounts

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in the Department of Commerce has primary responsibility for the preparation, development, and interpretation of the National Income and Product Accounts. BEA programs include National economic accounts, which include GDP and related accounts, and International economic accounts, which include balance-of-payments data that are critical to monetary, trade, investment, exchange rate, and financial policies. BEA's direct investment programs are critical to understanding the impact of U.S. and foreign multinational companies on the U.S. and

world economies. Other BEA programs include the Regional economic accounts, which are used to allocate over \$215 billion in Federal funds and are the basis for virtually all states' spending and revenue forecasts, and industry economic accounts, which are the basis for the infrastructure for other BEA accounts and many other key government statistics, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Producer Price Index.

Major program changes or new activities in national accounts planned in FY 2008 are:

- The BEA budget request will provide funding to:
 - continue to expand the preliminary research and development (R&D) satellite account to prepare for its integration into the national income and product accounts (NIPAs), including the gross domestic product (GDP);
 - expand international survey data collection programs to publish data from new services trade surveys and to conduct new annual surveys on the international operations of U.S. multinational companies that are banks;
 - extend its explanatory GDP estimates by producing output measures for metropolitan areas in an effort to fill a gap in BEA's regional economic accounts;
 - finalize and release an updated capital flows table that provides important information on the types of new equipment, new structures, and software used by each industry; and
 - conduct the comprehensive benchmark revision of the NIPAs to introduce new and innovative methodologies and new data sources to improve the accuracy of the Nation's economic accounts.

Periodic Economic Statistics

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

Major program changes and new activities in periodic economic statistics activities planned for FY 2008 are:

- FY 2008 is the fourth year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census funding cycle. The primary focus in FY 2008 is data collection and processing of economic census returns.

- FY 2008 is the fourth year in the five-year cycle of the 2007 Census of Governments. Key activities include updating the universe frame and developing organizational information, continuing collection and processing of data for the employment phase, and beginning data collection for the finance phase.

Current Economic Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in the Department of Homeland Security collects and verifies tariff and trade data that are tabulated, analyzed, and disseminated by the Census Bureau. Additionally, CBP collects entry data on aliens entering the United States and denied admission, and produces statistical measures used to

address trade compliance issues, identify questionable import activity, and identify importers for audit purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The National Institute for Standards and Technology in DOC, through its Economic Assessment Office, Advanced Technology Program, continuously evaluates the Advanced Technology Program to determine the returns to the taxpayer of conducting high-risk research to develop enabling technologies that promise significant commercial payoffs and widespread benefits for the economy.

Major program changes for current economic statistics anticipated in FY 2008 are:

- The budget for the Census Bureau includes:
 - funding for an initiative to provide quarterly and annual coverage of all service sectors, matching the coverage of the Economic Census. When fully implemented in FY 2010, this will increase quarterly and annual coverage of GDP to 55 percent, and
 - termination of the Survey of Residential Alterations and Repair, which does not produce statistically reliable estimates, and has a response rate of only 30 percent.
- The budget for PD&R would restore the American Housing Survey to its pre-fiscal year 2006 service levels.
- Funding is requested in FY 2008 for SRS's participation in the NSF initiative to develop the data, tools, and knowledge needed to develop a new science of science policy. The SRS component of this initiative will involve enhancements and additions to current SRS surveys of research and development (R&D) and the science and engineering workforce. It will include improving the comparability, scope, and availability of international data, coordinating with efforts in other nations and by international agencies. SRS will continue long-term efforts to more accurately measure the economic output of research and development. In addition, funds in FY 2008 are requested for activities to develop data on innovation and R&D conducted/funded by nonprofit organizations.

Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact-finding agency in the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. BLS collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates data on: employment and unemployment; projections of the labor force and employment by industry and occupation; prices and inflation at various levels of the economy; consumer expenditures; wages and employee benefits; occupational injuries and illnesses; and productivity and technological change in U.S. industries

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

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

allocations for the Workforce Investment Act section 167 Migrant and Seasonal Farm workers program.

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

Major program changes and new activities in labor statistics planned for FY 2008 are:

- The BLS budget request provides funding to:
 - continuously update the housing and geographic area samples in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These activities will continue the program's conversion to updating the CPI on a continuous basis and improve the accuracy and timeliness of the CPI. In addition, the initiative will further improve the accuracy of the CPI by eliminating small sample bias;
 - expand the set of Current Population Survey time series available online, as well as improve and expand the publication of data on mass layoff events, and enhance information on offshoring. Also, in 2008, BLS will publish, for the first time, local area Employment Cost Index and local area Employer Costs for Employee Compensation series; and
 - complete a multiyear initiative to extend, for the first time, PPI coverage to the construction sector. BLS will begin publishing price indexes for non-residential construction of new manufacturing and industrial buildings and indexes for four specialty trade contractors. Also, as part of the continuing effort to modernize the computing system for monthly processing of the PPI, BLS will complete 88 percent of the new repricing system and 92 percent of the new estimation system in 2008.
 - At the requested funding level, BLS would reduce the International Price Program (IPP) by halting publication of selected service indexes and the development of potential new service indexes, as well as reduce the sample of the National Compensation Survey by about five percent.
- The decreased budget request for ETA is due in part to efficiencies achieved through continuous improvement, but will require eliminating support for America's Job Bank and increasing collaboration with business and industry to maintain workforce information.

Agriculture Statistics

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in the Department of Agriculture (USDA) conducts the Census of Agriculture, which provides national, State and county agricultural data and selected data from Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Northern Marianas Islands, and provides the official current statistics on agricultural production and indicators of the economic and environmental welfare of the agricultural sector.

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

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

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in USDA maintains a worldwide agricultural market intelligence and commodity reporting service to provide U.S. farmers and traders with information on world agricultural production and trade for use in adjusting to changes in world demand for U.S. agricultural products. Reporting includes data on foreign government policies, analysis of supply and demand conditions, commercial trade relationships, and market opportunities. In addition to survey data, crop condition assessment relies heavily on computerized analyses of satellite, meteorological, agricultural, and related data. The 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 2008 are:

- The budget request for NASS includes increases to conduct cyclical activities associated with the Census of Agriculture that is conducted every five years. The Census of Agriculture provides comprehensive data on the agricultural economy with national, state and county level details. The census data measures trends and new developments in the agricultural sector. FY 2008 activities will include data collection and processing of the 2007 Census of Agriculture.
- The budget request for ERS includes program increases of \$5 million to enhance the ERS market analysis and outlook program and \$1 million to strengthen ERS' research and modeling capacity to better understand the economics of bio-energy production, the demand for by-products, and potential adjustments in crop and livestock sectors. This effort will strengthen near-term market forecasts as well as the 10-year baseline forecasts that ERS develops for the purposes of the President's budget.

