



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

**STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

FISCAL YEAR
2006



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

THE DIRECTOR

September 27, 2005

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to transmit the enclosed *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2006* report that is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [Section 3504(e)(2) of Title 44, United States Code].

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

The enclosed report outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's FY 2006 budget. The President's request includes carefully targeted investments that are essential to keep pace with changes in our economy and society, improve data quality, and provide greater public access to Government statistics. We urge the Congress to support these initiatives.

Our investment in statistical programs is crucial. Data drive fiscal and monetary policy; they also underlie Federal, State, and local income projections, investment planning, and business decisions. Without the improvements proposed for FY 2006, we risk degrading the quality of Federal statistics. In turn, core Federal, State, and local government activities, including the accurate allocation of scarce funds, would be adversely affected. Investing now to enhance the quality of Federal statistics will strengthen our information infrastructure and support better decision-making.

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

Sincerely,

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

Joshua B. Bolten
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

Access to the wide array of Federal statistics available to the public is provided through *FedStats* on the World Wide Web (www.fedstats.gov). 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 2006 outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's budget. The budget requests an estimated \$5,366 million for statistical work to be carried out in FY 2006. Approximately 40 percent of this overall funding provides resources for ten agencies that have statistical activities as their principal mission. The remaining funding is spread among almost seventy other agencies that carry out statistical activities in conjunction with other program missions, such as providing services or enforcing regulations.

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

This report fulfills a responsibility of OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Section 3504(e) (2) of Title 44, United States Code) to prepare an annual report on statistical program funding. The report has three chapters. Chapter 1 outlines the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2005 budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2006 budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2006 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 2005 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 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006. It highlights the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2005 budget request for Federal statistical activities and outlines recommended changes in funding for these programs for FY 2006. 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 2006 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 2004, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in either FY 2005 or FY 2006. Using these criteria, the report includes the budgets for statistical programs and activities for close to 80 agencies.
- Funding for statistical activities may increase or decrease as a result of the cyclical nature of surveys. Such increases or decreases should not be interpreted as changes in agency priorities, but rather as the normal consequences of the nature of the programs. Agencies also experience increases or decreases in their budgets because they conduct one-time surveys or studies in a particular fiscal year.
 - Statistical activities are defined to include the following:
 - collection, processing, or tabulation of statistical data for publication, dissemination, research, analysis, or program management and evaluation;
 - planning of statistical surveys and studies, including project design, sample design and selection, and design of questionnaires, forms, or other techniques of observation and data collection;
 - training of statisticians, interviewers, or data processing personnel;
 - publication or dissemination of statistical data and studies;
 - methodological testing or statistical research;
 - data analysis;
 - forecasts or projections that are published or otherwise made available for government-wide or public use;

- statistical tabulation, dissemination, or publication of data collected by others;
 - construction of secondary data series or development of models that are an integral part of generating statistical series or forecasts;
 - management or coordination of statistical operations; and
 - statistical consulting.
- Major statistical programs differ in organizational structure and in the means by which they are funded. Some major statistical programs, such as labor force statistics and energy statistics, are carried out by agencies (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, respectively) whose sole missions are statistical; these organizations are referred to as principal statistical agencies and appear as line items in the President's budget. In other cases, agencies have statistical programs that support their program planning and evaluation functions or that are an outgrowth of their administrative responsibilities. In these cases, the budget for statistical activities is a portion of the total appropriation for that agency, including an allocation of the salaries and operating expenses for the statistical program. In addition, a statistical program is not always executed by the agency that sponsors it. In these instances, the work is done on a reimbursable basis by another Federal agency or by a state or local government or a private organization under contract.
 - Whether statistical work is done inside or outside the agency, the direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities in support of the agency's mission. Table 1 presents direct program funding for FY 2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2004–2006
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	5.2	5.2	5.2
Economic Research Service	71.0	80.0	80.7
Foreign Agricultural Service	35.7	37.4	40.7
Food and Nutrition Service.....	11.0	7.0	16.0
Forest Service	38.2	40.5	47.9
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	128.2	128.4	145.2
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	131.6	142.5	143.6
COMMERCE			
Bureau of Economic Analysis	67.1	72.6	81.3
Census Bureau	628.8	764.8	897.4
Current.....	212.8	216.1	240.0
Periodic.....	416.0	548.7	657.4
Decennial Census.....	252.5	388.3	464.3

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2004–2006
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate
Economics and Statistics Administration	6.1	6.3	4.0
International Trade Administration	7.2	7.8	5.6
National Institute of Standards and Technology	5.3	6.9	0.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	63.9	70.0	81.3
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service.....	25.2	30.5	33.6
National Marine Fisheries Service.....	38.7	39.5	47.7
Patent and Trademark Office.....	7.7	9.6	11.2
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers	5.0	4.8	4.8
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	8.6	9.7	10.0
EDUCATION			
National Center for Education Evaluation.....	1.6	1.3	1.4
National Center for Education Statistics.....	208.7	201.8	225.7
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research.....	3.0	2.3	2.4
Policy and Program Studies Service.....	4.2	4.8	4.9
Program Management.....	121.0	112.7	99.5
ENERGY			
Office of Environment, Safety, and Health	34.3	21.5	21.5
Energy Information Administration.....	81.1	83.8	85.9
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration on Aging	2.6	2.6	2.6
Administration for Children and Families	33.5	41.0	40.4
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	154.0	164.5	162.3
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.....	3.3	3.6	3.5
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS)	368.6	384.7	388.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	18.4	17.3	16.8
Health Resources and Services Administration	17.1	17.2	17.2
Indian Health Service	3.9	4.0	4.0
National Center for Health Statistics	90.1	109.0	109.0
National Institutes of Health.....	815.7	840.7	842.1
National Cancer Institute.....	114.8	117.1	117.1
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine	9.3	9.7	9.7
National Eye Institute.....	1.9	1.9	1.7
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.....	123.8	126.3	126.9
National Institute on Aging	11.6	11.7	11.7
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	13.8	14.5	14.6
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	101.2	103.5	103.5
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Disorders	0.7	0.7	0.7