Statistics of Income

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

assets of the living top wealth holders, as well as on various other tax and information returns and schedules, for producing such estimates as U.S. investments abroad, foreign investments in the United States, and gains or losses from sales of capital assets.

Major program changes and new activities in statistics of income planned for FY 2008 are:

- The SOI budget request will provide funding support to:
 - continue acquisition and installation of hardware that will provide the capability to load the SOI population files online to provide for longitudinal analysis of individual and corporate income tax returns;
 - expand the imaging programs for use both in statistical and economic research as well as by selected IRS operating divisions in reducing the time required to complete tax audits of large corporations; and
 - expand the amount of data available for electronic dissemination through the IRS Internet home page.

CHAPTER 3: Long Range Plans

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

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

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

The ICSP is a vehicle for coordinating statistical work, particularly when activities and issues cut across agencies; for exchanging information about agency programs and activities; and for providing advice and counsel to OMB on statistical matters. In the past year, agenda topics included, among others, advising OMB's Chief Statistician on the revision of core standards for statistical surveys; developing guidance to implement broad new legislative safeguards for the confidentiality of statistical information; establishing a working group to address respondent privacy concerns; collaborating with the international statistical community on guidelines for access to microdata; developing standards for the release and dissemination of statistical series not covered by provisions governing Principal Economic Indicators; enhancing the operations, and thus the usefulness, of the *FedStats* web site; furthering the role of the statistical agencies in the "State of the U.S.A." (Key National Indicators) Initiative; and examining the potential effects of IT centralization on statistical agencies' control of access to their data. In addition, the ICSP member agencies exchanged experiences, solutions, and proposals with respect to numerous topics of mutual interest and concern, such as exploring new approaches to the collection of data on income and program participation, estimating the unauthorized immigrant population residing in the United States, assessing the strengths and weaknesses of various alternative work schedule approaches, and capitalizing on opportunities for interagency collaboration on survey and statistical research.

Statistical Confidentiality and Data Sharing

The Congress has recognized that a confidential relationship between statistical agencies and their respondents is essential. In 2002, Congress passed the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (CIPSEA) as Title V of the E-Government Act (Public Law 107-347). This legislation establishes a uniform set of safeguards to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information ac-

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

A companion legislative proposal would make complementary changes to provisions set forth in the "Statistical Use" section of the Internal Revenue Code. These changes would represent the first major revision of these policies in more than 20 years, reducing the amount of sensitive tax information that will change hands to support statistical programs while substantially increasing the effectiveness of that support. This objective would be achieved by carefully defining statistical needs and taking advantage of the efficiencies that can be achieved by modern sampling methods. A legislative proposal to accomplish these aims was developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Census Bureau in collaboration with OMB's Statistical Policy Office; endorsed by the Treasury Department; and submitted to the Congress in 2003. Discussions of this proposal and possible alternatives continue.

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

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

BLS and BEA entered into an agreement in November 2005 for the collaborative development of experimental inter-area price indexes. At present there are no officially published statistics which permit comparison of price levels across geographic areas. The proposed project will enable both agencies to assess the feasibility of calculating inter-area price measures using Consumer Price Index (CPI) data, and the project will assist BEA in developing some experimental real personal income measures for select metropolitan areas. By collaborating on this project, both agencies will be able to build expertise to produce sets of experimental indexes with a consistent methodology that will improve understanding and measurement of the U.S. economy.

BLS and BEA also entered into an agreement in June 2006 to share information (as authorized under CIPSEA and the International Trade and Services Survey Act) from the BLS business list and various BLS establishment-level surveys (including Mass Layoff Statistics and Occupational Employment Statistics survey data) and information from

BEA's surveys of foreign-owned companies in the United States, U.S. owned companies abroad, and U.S. international trade in services. The linking project has provided some useful preliminary statistics and analysis on services offshoring, which were described in a Congressionally-mandated report on offshoring by the National Academy of Public Administration. BLS also continues to collaborate with BEA by providing Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data for use by BEA in developing the wage and salary component of the National Personal Income and Gross Domestic Product statistics.

The Census Bureau and BLS are currently conducting research on identifying differences in their business establishment lists. The work involves matching files and profiling differences, particularly with respect to industry codes, an area long identified as crucial. BLS and Census also have an agreement for Census to share monthly NET export files and names and addresses from the Census annual survey of exporters and commodities with BLS. BLS will use these files to assemble sampling frames for its export price index series. The Census Bureau also plans to share with BLS natural gas import files for use by BLS to assemble sampling frames for its import price survey.

BLS and BEA are close to finalizing an agreement for the sharing of selected company and revenue data from BEA's international surveys with BLS, and the sharing of selected sampling frame data from BLS' international price index for royalties and license fees with BEA, which will enable BLS to study the feasibility of developing an international price index for royalties and license fees, and BEA to compare its sample frame with BLS' sample frame to find omissions in both lists. This agreement also would allow BLS' Division of Foreign Labor Statistics to use the BEA data collected from the *Benchmark and Annual Survey of US Direct Investment Abroad* on employment, compensation, and hours worked to conduct international comparisons of the levels and trends of hourly compensation costs of U.S. multinational corporations with those of the average establishment in that industry in the corporation's host country.

To promote better communication among Federal agencies on confidentiality issues, in 1995 the Interagency Confidentiality and Data Access Committee (CDAC) was established under the auspices of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology. This interagency group includes representatives from 26 Federal agencies who consider common technical and non-technical issues involving data access, confidentiality, and disclosure limitation. . The group has several products that are available on its web site (www.fcsm.gov/committees/cdac/cdac.html), including generalized software for auditing suppression patterns in tables and best practices for disclosure limitation. CDAC sponsors seminars and members conduct tutorials on confidentiality under the auspices of the Washington Statistical Society and other organizations to promote discussion of techniques and issues related to the protection of confidential data.

Revised and Updated Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys

As part of ongoing efforts to improve the quality of information collected by the Federal Government and to update statistical standards and guidance, OMB requested in 2003 that agencies who were members of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

(ICSP) nominate representatives to a new subcommittee formed under the aegis of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology (FCSM). This Subcommittee on Standards for Statistical Surveys was charged to update and revise OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 1, Standards for Statistical Surveys, and OMB Statistical Policy Directive No. 2, Publication of Statistics, to reflect current best practices in Federal statistical agencies.