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2004–2006
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	4.3	4.5	4.5
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	85.4	87.4	87.4
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	2.0	2.1	2.1
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	168.3	171.9	172.7
National Institute on Drug Abuse	97.0	98.6	98.9
National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences	78.3	88.0	87.6
National Institute of Mental Health	1.3	0.7	0.8
Office of the Director	1.6	1.7	1.8
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.....	24.1	24.9	24.7
Office of Population Affairs	3.8	4.4	5.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	136.0	145.8	142.4
HOMELAND SECURITY			
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	34.8	38.3	38.6
Emergency Preparedness and Response	4.2	3.0	3.3
Office of Immigration Statistics	4.7	5.4	6.0
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing	3.3	3.0	3.1
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	7.0	12.0	15.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research	28.5	27.0	27.8
Office of Public and Indian Housing	16.2	10.5	10.5
INTERIOR			
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	6.6	7.2	14.6
Minerals Management Service	9.0	10.0	10.0
National Park Service	1.1	1.1	1.1
Bureau of Reclamation	4.1	4.6	4.4
United States Geological Survey	90.0	85.3	85.7
JUSTICE			
Bureau of Justice Statistics	39.1	39.5	53.0
Bureau of Prisons.....	10.7	10.5	10.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	2.8	2.7	2.8
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	7.4	7.6	7.7
LABOR			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	518.0	529.0	543.0
Employment Standards Administration	3.8	3.3	4.0
Employment and Training Administration	103.7	106.7	98.5
Mine Safety and Health Administration	5.1	6.1	5.9
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy	1.2	0.7	0.3

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2004–2006
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2004 Actual	2005 Estimate	2006 Estimate
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	23.0	23.0	25.0
TRANSPORTATION			
Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Research and Innovative Technology Administration)	31.0	30.0	33.0
Federal Aviation Administration	3.7	5.3	7.7
Federal Highway Administration.....	33.2	37.3	46.4
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	6.3	6.7	6.7
Federal Railroad Administration	3.6	3.8	3.9
Federal Transit Administration.....	4.7	5.5	6.2
Maritime Administration	1.9	1.7	2.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	42.7	46.3	54.7
Office of the Secretary of Transportation	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (formerly Research and Special Programs).....	5.8	6.3	6.4
TREASURY			
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service)	34.2	36.0	37.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
Board of Veterans' Appeals	0.6	0.7	0.7
Veterans Health Administration	92.7	92.6	96.3
Veterans Benefits Administration.....	1.0	0.9	1.4
Office of Policy and Planning.....	7.9	7.1	7.3
OTHER AGENCIES			
Agency for International Development	13.3	12.9	16.8
Consumer Product Safety Commission	8.0	10.0	10.0
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	1.8	2.1	2.2
Environmental Protection Agency.....	144.6	131.2	129.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	17.7	14.6	17.4
National Science Foundation.....	120.4	121.8	113.4
Science Resources Statistics.....	30.3	30.6	31.0
Small Business Administration.....	1.1	1.1	1.3
Social Security Administration.....	15.1	20.8	19.1
TOTAL.....	4,862.5	5,113.9	5,366.0
Total without Decennial Census.....	4,610.0	4,725.6	4,901.7

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 2006 budget. The amounts for BJS and NCES include estimated salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated. FY 2004 and FY 2005 funding levels for NCHS reflect the removal of management and administrative costs under the new budget structure.

Highlights of Congressional Action on the President's FY 2005 Budget Request

The figures for FY 2005 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 2005 appropriation of \$72.6 million was \$9.4 million below the President's request. This appropriation included \$2.0 million for a grant to the National Academy for Public Administration to conduct a study to answer questions related to offshore outsourcing. BEA continued to produce reliable statistical information on the Nation's economy; however, a number of statistical improvement efforts were put on hold. Foremost, BEA could not complete a five-year statistical improvement program to improve the timeliness and accuracy of the Nation's economic accounts. Funds were provided and work has begun on a quarterly international services survey that will improve the accuracy of international services data.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS): The FY 2005 appropriation of \$33.5 million was \$5.2 million below the President's request. An additional estimated \$6.0 will be provided through the Office of Justice Programs management and administration appropriation for BJS salaries and expenses. Various sample surveys have been reduced in size which will result in decreased precision of estimates and findings. Delays in release of publications, shifting from external data collection agents to in-house collection, and more cursory analysis of the data represent other effects of the flat-funding of BJS's appropriation. The FY 2005 appropriation will support the conversion of the National Crime Victimization Survey from primarily a paper and pencil operation to a fully automated interviewing process.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): The FY 2005 appropriation of \$529.0 million was \$4.4 million below the President's request. This level provides the necessary funds to continue programs that are of vital concern to the Congress, the policy making agencies of the Executive Branch, and the public. BLS will continue efforts to extend Producer Price Index coverage for the first time to the construction sector of the U. S. economy and to enhance service-sector coverage. BLS will continue to update the Consumer Price Index as well as work on initiatives to expand the Employment Cost Index sample and to convert the classification of establishments from the Standard Industrial Classification System to the North American Industry Classification System. In 2005, the International Price Program will double the number of published import price indexes based on locality of origin, including price indexes for U.S. imports of goods from China.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS): The FY 2005 appropriation of \$30.0 million was \$2.1 million below the President's budget request, and all programs have been affected. For example, this level of funding reduces the amount BTS sets aside each year to support the rising costs of the Commodity Flow Survey that is conducted every 5 years. BTS will not meet with as many customers as in previous years and will exhibit at only two conferences in 2005 in contrast to four in 2004, to display available products and publications. As in past years, no funding was appropriated from the Air-