The subcommittee's recommendations were reviewed by the ICSP and were published in the *Federal Register* for public comment. OMB considered the recommendations from the subcommittee as well as public comments and issued revised standards in September 2006. The revised Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys provide guidance for designing, conducting, and disseminating statistical surveys and studies sponsored by Federal agencies. The standards and guidelines are intended to ensure that such surveys and studies are designed to produce reliable data as efficiently as possible and that methods are documented and results presented in a manner that makes the data as accessible and useful as possible. The revised standards and OMB's response to the public comments are available on the OMB website (www.whitehouse.gov/omb—go to "Statistical Programs and Standards").

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

Proposed Directive on the Release and Dissemination of Statistical Products

Trust in the accuracy, objectivity, and reliability of Federal statistics is essential to the ongoing and increasingly complex policy and planning needs of governmental and private users of these products. To further support the quality and integrity of Federal statistical information, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is proposing a new Statistical Policy Directive designed to preserve and enhance the objectivity and transparency, in fact and in perception, of the processes used to release and disseminate the Government's statistical products. The procedures in the proposed directive are intended to ensure that statistical data releases adhere to data quality standards through equitable, policy-neutral, transparent, and timely release of information to the general public. In particular, the proposed directive addresses matters such as the timing of statistical releases, public notification of forthcoming releases, equitable and timely access to products, outreach to the media, and embargoes and secure pre-release access.

On August 1, 2007, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs published a [Federal Register](#) notice that seeks public comment on the proposed Directive—*Release and Dissemination of Statistical Products Produced by Federal Statistical Agencies*. The proposed Directive would cover Federal statistical products that are not covered

by Statistical Policy Directive No. 3, *Compilation, Release, and Evaluation of Principal Federal Economic Indicators*. It would cover all of the non-PEI statistical products that statistical agencies release in such areas as crime, education, health, and transportation.

The *Federal Register* notice seeks comments on the desirability of issuing the proposed directive as well as suggestions to improve its clarity, efficiency, and usefulness.

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

FedStats, an interagency web site (www.fedstats.gov) developed under the auspices of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy, 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.

FedStats has logged nearly 28 million user sessions since its release to the public in 1997. The site has also garnered enthusiastic public support and been well received by various media publications, such as *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post*, the *Associated Press* wire service, *Federal Computer Week*, and *USA TODAY Online*. *Time* magazine has listed *FedStats* as one of the "50 Coolest Websites" in the category "News and Information," and *FedStats* has been a past recipient of the "People's Voice" award in the category of "Government and Law" from the International Academy of Digital Arts and Sciences. *PC Magazine* has listed the *FedStats* site as one of the "Top 100 Classic" web sites as well as one of the "Top 101 Incredibly Useful Sites on the Internet." *FedStats* also has been awarded an Excellence.Gov finalist award from the Industry Advisory Council's (IAC) eGov Shared Interest group, in partnership with the Federal CIO Council and the E-Gov organization. The Federal Chief Information Officers council has presented an award for the MapStats section of *FedStats* in recognition of making statistical information more accessible to the general public.

The ICSP's Task Force on One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistics continues to upgrade and expand *FedStats'* coverage of the government's statistical sources. A "MapStats for Kids" section was developed and made available to the public to facilitate the improvement of statistical literacy for young children. The addition to the MapStats section of the site of statistical information for cities with populations of 25,000 or more has been well received by the public, and provides links to the Department of Housing and Urban Development's State of the Cities web site for more in-depth statistical information for a locality. *FedStats* refreshed the basic MapStats data during the past year. Site computer servers were migrated into a utility computing model, thus sharing services that provide a more robust and scalable environment. Search capabilities continue to be enhanced by installation of a search engine appliance to index the statistics available on nearly all the *FedStats* agency web sites, and exploratory work in the use of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange protocol to facilitate updates to information on the site continues.

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

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

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

The FCSM carries out a broad agenda of activities and has spawned three permanent working groups: the Confidentiality and Data Access Committee, the Household Survey Nonresponse Working Group, and the Interagency Group on Establishment Nonresponse. Recently, the FCSM established a subcommittee to examine privacy issues facing Federal statistical agencies. Specifically, the team will initially focus on issues around informed consent, non-traditional surveys (collection of biological specimens), and data security breaches. New subcommittees are also planned to examine statistical uses of administrative records and to identify best practices in conducting nonresponse bias analyses.

Over the longer term, the FCSM has published 39 Statistical Policy Working Papers that present the final reports of subcommittees, as well as proceedings from FCSM seminars and conferences. The papers are available through the FCSM's web site (www.fcsm.gov). In November 2006, the FCSM held its eighth Statistical Policy Seminar on "Keeping Current: What We Know; What We Need to Learn." In November 2007, the FCSM will hold its fifth Research Conference. The FCSM's statistical policy seminars alternate with the biennial research conferences.

Collaborative Research on Survey Methodology

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

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

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

Decennial Census

The President's 2008 budget request will sustain efforts to build on the Census Bureau's accomplishments this decade in re-engineering the 2010 Decennial Census program. Those efforts and successes in turn are built on experience and lessons learned from prior censuses, a decade of research for the American Community Survey (ACS), and more than two decades of work in building, maintaining, and improving the Census Bureau's geographic reference files.

Ongoing support for the ACS allowed the Census Bureau to publish detailed social and economic data every year for all households in places with a population of 65,000 or more starting in summer 2006. Group quarters data and data from the Puerto Rico Community Survey, first gathered in 2006, became available in summer 2007. Year-to-year changes will be available beginning in 2008 (for differences between 2006 and 2007) and every year thereafter. After three years of data collection, beginning in 2008 and continuing every year thereafter, accumulated data will be available to make such annual estimates for all places of size 20,000 or more. After five years of data collection, beginning in 2010 and continuing every year thereafter, accumulated data will be available to make annual estimates for all places and tracts (small statistical subdivisions of counties or county equivalents). The 2011 data release will be the first to include five-year accumulations of both housing unit and group quarters data for every

year in the release and, therefore, will produce information comparable in content and reliability to the decennial long-form data.

The Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) Accuracy Improvement Project will be completed for the final 367 counties by the end of FY 2008, by which point all counties in the United States and Puerto Rico will be in alignment with global positioning system (GPS) coordinates.

During 2008, the Census Bureau will conduct tests of major field operations, including Non-Response Follow-Up for the 2008 Dress Rehearsal; continue the 2010 Census Local Update of Census Addresses; and open 12 Regional Census Centers and a Puerto Rico Area office.

Sample Redesign for Demographic Surveys

Following each decennial census, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program provides new, updated, and coordinated samples for major ongoing household surveys.

In close collaboration with other Federal statistical agencies, the Census Bureau selects new samples to reflect shifts in the location and characteristics of people based on the most recent information about the population.