port and Airway Trust Fund—an authorized appropriation that is intended to fund BTS's aviation statistics program; BTS's aviation statistics activities remain funded from the Highway Trust Fund.

Census Bureau (Census): The FY 2005 appropriation of \$764.8 million was \$83.8 million below the President's request. This funding level was sufficient to continue a number of important initiatives, including the current economic and current demographic statistics, preparation for the 2007 economic census and census of governments, and ongoing planning for the 2010 Census. Also, the 2010 Decennial Census program scaled back the planned scope of preparatory testing. 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 produce data from the Survey of Program Dynamics to evaluate the effects of the act.

Economic Research Service (ERS): The FY 2005 appropriation of \$80.0 million, which included an increase of \$8.7 million for the development of the Consumer Data and Information System, was \$2.0 million below the President's request. Congressional action included a reduction of \$0.75 million for information technology as well as a decrease in funding for other consumer data initiatives in FY 2005.

Energy Information Administration (EIA): The FY 2005 appropriation of \$83.8 million was \$1.2 million below the President's request. The funding level allows EIA to provide better regional information in the monthly Short-term Energy Outlook, operate the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Storage Survey, improve the weekly and monthly Petroleum Supply data quality, develop and field a Natural Gas Production Survey, enhance the voluntary reporting of Greenhouse Gas emissions, and improve the transportation component of the National Energy Modeling System.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS): The FY 2005 appropriation of \$128.4 million was \$9.2 million below the President's request. Fluctuations in the NASS budget result from the funding cycle for the quinquennial Census of Agriculture and follow-on censuses and special studies. NASS received an increase of \$2.7 million to build on 2004 efforts to restore and modernize NASS' core survey and estimation program.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): The FY 2005 appropriation of \$201.8 million was \$1.5 million less than the President's request. NCES received appropriations for two major programs: Statistics and Assessment. The Statistics program received an appropriation of \$90.9 million in 2005, an amount that was \$0.7 million less than the President's request. The Assessment program received \$94.1 million, which was \$0.8 million less than the President's request. Of the \$94.1 million for Assessment, \$89.0 million was for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and \$5.1 million was for the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB).

(The remainder of the NCES direct funding shown in Table 1 reflects estimates of salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated.)

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): For FY 2005 NCHS received \$109.0 million in appropriations for its program activities. This funding level excludes administrative and management costs, which under a new budget structure for CDC are reflected in consolidated, CDC-wide budget lines. Adjusted for these changes, the appropriation for NCHS program activities for FY 2005 is a \$19.0 million increase over the previous year. At this increased level, CDC/NCHS will be able to modernize the Nation's vital statistics system, sustain and transform basic operations of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, redesign systems for tracking the health care delivery system, and redesign the sample for the National Health Interview Survey.

Highlights of the FY 2006 Budget Request

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2006 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at \$5,366.0 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:

- improving the timeliness and accuracy of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), international financial transactions, gross state product, and local area personal income statistics, and strengthening U.S. international statistics by filling gaps in the statistics on multinational companies and trade in services;
- extending economic measures in key service sectors—that account for about \$4 trillion in revenues—by broadening the Census Bureau's coverage of annual surveys to financial services, insurance, real estate, and public utilities, and by expanding coverage of the new quarterly service sector economic indicator to include more service industries sensitive to changes in the business cycle;
- improving the quality of trade statistics, by mandating electronic filing of export information;
- expanding the collection of data on exported services, including professional, scientific, and technical; waste management and remediation; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance; and other services to improve measures of trade in services and provide statistical agencies and the private sector with data on a growing source of service firms' revenues;
- re-engineering the 2010 Decennial Census program to control costs, reduce operational risk and improve census coverage;
- producing detailed social and economic data every year from the American Community Survey for all places including group quarters with a population of 65,000 or more beginning in 2007, all places with a population of 20,000 or more beginning in 2009, and all places down to the Census Tract level beginning in 2011;

- implementing the fifth year of an effort to enhance and improve the Census Bureau's Master Address File (MAF) and geographic data base by bringing them into alignment with global positioning system (GPS) coordinates, and by converting the processing environment into a system based on commercial off-the-shelf and geographic information system software products;
- completing key mailout, field, and special purpose studies for a 2010 Census that builds on opportunities afforded by the American Community Survey and the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system (MAF/TIGER) Enhancements Program;
- developing a database infrastructure that integrates state administrative data and Census Bureau data products to fill critical data gaps at the state and local level;
- working with partners in states and Federal agencies to build a re-engineered, web-based vital statistics system;
- undertaking a long-range transformation of the National Health Care Survey to provide information on the delivery of care to the population, the health care delivery system, and health care providers;
- restoring and redesigning the full sample size for the National Health Interview Survey to reflect changing demographics and refocus the survey on growing population groups;
- supporting the conversion of the National Crime Victimization Survey from primarily a paper and pencil operation to a fully automated interviewing process;
- establishing a civil litigation statistics program designed to measure trends in civil justice including filings, settlements, use of alternative dispute resolution techniques, and case outcomes;
- initiating a new statistical program designed to provide estimates of and monitor trends in drug use among the offender population;
- implementing data collection activities to measure sexual assault in correctional facilities nationwide, as required by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003; and
- implementing new statutory authority to establish uniform protections for the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired for exclusively statistical purposes and to permit sharing of business data by the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Bureau of Economic Analysis: The President's budget request for FY 2006 is \$81.3 million. Of this request, \$8.9 million is dedicated to initiatives to improve the accuracy and timeliness of the Nation's economic statistics. With these funds, BEA will improve the statistics on multinational companies and trade in services to fill gaps in U.S. international statistics and help answer pressing questions including those related to off-shore outsourcing. BEA will complete its five-year statistical improvement program that will cap its effort to accelerate the timeliness of its measures and improve their accuracy. BEA will improve and expand the annual business investment accounts (or "capital flow" accounts) that identify where businesses are investing.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: The FY 2006 budget request of \$53.0 million includes an increase of \$5.8 million for the restoration of base funding. It also provides \$1.0 million to establish a civil litigation statistics program designed to measure trends in civil justice including filings, settlements, use of alternative dispute resolution techniques, and case outcomes; a \$6.5 million increase is requested to initiate a new statistical program designed to provide estimates of and monitor trends in drug use among the offender population. An additional \$7.0 million is requested to conduct national surveys on sexual assault in correctional facilities as required under the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The budget request of \$543.0 million will enable 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. BLS will continue to expand the Employment Cost Index sample to produce better annual estimates of employer compensation cost levels. The budget would provide funds to improve coverage of the service sectors for producer price and productivity estimates and maintain currency of the Consumer Price Index by updating the expenditure and population weights biennially.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The FY 2006 budget request of \$33.0 million includes base increases and a reallocation of funds to five core data programs (freight, travel, economics, air transportation, and geospatial) and two enhancement programs (key indicators of transportation system performance, and statistical methods and standards). BTS proposes to begin a new index called the transportation economic index that will measure transportation's effects on regional economies nationwide.

Census Bureau: The FY 2006 budget request of \$897.4 million will fund continuing support for the Census Bureau's cyclical programs, including the American Community Survey (ACS); MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program; and planning, development, and testing of the 2010 Census. Approximately \$169.4 million will be used for full implementation of the ACS; about \$214.3 million will be used for 2010 Census planning, development and testing (including preparations for the dress rehearsal); and an estimated \$79.8 million will help modernize MAF/TIGER data bases and address lists. This request also will provide \$70.9 million for the second year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census funding cycle, and \$4.7 million for the second year of the five-year 2007 Census of Governments funding cycle.

Economic Research Service: The FY 2006 budget request of \$80.7 million reflects a net increase of \$6.6 million, including \$5.8 million to support the Consumer Data and

Information System. This initiative will continue the development of a data and analysis framework of the post-farm gate food system to identify, understand, and track changes in food supply and consumption patterns for use in making policy decisions in the food, health, and consumer areas.

Energy Information Administration: The budget request of \$85.9 million includes funding for on-going operations with a focus on improving petroleum and natural gas data security, reliability, and quality; conducting the quadrennial commercial, manufacturing, and residential energy consumption surveys; implementing the enhanced Voluntary Greenhouse Gases Emissions Reporting System to support the President's Climate Change Initiative; and developing a program performance prototype to assess EIA's data collection and operations costs at a more disaggregated level. At the FY 2006 level of funding, EIA will discontinue two petroleum surveys (the EIA Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Acquisition Report and the EIA Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report.

National Agricultural Statistics Service: The FY 2006 budget request of \$145.2 million reflects a net increase of \$16.7 million, which includes an increase of \$15.4 million for priority activities. These initiatives include an increase to restore and modernize the agricultural estimates program, as well as an increase in the locality based agricultural county estimation program to improve statistically defensible survey precision for small area statistics. The budget also includes an increase to prepare for the 2007 Census of Agriculture and to conclude analysis and publication of the 2002 Census of Aquaculture in December 2006.

National Center for Education Statistics: The FY 2006 request of \$225.7 million includes funding for two major programs: Statistics and Assessment. The budget request for the Statistics program includes support for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of education-related statistics in response both to legislative requirements and to the particular needs of data providers, data users, and educational researchers. The requested funding for the Assessment program will provide continued support for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), a key measure of educational performance. NAEP measures and reports on the status of and trends in student learning over time, on a subject-by-subject basis, and makes objective information on student performance available to policymakers, educators, parents, and others. NAEP plays a key role in the implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act. An increase of \$22.5 million in 2006 will fund implementation of state-level assessments in reading and mathematics in the 12th grade. In addition, the Administration is requesting \$24.8 million for the second year of the Statewide Data System program that is managed by NCES.

National Center for Health Statistics: The FY 2006 President's budget request of \$109.0 million represents level funding. The request seeks 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. At the requested level, CDC/NCHS will take important steps to maintain and improve its core data systems, addressing long-term funding shortfalls for these systems as well as pursuing ongoing efforts to improve timeliness and quality through re-engineering of survey technologies and redesign of samples.

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.