Recently, the Census Bureau began to shift the next sample redesign toward using a continually updated Master Address File (MAF) and American Community Survey (ACS) data to select household survey samples, rather than rely on the once-a-decade availability of census data. In FY 2008, the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign program will continue efforts to build an infrastructure to allow the Census Bureau to select samples of areas and housing units to respond quickly to changing information needs of the Federal Government.

Survey of Income and Program Participation

For the past two decades, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) has been the leading source of data on the economic well-being of Americans. The Census Bureau is currently planning improvements to SIPP in order to fully address the concerns that have been raised by the user community. The Census Bureau plans to implement improvements to the current SIPP system by FY 2012, including updating computer programming, and over time, incorporating elements of the Dynamics of Economic Well-Being System research.

Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

In 1994, the Office of Management and Budget joined six agencies in creating the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. The forum, which now has participants from 22 Federal agencies as well as partners in private research organizations, fosters coordination, collaboration, and integration of Federal data on child and family issues and conditions. In April 1997, the forum was formally established through Ex-

ecutive Order No. 13045 to develop priorities for collecting enhanced data on children and youth, improve the reporting and dissemination of information on the status of children to the policy community and the general public, and produce more complete data on children at the state and local levels.

Since 1997, the forum has published an annual report that provides information on the well-being of children and families. The forum alternates publishing a condensed report, *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being*, with a detailed version. In July 2007, the forum issued its detailed report, *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2007*. This 10th anniversary edition of *America's Children* encompasses a revision and expansion of the report's broad domains as well as several new key indicators.

The 38 key indicators in the report cover important aspects of children's lives. The indicators are easily understood 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. Two new sections, Physical Environment and Safety and Health Care, and nine new indicators were added to the 2007 report. The new indicators include child maltreatment, oral health, drinking water quality, lead in the blood of children, child injury and mortality, adolescent injury and mortality, sexual activity, college enrollment, and asthma.

A demographic background section in *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2007* presents measures that describe the changing population of children. The seven sections that follow—family and social environment, economic circumstances, health care, physical environment and safety, behavior, education, and health—highlight improvements in children's well-being as well as areas where there has been less progress.

To further the reach of its efforts, the forum's web site, <http://childstats.gov>, responds to thousands of requests for data on child and family well-being that cut across the domains of its member agencies. The site includes previous *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* reports, other forum reports, detailed tables (downloadable), and information about the forum.

Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics

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

care Research and Quality, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Veterans Affairs, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Management and Budget, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in the Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The Forum has spent the past year working on its fourth chartbook *Older Americans 2008: Key Indicators of Well-Being*. The report will continue to monitor the health and well-being of older Americans through a broad range of indicators in five important areas: population, economics, health status, health risks and behaviors, and health care. It provides data on key indicators that portray important aspects of the lives of older Americans and their families. The report is expected to be released in March 2008.

During the past year, the forum also redesigned its website, www.agingstats.gov, to be more user friendly and to better promote the activities of the forum. The website now includes easy access to all the forum's reports, the most recent data available for each of the indicators in the *Older Americans* chartbooks, a subject area contact list, links and contact information for each of the forum agencies, information about upcoming forum events, and a member login page that Forum members can use to review early drafts of reports.

In May 2007, the forum organized a workshop jointly with the Gerontological Society of America to inform the members of the forum and GSA on the types of measures that can be used to develop indicators of social activity and civic engagement using nationally representative data, describe current research in the field of social activity and civic engagement, and identify data gaps. During the coming year, the forum plans to update its periodic report *Data Sources on Older Americans*; organize a workshop on "Methodologies for Measuring Pension Wealth;" and release a report on *Selected Indicators of Retirement Resources among People aged 55-64: 1984, 1994, and 2004*.

Establishing Internationally Comparable Measures of Disability

Internationally comparable general disability measures are being developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, a "city group" established by and operating under the aegis of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The Washington Group was established in response to the United Nations International Seminar on the Measurement of Disability held in June 2001 to develop questions and instruments that could be used in national surveys and censuses to measure disability among a variety of populations. It is a cooperative effort among national statistical offices of developed and developing countries, international statistical organizations, and international organizations representing persons with disabilities.

The primary objective of the Washington Group is to promote and coordinate international cooperation in the area of disability statistics, focusing on measures that will provide basic, more comparable information on disability throughout the world. Activities include the development of a small set of general disability measures suitable for use in censuses, sample surveys, or other statistical formats; the design of one or more ex-

tended sets of survey items intended to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to specialty surveys; and the conduct of methodological studies.

In keeping with its purpose, the Washington Group has developed a small set of questions on disability that address the issue of assessing equalization of opportunity. In developing these questions, special attention was directed to international comparability of the resulting data. Cognitive and field tests have been conducted in 17 countries to determine how well the questions perform across different cultures. The results of the tests demonstrated that the questions were being interpreted as intended in countries in Africa, South America, North America, and Asia. At its sixth meeting in October 2006, the Washington Group endorsed the short set of disability questions to be used on censuses. The approach to data collection developed by the Washington Group has also been incorporated into the UN Principles and Recommendations for the 2010 Census. Beginning in 2008, the United States will include a disability module that is consistent with the approach and conceptualization outlined in the United Nations' recommendations in the American Community Survey. To further enhance international comparability, the National Center for Health Statistics plans to add the Washington Group disability module to the Health Interview Survey.

At its seventh annual meeting, scheduled for September 2007, additional analyses of pre-test results will be presented. The Washington Group will also turn its attention to developing extended sets of questions on disability that can be used on surveys. All papers and products of the Washington Group are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm.

Improving Data Systems on Health and Health Care

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

Preserving and modernizing the Nation's vital statistics system: Efforts to preserve continuity in critical data on births and deaths come at a time of significant opportunity for longer term gains in the underlying vital registration systems that State agencies and partners use to obtain these data. Work is being conducted to develop minimum standards for birth certificates and their issuance in compliance with the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Section 7211. This act requires development of Federal regulations to improve the security and integrity of birth records processing. Implementation of the revisions will lead States to work with hospitals and funeral homes to build electronic vital registration systems; with secure Internet transmis-

sions to State authorities and ultimately Federal partners, the systems developed to implement these regulations can be an important source of more timely information on births and deaths.

Refiling the redesigned National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS): During 2007, NCHS fielded the redesigned NHHCS, the first since 2000. The NHHCS is a continuing series of surveys of home and hospice care agencies in the United States to gather information about current patients and discharges. The NHHCS is based on a probability sample of all agencies that are licensed or certified (Medicare or Medicaid). Data are collected on referral and length of service, diagnosis, number of visits, patient charges, health status, reason for discharge, and type of services provided.