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 2006. As shown in Table 2, of the estimated total of \$567.4 million in reimbursable work, an estimated \$444.9 million is performed for other Federal agencies. A large portion of the reimbursable work performed for other Federal agencies is funded through intradepartmental transfers.

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2006

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/ local Govern-ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Census Bureau.....	897.4	220.9	3.6	4.0	213.3
United States Geological Survey.....	85.7	128.7	84.5	1.7	42.5
National Center for Health Statistics.....	109.0	36.3	1.9	0.1	34.3
National Center for Education Evaluation.....	1.4	34.6	0.0	0.0	34.6
National Center for Education Statistics.....	225.7	32.0	0.0	0.0	32.0
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	145.2	17.9	2.7	0.0	15.2
Forest Service.....	47.9	14.7	10.0	0.0	4.7
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS).....	388.0	12.3	0.0	0.1	12.2
Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration.....	142.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	9.8
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	143.6	8.1	5.1	0.2	2.8
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	543.0	8.0	0.0	1.0	7.0
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	53.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ...	81.3	6.2	0.2	3.6	2.4
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	33.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6
Policy and Program Studies Service (Education).....	4.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4
Federal Highway Administration.....	46.4	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
NSF Science Resources Statistics.....	31.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	40.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation.....	24.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	10.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2006

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/local Govern-ments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service)	37.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.7
National Science Foundation (without SRS)	82.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
Economic and Statistics Administration	4.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Bureau of Economic Analysis	81.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.8
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry ...	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Energy Information Administration	85.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
National Institutes of Health	842.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Social Security Administration	19.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Economic Research Service	80.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection	38.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
International Trade Administration	5.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
Health Resources and Services Administration	17.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Environmental Protection Agency	129.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	54.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Maritime Administration	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Indian Health Service	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total.....	4,542.4	567.4	108.1	14.4	444.9

Note: Reimbursements from the private sector also include funds received from foreign governments [NCES (\$1.1 million), Census (\$0.9 million), NOAA (\$0.2 million), and USGS (\$0.1 million)]. Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

For FY 2006, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$220.9 million. Most of this work (\$213.3 million) involves data collection and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately \$79.0 million of reimbursable work for the Department of Labor to collect labor force, consumer expenditure, and work experience data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Examples of reimbursable work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other Federal agencies include the American Time Use Survey and the Telephone Point of Purchase Survey for the Department of Labor; the National Health Interview Survey, the National Alcohol Survey, the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component for the Department of Health and Human Services; the American Housing Survey and the American Housing Survey Metropolitan for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the National Crime Victimization Survey, the Annual Jail Survey, and the National Crime Reporting Program for the Bureau of Justice Statistics; and the National Survey of College Graduates for the National Science Foundation.

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

The Water Resources Discipline in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has the second largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$128.7 million. Among the Federal agencies, USGS performs the largest amount (\$84.5 million) of work for the states through a Federal-state cooperative program. This program provides for hydrologic data collection and analysis, water resources appraisals, and special analytical and interpretive studies. The Water Resources Discipline also expects to perform substantial statistical work for Federal agencies (\$42.5 million), including hydrologic data collections and analyses for other agencies in the Department of the Interior; the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Homeland Security, State, and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A large portion of the reimbursable work in Health and Human Services (HHS) is done within the department and is conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and inter-agency agreements. Most of the reimbursable statistical work performed by NCHS (\$36.3 million)—ranked third among the agencies with reimbursements for statistical activities—is done for other agencies within HHS, in particular, for other parts of its parent organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (\$4.3 million), and the National Institutes of Health (\$20.8 million). The National Death Index will continue to receive reimbursement from both CDC and non-Federal sources. Reimbursable work funded by non-Federal entities will also support the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and the National Health Interview Survey. About half of reimbursable revenue in the CDC (\$5.6 million) comes from the Department of Energy (DOE) to fund epidemiologic and medical surveillance studies of DOE workers.

Intradepartmental transfers support most of the reimbursable work shown in Table 2 for the National Center for Education Evaluation and the National Center for Education Statistics. Intradepartmental transfers also support much of the reimbursable work of the Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies. Approximately \$14.3 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS will receive \$6.5 million from the Economic Research Service for the Agricultural Resource Management Survey. NASS will also be reimbursed by the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to collect National Resource Inventory Survey data (\$3.1 million), by the Farm Service Agency for providing data on the feed grain county estimate and farm operating loan program (\$2.6 million), by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) for providing training and technical assistance in statistics (\$0.7 million), and by the Risk Management Agency for county estimates data (\$0.8 million). FAS will receive approximately \$1.8 million from the Commodity Credit Corporation for the emerging markets program and statistical services associated with remote sensing data, and the NRCS will receive approximately \$2.7 million for soil survey work on Federal lands from the Department of the Interior and the Department of Defense.