Strengthening Economic Statistics

Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) statistics provide a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of the U.S. economy and are key ingredients in critical decisions affecting monetary policy; tax and budget projections; and business, household, and individual investment plans. To achieve its objectives, BEA annually updates its strategic plan, which outlines goals and milestones that guide the continual improvement and expansion of these data.

During the past year, BEA expanded quarterly balance of payments detail from 10 to 37 countries and regions, including China, India, and the Middle East; incorporated real-time data to improve the accuracy of consumer spending and investment in GDP; released preliminary research and development (R&D) satellite account estimates; completed the seven month acceleration of metropolitan area personal income; implemented a new IT processing system for GDP; and completed the next steps in the effort to better integrate U.S. national accounts with data produced by others, including publication of a National Bureau of Economic Research volume outlining the conceptual framework; development of integrated Federal Reserve Board-BEA estimates of saving and wealth; and changes in IRS regulations that will improve the accuracy and consistency of BEA, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Census Bureau estimates.

In 2007, BEA expects to publish enhanced R&D satellite accounts for 1959-2004 and a framework for R&D industry account estimates; publish a new set of detailed integrated estimates of BEA's national income and product accounts and the Federal Reserve's flow of funds and accumulation accounts; release accelerated industry-level estimates of gross domestic product by State for 2006 to provide users with more current data for making critical funding, planning, and economic development decisions; publish final results of the 2002 benchmark survey of inward direct investment and preliminary results of the 2004 benchmark survey of outward investment, providing users with detailed data for analyzing foreign direct investment and offshoring trends; and publish experimental prototype estimates of gross domestic product by metropolitan area for 2001-2005.

In 2008, BEA plans to continue to work toward meeting its challenges of measuring a changing economy, integrating Federal economic accounts, and building and developing a skilled workforce. BEA's plans include continuing to expand the preliminary

R&D satellite account to prepare for its integration into the national income and product accounts, including the gross domestic product; expanding international survey data collection programs to publish data from new services trade surveys and conducting new annual surveys on the international operations of U.S. multinational companies that are banks; extending its exploratory GDP by metro area estimates; finalizing and releasing an updated capital flows table that provides important information on the types of new equipment, new structures, and software used by each industry; and conducting the comprehensive benchmark revision of the National Income and Product Accounts to introduce new and innovative methodologies and new data sources to improve the accuracy of the Nation's economic accounts.

Measuring the Service and Construction Sectors

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

For nonfarm businesses with employees, the Economic Census collects information on employment, payroll, revenues, and products. The 2002 Economic Census covered 13 service sectors, including 390 individual industries that account for 55 percent of GDP, and recorded 2002 service industry revenues of more than \$8 trillion. The Census also produced export services data for approximately 180 service industries, and for the first time collected service product information (i.e., revenue by kind of service sold) for 80 service industries. The 2007 Economic Census will collect several new measures of the economy, including information on employers' contributions for pension plans and health insurance, measures of franchise operations for more than 80 industries and detailed information on more than 2,000 products of service industries.

The Services Annual Survey (SAS) provides full or partial coverage of 10 of the 13 service sectors. The 10 sectors covered by the survey produce national data for over 200 individual service industries with total revenues of \$5.7 trillion, accounting for 30 percent of GDP. Service industries not yet covered in the SAS account for 25 percent of GDP. In addition to revenue estimates, the 2005 SAS provided data on exported services for about 140 service industries. The 2005 SAS results also included first time information on employer contributions for pensions and health care. The Quarterly Services Survey (QSS) continues to expand coverage to new sectors. In 2006, the Census Bureau added Trucking and Warehousing. The Census Bureau's FY 2008 budget includes an initiative to further fund this expansion. When fully implemented, the multi-year initiative will increase coverage of the QSS, as well as SAS, to fully cover all service sectors of the economy, matching the coverage of the Economic Census.

Federal and private users of the Producer Price Index (PPI), and of price statistics in general, have stated the need for program coverage to continue to be expanded in the service sector and extended to the construction sector. 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 2008 BLS plans to complete work on the current non-residential building construction initiative, which extended PPI coverage for the first time to the construction sector of the U.S. economy. New nonresidential building construction price indexes are planned for new manufacturing and industrial buildings; concrete contractors; electrical contractors; roofing contractors; and plumbing, heating and air-conditioning contractors. These five new indexes would follow the publication of indexes for new warehouse buildings in 2005, new school buildings in 2006, and new office buildings in 2007. BLS plans also include enhancing the ongoing expansion of PPI coverage of the service sector. As part of this effort, BLS would begin publishing price indexes for computer training services, and for commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance services. The PPI increased its coverage of the service sector from 39 percent in 1997 to 77 percent in 2006. In addition, the PPI has increased its coverage of the goods sector from 85 percent in 2004 to 88 percent in 2006, and plans to extend coverage to over 92 percent of the output of this sector in 2008.

BLS also plans to increase service sector coverage in its productivity statistics. Although the service sector has grown to dominate the U.S. economy, official measures indicate only minimal productivity gains in services. Recognition of this problem has led to calls for improvements in official service sector productivity statistics. In response, BLS will continue work in 2008 to develop practical solutions to difficult conceptual issues in the measurement of service sector output and productivity, and to evaluate existing data for possible use in new productivity and unit labor cost measures. The evaluation will identify areas where the existing data collection efforts could be refined or augmented in order to improve the measures. In addition, in 2008 BLS plans to publish measures of industry labor productivity and unit labor cost for one additional service-producing industry. These measures will supply fresh insights on technological progress in the service sector and its contribution to aggregate productivity trends. The new unit labor cost measures will furnish valuable information on cost structures and competitiveness that can be used to study price inflation in the economy.

Improving Foreign Trade Statistics

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

Foreign trade statistics face two challenges—their timeliness and the coverage of exports. In addition, for a number of reasons largely related to changing trade practices, the statistics on exports of goods understate the value of the exports in the range of

three to seven percent. Correction of this shortfall needs to be addressed as efforts proceed to make trade statistics more timely.

The Census Bureau is continuing to pursue implementation of mandatory export filing through the Automated Export System. Beginning in February 2006, online detailed import and export trade data were made available for approximately 400 U.S. ports coast-to-coast showing value, method of transportation (air and vessel), and the shipping weight of cargo with each of 240 trading partners of the United States. The data cover some 3,000 six-digit Harmonized System commodity codes and are available beginning with information for 2003. In addition, beginning with the January 2006 trade statistics release, State export goods data based on the reported zip code of the United States Principal Party in Interest were made available.