Purchases of Statistical Services

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

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

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2006

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
National Institutes of Health.....	842.1	322.6	0.0	296.9	25.7
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS).....	388.0	260.6	129.3	115.2	16.1
National Center for Education Statistics.....	225.7	237.4	31.6	190.2	15.6
Bureau of Labor Statistics	543.0	195.0	98.0	18.0	79.0
National Center for Health Statistics	109.0	115.2	17.6	49.7	47.9
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services					
Administration	142.4	107.3	13.7	93.3	0.3
Program Management (Education)	99.5	98.8	0.0	31.9	66.9
Employment and Training Administration.....	98.5	88.0	88.0	0.0	0.0
National Science Foundation (without SRS).....	82.4	84.1	0.0	84.0	0.1
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	162.3	62.0	0.0	53.6	8.4
Bureau of Justice Statistics	53.0	53.9	5.5	19.9	28.6
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	54.7	43.5	10.2	29.3	4.0
Federal Highway Administration	46.4	43.2	8.0	34.2	1.0
Administration for Children and Families.....	40.4	36.6	3.2	33.4	0.0
National Center for Education Evaluation	1.4	34.6	0.0	34.6	0.0
Energy Information Administration	85.9	35.2	0.7	34.5	0.0
Science Resources Statistics.....	31.0	28.9	0.0	23.3	5.6
National Agricultural Statistics Service	145.2	28.4	25.7	0.0	2.7
HUD Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy and Research					
Development.....	27.8	27.8	0.0	2.2	25.6
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.....	38.6	27.0	0.0	27.0	0.0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	81.3	25.0	16.4	8.6	0.0
Economic Research Service.....	80.7	20.5	5.1	3.1	12.3
Environmental Protection Agency.....	129.6	19.1	2.0	15.8	1.3
Agency for International Development	16.8	16.8	0.0	7.1	9.7
Natural Resources Conservation Service	143.6	16.5	2.4	10.6	3.5
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.....	16.8	16.2	0.0	16.2	0.0
Food and Nutrition Service.....	16.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	0.0
Social Security Administration.....	19.1	11.8	0.0	7.6	4.2
United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....	14.6	10.8	0.4	3.3	7.1
Office of Public and Indian Housing.....	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0
Bureau of Prisons.....	10.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0
Office of Environment, Safety, and Health	21.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	6.7	6.7	0.0	3.8	3.0
Federal Aviation Administration	7.7	6.5	0.0	0.1	6.4
Office of Policy and Planning (VA).....	7.3	6.4	0.0	6.0	0.4
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation....	24.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Federal Transit Administration.....	6.2	5.9	0.0	4.4	1.5

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2006

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	10.0	5.8	0.0	5.8	0.0
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.....	15.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	33.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2
Bureau of Reclamation	4.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1
Health Resources and Services Administration	17.2	3.8	0.0	1.7	2.1
Policy and Program Studies Service (Education).....	4.9	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0
Consumer Product Safety Commission	10.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	6.4	2.9	0.0	2.8	0.1
Bureau of Economic Analysis	81.3	2.8	0.0	1.5	1.3
Administration on Aging	2.6	2.6	0.7	1.8	0.1
International Trade Administration	5.6	2.5	0.0	1.7	0.8
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0
Emergency Preparedness and Response.....	3.3	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
Federal Railroad Administration	3.9	2.1	0.0	1.8	0.3
Census Bureau	897.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Agricultural Research Service	5.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Mine Safety and Health Administration	5.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0
Employment Standards Administration.....	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.0
Small Business Administration.....	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.2
Foreign Agricultural Service	40.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry.....	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0
Office of Population Affairs	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Occupational Safety and Health Administration.....	25.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Office of Immigration Statistics	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
Total	5,024.8	2,199.8	467.5	1,322.5	409.7

The five largest purchasers of statistical services are the National Institutes of Health (\$322.6 million), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS) (\$260.6 million), the National Center for Education Statistics (\$237.4 million), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$195.0 million), and the National Center for Health Statistics (\$115.2 million). During FY 2006, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated \$2,203.0 million in statistical services, as shown in Appendix A. More than half of these services will be purchased from the private sector.

The largest purchasers of statistical services from the states are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (\$129.3 million), Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$98.0 million), Employment and Training Administration (\$88.0 million), National Center for Education Statistics (\$31.6 million), and National Agricultural Statistics Service (\$25.7 million). CDC funds reimburse the states for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. ETA funds support the continued development, operation, and maintenance of the set of Internet-based e-government tools known collectively as CareerOneStop, which support the national system of One-Stop Career Centers. NASS funds are used for data collection services provided by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture. NCHS

funds reimburse states for their participation in the collection of vital statistics, including information for the National Death Index (NDI) to purchase state tapes containing death record information that will be included in the NDI file. In all cases, the cooperation of the states is essential to the production of Federal data in these areas.

Appendix A presents estimates of direct funding, reimbursements, and purchases for FY 2006, as reported by each of the agencies covered in this report. Based on that information, the agencies reported that they expect to purchase an estimated \$1,324.4 million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2006. Of that total, approximately \$853 million (or about 68 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following five agencies: National Institutes of Health (\$296.9 million); National Center for Education Statistics (\$190.2 million); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including National Center for Health Statistics (\$164.9 million total); National Science Foundation, including Science Resources Statistics (\$107.3 million total); and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (\$93.3 million). The private sector provides a variety of services, such as survey design, data collection and processing, analysis, program evaluation, preparation of reports, data dissemination, computer services, and methodological research and development.

CHAPTER 2: Programs and Program Changes

This chapter presents brief descriptions of the statistical activities of the agencies covered in this report. The chapter highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities for FY 2006 as proposed in the President's budget. Hence, the focus is not on base program activities that continue to be supported by budget requests, but rather on new activities, improvements, or reductions in the existing base programs, or any other important changes that affect an agency's statistical program.

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

Health and Safety Statistics

Health

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

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

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

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in HHS collect administrative data associated with oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid programs; studies the

quality of care delivered by those programs; and sponsors a survey of current beneficiaries to obtain data on health care utilization and expenditures, including expenditures not covered by Medicare, the sources of health care coverage and payment, and the assets, income, health, functional status, work history, and family support systems of the Medicare population.

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

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

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

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

- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) coordinates a multi-centered clinical trial of a comprehensive intervention program to reduce asthma morbidity in inner city children; creates databases containing chemical structures and biological data in order to monitor and analyze developments in the chemotherapy of HIV and opportunistic infections; makes available information on clinical trials that evaluate experimental drug treatments; and supports training activities that include statistical and clinical research training on AIDS and emerging infectious diseases, as well as training in biostatistical and data management and methods for analysis of HIV vaccine trials.
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) provides support to NCHS for the inclusion of a dermatologic component and to perform body composition examinations and laboratory tests for Bone Alkaline 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), the newest of the research institutes within the National Institutes of Health, fosters, conducts, supports, and administers research and training programs in Bioinformatics, Image Processing, and Computational Modeling.
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) directs an epidemiological and statistical program that includes research on risk factors of adverse pregnancy outcomes, coordinates clinical trials for the evaluation of strategies of obstetric management and neonatal intensive care, and analyzes data to understand recent trends in indicators of maternal and child health.
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) conducts epidemiologic studies related to deafness and other communication disorders, and maintains a data system to facilitate the monitoring of levels and analysis of trends in relevant health problems.
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) studies recipients of human growth hormones; the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications; digestive diseases and their complications; and major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) supports research on the nature, patterns, extent, causes, consequences, prevention, and treatment of drug abuse and works with state, Federal, and international governmental agencies to develop drug abuse surveillance capability through the establishment of epidemiology networks.
- National Institute of Environmental and Health Sciences (NIEHS) conducts a variety of activities such as the design and analysis of animal carcinogenicity experiments; statistical studies in genetic toxicology, mathematical modeling of molecular phenomena, and risk assessment methodology development; and a

training program and consulting service, with new efforts focusing on bioinformatics and the tools needed to analyze and interpret microarray data.

- National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) provides biostatistical analysis and data management for studies in support of its mission to reduce the burden of mental illness and behavioral disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior.
- Office of the Director 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 National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) in the Department of Education 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 Environment, Safety, and Health (EH) in the Department of Energy (DOE) conducts epidemiological studies of the health effects of exposure to radiation and other hazardous substances. The Epidemiologic Surveillance Program monitors the safety and health of current DOE contract workers and evaluates the potential impact of DOE operations on these individuals. The office's two Former Medical Surveillance Programs provide medical screening to help ensure the continuing health and safety of former workers who were exposed to hazards while they worked at DOE facilities. EH also works in conjunction with the Radiation Effects Research Foundation to conduct epidemiologic studies of atomic bomb survivors and gathers health effects information.

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in health statistics planned for FY 2006 are:

- The budget request for CDC provides funds to:
 - continue support for the National Immunization Survey to provide consistent data sets for analyzing vaccination levels in children;
 - support the National Center for HIV, STD, and Tuberculosis Prevention's development of approaches for statistical and mathematical modeling of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) data as well as the development of information technology systems to facilitate STD surveillance;
 - support the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System to further pilot test methods to improve response rates to surveys and increase the timeliness and accessibility of data; and
 - continue the Global AIDS Program (GAP) statistical data collection, which includes analysis on surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation activities in each of the 25 GAP countries.
- The budget request for IHS supports the use of the National Longitudinal Mortality Study screening algorithm and follow-up procedures to identify the matches and eliminate false positive matches of the Indian Health Services National Patient Information and Reporting System's patient registration records with NCHS National Death Index records. These matched records are analyzed by IHS to determine the extent of misreporting of American Indian and Alaska Native race on state death certificates.
- The budget request for NIAAA supports the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, a longitudinal survey of alcohol use, abuse and dependence in the United States, as well as the Alcohol Policy Information System that provides data on alcohol-related policies on a cross-sectional and longitudinal basis.
- The budget for NIAID provides support to establish a statistical and data coordinating center, "Data Analysis and Coordinating Center for the Tri-Service AIDS Clinical Consortium," to facilitate the performance of epidemiological studies and clinical trials with the U.S. Military Clinical Intervention Network (CIN). This will provide clinic support to existing uniformed medical personnel to ensure management and handling of the clinical data and statistical leadership to enhance the coordination and scientific productivity of the existing CIN.
- The budget increase for NIDDK provides for research grants and contracts for studies on the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications; digestive disease and its complications; and analysis of epidemiologic data related to major chronic kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases.

- The funding for NIEHS will support expanded epidemiology efforts, as well as the National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey component focusing on measures related to indoor environmental exposures.
- The funding request for SAMSHA supports the analysis of data from the new national child mental health indicator from the National Health Interview Survey. The budget also expands the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment drug and alcohol treatment voucher program.

Safety

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

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in the Department of Labor (DOL) has overall responsibility for the national injury and illness recordkeeping system, based on employer records, which is used to determine the cases that are included in the annual BLS Occupational Safety and Health Survey. OSHA also maintains the Integrated Management Information System 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.

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

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

There are no major program changes or new activities in safety statistics planned for FY 2006; the President's budget request includes funds to support the ongoing statistical programs of each of the above agencies.