Updating the Consumer Price Index

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

By the end of 2007, the Bureau of Labor Statistics plans to complete work on the next biennial CPI relative weight update scheduled for January 2008. BLS also plans to begin work on a new initiative to update continuously the housing and geographic area samples in the CPI. In the past, new geographic area samples and housing samples have been updated about every ten years. In 2008, work would begin to introduce a new area sample based on the 2000 Decennial Census. The new area sample has 86 geographic areas, of which 55 continue from the previous sample while 31 are new. For the continuing areas, work will begin to create new housing samples. For the new geographic areas, new samples for both housing and all other components of consumer spending also will begin. Continuous updating of the housing and geographic area samples will increase the accuracy and relevance of the index by reducing the average age of the housing sample, improving the representation of new construction, reducing the effect of attrition, and more accurately reflecting the locations where consumers live and shop.

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

The Producer Price Index (PPI) is the principal source of information on price change in the business sector of the United States. The PPI measures price change from the first link of a long chain of transactions that lead to final (i.e., consumer) demand in the U.S. economy. The PPI is used extensively by businesses to adjust billions of dollars

worth of long-term sales and purchase contracts for the effects of inflation. In addition to supporting business and governmental decision making, PPI data are critical inputs to the development of other sensitive economic indicators, including estimates of Gross Domestic Product and industrial productivity.

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

In 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) plans to continue its efforts to replace older PPI computer subsystems, some of which are nearly 25 years old, with new ones based on a more secure, stable, and expandable computing platform. BLS plans to complete this modernization by the end of 2009. Furthermore, BLS plans to continue to make important improvements to both the PPI and IPP programs, including research on experimental Producer Price Indexes for goods and services that would provide the first economy-wide measures of changes in producer prices. In 2008, the IPP plans to continue to expand use of Internet-based data collection by offering web repricing to an increasing number of respondents.

Enhancing the Employment Cost Index Component of the National Compensation Survey

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

In FY 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will continue its work to expand the ECI sample to improve the measurement of changes in compensation; increase the industry, occupational, and geographic detail of published data; and enhance the capacity to link data on the costs, prevalence, and features of employee benefit plans. The expansion will allow BLS to produce more precise indices of the changes in employer wage and benefit costs by major industry and occupational groups, and to produce better quarterly estimates of employer compensation cost levels. Plans call for the final integrated sample to have its collection completed and introduced in the December 2008 ECI estimates released in January 2009.

North American Industry Classification System

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

NAICS is scheduled for review and, if necessary, update every five-years. The NAICS revision for 2007, published in the *2007 NAICS United States Manual*, included changes to telecommunications that reflect changes in the markets that provide those services, as well as a new industry for biotechnology research and development reflecting its growing importance. Statistics Canada, INEGI, and OMB have put in place a process to ensure that the implementation of NAICS is comparable across all three countries. In addition, the three countries are reviewing and updating NAICS continuously to ensure that new activities are promptly recognized and added to the electronic lists of products and services that result from economic activity changes in North America. Up-to-date materials resulting from rulings and interpretations and a complete list of the final changes for 2007 are available at www.census.gov/naics.

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

North American Product Classification System

In recognition that a production-based industry classification system does not meet all of the varying needs of business data users, in 1999 the Office of Management and Budget proposed an initiative to develop a comprehensive classification system for the products produced by the North American Industry Classification System industries. Like NAICS, this initiative is a joint effort by Canada, Mexico, and the United States. The long term objective of the North American Product Classification System

(NAPCS) is to develop a market-oriented/demand-based system for products that is not industry-of-origin based; can be linked to the NAICS industry structure; is consistent across the three NAICS countries; and promotes improvements in the identification and classification of products across international classification systems, such as the Central Product Classification system of the United Nations.

The Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis are working together to ensure that product data solicitations in the Economic Census are collectable, meet the needs of business and academic users, and also meet the needs of the producer price program and the national accounts. Provisional NAPCS products will be included on Economic Census questionnaires for service industries in 2007. Plans for extending NAPCS to include the products of industries in NAICS sectors not yet covered (NAICS 11-Agriculture, NAICS 21-Mining, NAICS 23-Utilities, NAICS 23-Construction, NAICS 31-33-Manufacturing, NAICS 42-Wholesale Trade, and NAICS 44-45-Retail Trade) are scheduled for discussion by the three countries. Additional information regarding the NAPCS project is available at www.census.gov/napcs.

Standard Occupational Classification System

The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is a system for classifying all occupations in the economy, including private, public, and military occupations, in order to provide a common means to compare occupational data across agencies. It is designed to reflect the current occupational structure in the United States and to cover all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit.

A revised Standard Occupational Classification was issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in September 1999, and the new *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* was published in October 2000. Federal agencies that collect occupational data are using the new system; similarly, State and local government agencies are strongly encouraged to use this national system to promote a common language for categorizing occupations (for an implementation schedule, see www.bls.gov/soc/socimp.htm).

OMB established the SOC Policy Committee to ensure that the successful efforts of the SOC Revision Policy Committee continue and that the SOC remains relevant and meets the needs of agencies using occupational data. The committee facilitated the transition to the revised SOC and promoted its consistent implementation across Federal agencies.

On May 16, 2006, OMB announced the next major review of the 2000 SOC for possible revision in 2010 and solicited public comment on: the SOC classification principles, corrections to the 2000 SOC Manual, the intention to retain the current SOC Major Group structure, changes to the existing detailed occupations, and new detailed occupations to be added to the 2010 SOC. The SOCPC has reviewed the comments received and made its recommendations to OMB for any revisions. OMB will publish the recommendations in the *Federal Register* for public comment this year. Additional information regarding the SOC review, including the May 2006 *Federal Register* notice, is available at www.bls.gov/soc.

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Definitions

On December 18, 2006, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued Bulletin No. 07-01 that provided an update of the statistical areas based on the Census Bureau's population estimates for 2004 and 2005. The update announced one new Micropolitan Statistical Area, two new Metropolitan Statistical Areas, three new Combined Statistical Areas, the addition of new components to three existing Combined Statistical Areas, and changes to principal cities and titles. Complete details on the update are provided in the attachment to the bulletin. The bulletin also provides guidance to Federal agencies that use the definitions of these statistical areas for program administrative and fund allocation purposes (Bulletin No. 07-01 and related materials are available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb—go to "Statistical Programs and Standards.").

The current statistical areas are defined according to OMB's Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas that were published in December 2000 (65 FR 82228-82238). The 2000 standards provide for the identification of the following statistical areas in the United States and Puerto Rico: 371 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, including 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas that have a total of 29 Metropolitan Divisions; 581 Micropolitan Statistical Areas; 126 Combined Statistical Areas; 43 New England City and Town Areas; and 10 Combined New England City and Town Areas. (The appendix to the bulletin provides the lists of areas and their definitions.) The classification includes approximately 93 percent of the U.S. population—about 83 percent in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and about 10 percent in Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

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

If specified criteria are met, adjacent Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, in various combinations, may become the components of Combined Statistical Areas. For instance, a Combined Statistical Area may comprise two or more Metropolitan Statistical Areas, a Metropolitan Statistical Area and a Micropolitan Statistical Area, two or more Micropolitan Statistical Areas, or multiple Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. The geographic components of Combined New England City and Town Areas are individual metropolitan and micropolitan NECTAs, in various combinations. The areas that combine retain their own designations as Metropolitan or Micropolitan

Statistical Areas (or NECTAs) within the larger Combined Statistical Area (or Combined NECTAs). Combinations for adjacent areas with an employment interchange of 25 or more are automatic. Combinations for adjacent areas with an employment interchange of at least 15 but less than 25 are based on local opinion as expressed through the Congressional delegations.

Classification of Data on Race and Ethnicity

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) standards for data on race and ethnicity provide a minimum set of categories for use when Federal agencies are collecting and presenting such information for statistical, administrative, or compliance purposes.

In October 1997, OMB issued Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, which superseded the standards originally adopted in 1977 (62 FR 58781–58790).

As a follow-on to the adoption of the 1997 standards, OMB worked with its inter-agency committee to develop Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. This guidance focused on three areas: collecting data using the 1997 standards, tabulating data collected under the 1997 standards, and building bridges to compare data collected under the 1997 standards and the earlier 1977 standards (for a copy of the guidance see www.whitehouse.gov/omb—go to "Statistical Programs and Standards").

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

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

Appendices

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2008 (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.....	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3
ERS.....	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.5	2.4	7.5
FNS.....	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
FAS.....	27.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
FS.....	43.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0
NASS.....	167.7	2.8	0.5	12.1	0.0	29.0	0.0
NRCS.....	146.5	3.3	0.2	5.5	2.5	8.7	0.0
COMMERCE							
BEA.....	81.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.4
Census.....	1250.2	2.3	13.7	250.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
ESA.....	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITA.....	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	1.3
NIST.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOAA.....	86.8	0.2	3.6	2.4	20.4	13.0	0.0
PTO.....	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEFENSE							
Corps.....	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
DMDC.....	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0
EDUCATION							
NCEE.....	13.2	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	39.2	0.4
NCES.....	296.9	0.0	0.0	9.2	67.3	210.2	16.5
OSERS.....	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0
OPEPD.....	10.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	11.7	0.0
PE.....	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2008
(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
ENERGY							
EIA.....	105.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
HSS.....	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
AoA.....	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.2
ACF.....	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.2	62.4	5.9
AHRQ.....	161.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	8.9
ATSDR.....	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
CDC (w/o NCHS).....	328.0	0.0	3.2	3.0	162.2	67.8	9.6
CMS.....	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0
HRSA.....	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.6	4.0
IHS.....	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCHS.....	109.9	0.4	4.0	77.4	18.6	54.8	34.0
NIH.....	892.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	307.0	38.0
OASPE.....	24.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
OPA.....	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
SAMHSA.....	125.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	20.4	106.3	1.5
HOMELAND SECURITY							
BCBP.....	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
FEMA.....	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
OIS.....	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
Housing.....	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
PD&R.....	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	25.3
OFHEO.....	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
P&IH.....	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2008
(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
INTERIOR							
BoR.....	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
MMS.....	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPS.....	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
FWS.....	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
USGS.....	84.3	92.6	3.5	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
JUSTICE							
BJS.....	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	18.2	23.2
BoP.....	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0
DEA.....	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBI.....	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LABOR							
BLS.....	574.4	0.0	0.8	4.3	96.0	19.0	81.1
ESA.....	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0
ETA.....	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	16.9	3.4	0.0
MSHA.....	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
OSHA.....	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION							
BTS.....	27.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	5.9
FAA.....	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
FHWA.....	21.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0
FMCSA.....	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.6	6.3
FRA.....	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0
FTA.....	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.5
MARAD.....	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
NHTSA.....	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.4	27.0	4.0
OST.....	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PHMSA.....	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.4

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2008
(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							
SOI (IRS).....	40.9	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS							
BVA.....	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPP.....	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
VBA.....	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
VHA.....	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.3
OTHER AGENCIES							
BBG.....	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0
CPSC.....	11.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
EPA.....	114.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	12.8	1.6
EEOC.....	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3
IMLS.....	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0
NASA.....	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF.....	139.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	127.8	6.6
SRS.....	37.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	25.9	6.6
SBA.....	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
SSA.....	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	3.1
ORES.....	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
USAID.....	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.6
TOTAL.....	5,765.4	108.8	32.4	462.8	453.9	1349.7	357.1

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

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

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

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

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Census Bureau*	Total.....	6,829	7,661	9,033
	Full-time permanent.....	3,738	4,364	5,111
	Other than full-time permanent.....	3,091	3,297	3,922
	Statisticians.....	1,343	1,584	1,683
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Total.....	2,573	2,670	2,697
	Full-time permanent.....	2,176	2,256	2,189
	Other than full-time permanent.....	397	414	508
	Statisticians.....	158	168	168
National Agricultural Statistics Service	Total.....	1,135	1,139	1,139
	Full-time permanent.....	1,127	1,131	1,131
	Other than full-time permanent.....	8	8	8
	Statisticians.....	615	619	619

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
National Center for Health Statistics	Total.....	497	515	520
	Full-time permanent.....	439	457	462
	Other than full-time permanent.....	58	58	58
	Statisticians.....	156	166	171
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Total.....	510	507	552
	Full-time permanent.....	490	489	532
	Other than full-time permanent.....	20	18	20
	Statisticians.....	11	11	11
Economic Research Service	Total.....	398	416	446
	Full-time permanent.....	363	400	430
	Other than full-time permanent.....	35	16	16
	Statisticians.....	3	3	3
Energy Information Administration	Total.....	348	375	374
	Full-time permanent.....	336	359	358
	Other than full-time permanent.....	12	16	16
	Statisticians.....	68	68	68
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	Total.....	103	103	103
	Full-time permanent.....	102	102	102
	Other than full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
	Statisticians.....	20	16	16
National Center for Education Statistics	Total.....	104	109	113
	Full-time permanent.....	91	91	97
	Other than full-time permanent.....	13	18	16
	Statisticians.....	65	64	66

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Bureau of Justice Statistics	Total.....	55	56	58
	Full-time permanent.....	51	52	55
	Other than full-time permanent.....	4	4	3
	Statisticians.....	33	34	37

*Note: Census Bureau figures do not include decennial census staffing. In FY 2006, the decennial staff included 1,872 full-time permanent and 3,233 other than full-time permanent employees. FY 2007 these numbers are 2,393 and 3,672, respectively, and in FY 2008 these levels will be 3,011 and 9,834 respectively.

Glossary of Department and Agency Abbreviations

ACF	Administration for Children and Families (HHS)
AoA	Administration on Aging (HHS)
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (HHS)
ARS	Agricultural Research Service (USDA)
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (HHS)
BBG	Broadcasting Board of Governors
BCBP	Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Homeland Security)
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis (Commerce)
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics (Justice)
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (Labor)
BoP	Bureau of Prisons (Justice)
BoR	Bureau of Reclamation (Interior)
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Transportation)
BVA	Board of Veterans' Appeals (VA)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
Census	Census Bureau (Commerce)
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (HHS)
Corps	Army Corps of Engineers (Defense)
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration (Justice)
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center (Defense)
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EIA	Energy Information Administration (Energy)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERS	Economic Research Service (USDA)
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 (USDA)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation (Justice)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (Homeland Security)
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration (Transportation)
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (Transportation)
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service (USDA)
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration (Transportation)
FS	Forest Service (USDA)
FTA	Federal Transit Administration (Transportation)
FWS	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)
HSS	Office of Health, Safety and Security (Energy)
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IHS	Indian Health Service (HHS)
IMLS	Institute of Museum and Library Services
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (Treasury)
ITA	International Trade Administration (Commerce)
MARAD	Maritime Administration (Transportation)
MMS	Minerals Management Service (Interior)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA)
NCCAM	National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (HHS)
NCEE	National Center for Education Evaluation (Education)
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)
NHGRI	National Human Genome Research Institute
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (HHS)
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Transportation)
NIA	National Institute on Aging (HHS)
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (HHS)
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (HHS)
NIAMS	National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (HHS)
NIBIB	National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (HHS)
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)
NIH	National Institutes of Health (HHS)
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health (HHS)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (Commerce)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Commerce)
NPS	National Park Service (Interior)
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)
NSF	National Science Foundation

OASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS)
OD	Office of the Director, NIH (HHS)
OFHEO	Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (HUD)
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics (Homeland Security)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President)
OPA	Office of Population Affairs (HHS)
OPEPD	Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development (Education)
OPP	Office of Policy, Planning, and Preparedness (VA)
ORES	Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics (SSA)
OSERS	Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (Education)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
OST	Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Transportation)
PD&R	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research (HUD)
PE	Program Evaluation, Data Collection, and Analysis (Education)
P&IH	Office of Public and Indian Housing (HUD)
PTO	Patent and Trademark Office (Commerce)
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (Transportation)
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (HHS)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SOI	Statistics of Income Division (Treasury)
SRS	Division of Science Resources Statistics (NSF)
SSA	Social Security Administration
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
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

FedStats—"One-Stop Shopping"

www.fedstats.gov

Executive Office of the President (EOP)

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

www.whitehouse.gov/OMB/

(Go to "Statistical Programs and Standards")

Federal Statistics Briefing Rooms

www.whitehouse.gov/news/fsbr.html

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

www.fesm.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.htm

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

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

NASS—National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.nass.usda.gov/

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service

www.nrcs.usda.gov/

(Go to "Technical Resources")

Department of Commerce (DOC)

www.doc.gov/

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.gov/

Census Bureau

www.census.gov/

ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration

<https://www.esa.doc.gov/>

ITA—International Trade Administration

www.ita.doc.gov/

Tourism Industries

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

Office of Trade and Economic Analysis

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

NIST—National Institute of Standards and Technology

www.atp.nist.gov

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

www.noaa.gov/

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/

Fisheries Statistics and Economics

www.st.nmfs.gov/

NESDIS—National Environmental Satellite, Data, and
Information Service

www.nesdis.noaa.gov/

USPTO—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.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/wcsc.htm

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center
www.dmdc.osd.mil
(Go to Public Sites)
<http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/>
(Statistical Information Analysis Division of DMDC uses this Web Site)

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

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

www.dhhs.gov/

OASPE—Office of the Secretary
<http://aspe.dhhs.gov/statinfo/>

ACF—Administration for Children and Families
www.acf.dhhs.gov/

AHRQ—Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
<http://www.ahrq.gov/data>
(Go to "Data & Surveys")

ATSDR—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>

CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/
(Go to "Data and Statistics")

CMS—Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
www.cms.gov/
(Go to "Statistics and Data")

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

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

SAMHSA—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

www.samhsa.gov/

(Go to "Statistics & Data")

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

www.dhs.gov/

Bureau of Customs and Border Protection

www.cbp.gov

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.fema.gov/

OIS—Office of Immigration Statistics

<http://www.dhs.gov/ximgtin/statistics/>

(Go to "Immigration Statistics")

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/

FWS—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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

Division of Federal Aid

<http://federalaid.fws.gov/>

MMS—Minerals Management Service

www.mms.gov

(Go to "Library")

NPS—National Park Service

www.nps.gov

(For public use statistics: www.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/ucr/ucr.htm

Department of Labor (DOL)

www.dol.gov

BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://stats.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.lmi-net.org/

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

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

Department of Transportation (DOT)
www.dot.gov

BTS—Bureau of Transportation Statistics
www.bts.gov/
National Transportation Library
<http://ntl.bts.gov/>

FAA—Federal Aviation Administration
www.faa.gov/

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

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

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

FRA—Federal Railroad Administration
www.fra.dot.gov/

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

FTA—Federal Transit Administration
www.fta.dot.gov/
(Go to "Transit Data and Info")

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

NHTSA—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

www.nhtsa.dot.gov

National Center for Statistics and Analysis

<http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/portal/site/nhtsa/menuitem.a0bd5d5a23d09ec24ec86e10dba046a0/>

PHMSA—Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

www.phmsa.dot.gov

(Go to "Reference," then go to "Statistics/Data")

Department of the Treasury

www.ustreas.gov

IRS—Internal Revenue Service

www.irs.ustreas.gov/

SOI—Statistics of Income

www.irs.ustreas.gov/

(Go to "Tax Stats")

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)

www.va.gov/vetdata/

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

www.usaid.gov/

BBG—Broadcasting Board of Governors

www.bbg.gov

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

www.cpsc.gov/about/clarnglse.html

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")

Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)

www.ims.gov

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

www.nasa.gov/

National Science Foundation (NSF)

www.nsf.gov/

(Go to "Statistics")

Small Business Administration (SBA)

www.sba.gov/advo/research/

Social Security Administration (SSA)

www.ssa.gov/

(Go to "Actuarial Resources," "Disability Research" or "Policy, Research and Stats" under "Useful links")