Social and Demographic Statistics

Periodic Demographic Statistics

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

The Census of Population and Housing: The Census of Population and Housing provides the population counts for 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. For FY 2006, continued development and implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS), the MAF/TIGER Enhancements Program, and a fully tested, redesigned plan for a short-form only 2010 Census must all occur 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 2006 are:

- 2010 Census Activities. For FY 2006, the budget request provides funding for three key components of the reengineering effort for the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, enabling the Census Bureau to:
 - continue survey implementation and data dissemination from the ACS, and to enumerate people living in group quarters as well as add a methods panel to test and evaluate alternative question wording for the ACS questionnaire. The 2008 ACS is the first opportunity to make revisions or improvements in the questionnaire design, the questionnaire content, the question wording, or the answer categories; testing will ensure that the respondents correctly understand the questions.
 - continue enhancing the geographic database and associated address list system known as the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system to bring an additional 700 counties into alignment with the Global Positioning System coordinates, and convert the processing environment into a system based on commercial off-the-shelf and geographic information system software products; and

- continue the multiyear program of integrated planning, development and testing to transition to a short form only census in 2010. Key areas of activity include conducting the 2006 Census Test, completing the 2005 National Census Test, beginning preparations and early operations for the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal, and awarding and managing major 2010 Census contracts.
- Intercensal Demographic Estimates. Additional requested funding in FY 2006 will expand the estimates of the foreign-born population by migrant status (legal, temporary, quasi-legal, and unauthorized migrants) and estimates of international migration to provide measures at the state and local levels.

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 Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (OASPE) 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 (OPA) in HHS supports data collection efforts and studies related to fertility and reproductive behavior.

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

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

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

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in current demographic statistics planned for FY 2006 are:

- The budget increase for ACF is to support the Abstinence Education Program and the Family Violence Program that are being transferred to ACF's Family Youth Services Bureau.

- The DMDC budget includes funds to support the realignment of the Information Technology Management Directorate with the Defense Manpower Data Center for the reporting of statistical activities.
- The budget request for FNS includes funding to continue program assessments and operational assessments of FNS programs. The funds will further support an evaluation of direct verification in the school programs, and a rural eligibility pilot project in the Child and Adult Care Program. The budget also reflects the plan to improve research in the area of family planning service delivery improvement.
- The budget increase for OPA reflects the plan in the Adolescent Family Life program to expand behavioral research in the area of parental involvement, youth development, healthy relationships and marriages, and strengthening families, and to increase support for scientifically rigorous program evaluations.
- The SSA budget request continues support for a number of demonstrations (Early Intervention, Mental Health, Youth Transition Process Demonstration, and Benefit Offset) that will test different employment supports as part of returning disabled individuals to work.

Crime and Justice Statistics

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

The Bureau of Prisons (BoP) in DOJ conducts studies on topics 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 treatment programs; 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 in-

formation 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) provides data on immigrants, refugees, temporary visitors (nonimmigrants), persons naturalized, and aliens apprehended and removed. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 added the requirement that OIS establish standards of reliability and validity for immigration statistics collected by DHS.

Major program changes and new activities in crime and justice statistics planned for FY 2006 are:

- The BJS budget requests funding for
 - the establishment of a civil litigation statistics program designed to measure trends in civil justice including filings, settlements, use of alternative dispute resolution techniques, and case outcomes; and
 - the initiation of a new statistical program designed to provide estimates of, and monitor trends in, drug use among the offender population.
- The OIS budget request includes funding to explore the feasibility of developing new surveys on the immigrant populations to gain more in-depth information on immigrants by category of admission. The funds will also provide continued support of the New Immigrant Survey, a longitudinal study of legal immigrants.

Education Statistics

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

The National Center for Education Evaluation and Regional Assistance (NCEE), which 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 of the department to assess the quality of studies and the significance of such evaluations for improving education.

The Policy and Program Studies Service (PPSS) 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.

Major program changes in education statistics planned for FY 2006 are:

- The budget request for SRS includes support for feasibility and potential pilot activities for a new data collection about individuals in postdoctorate positions, including those with foreign doctoral degrees. The request also supports implementation in the 2006 cycle of the three surveys that comprise the Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System, as well as a number of methodological improvements based on experiments and experience in the 2003 cycle of these surveys.

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 formula grant recipient, are used to report to the Congress on the performance of the transit industry, to make transit service and investment planning decisions, and to apportion FTA formula funds. The FTA also collects

and analyzes data related to safety, drug and alcohol testing results of safety sensitive personnel, as well as a number of other areas.

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

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

The Office of the Secretary of Transportation (OST) collects, analyzes, and publishes data in support of the department's programs and policy initiatives. Statistical activities include monitoring competition in the airline and maritime industries, supporting 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), formerly the Research and Special Programs Administration, 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 creates 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 2006 are:

- The budget request for BTS supports testing of new methods for collecting and integrating freight and travel data; quarterly public releases of the Air Travel Price index; electronic filing of origin/destination and arrival; the release of monthly reports on transportation international trade; and global competitiveness measures updates. BTS proposes to begin a new index called the transportation economic index that will measure transportation's effects on regional economies nationwide.
- The budget request for the Corps provides funding for the vessel movement file to which manifest-based cargo data and trade-based cargo data are matched to improve geographic accuracy.
- The budget request for FTA includes funds for several data collection and analysis efforts related to drug and alcohol testing of safety sensitive personnel and safety security data. Funds will support the collection of data from additional and expanded urbanized areas captured by the 2000 Census.

- The FAA budget request includes funds for studies and reports to support forecasting and performance reporting including flight delays, financial, and airspace system requirements.
- The budget request for FHWA includes funds to:
 - continue data collection through FY 2007 in support of the Long-Term Pavement Performance Program; and
 - continue system enhancements to improve the accuracy and reliability of data to support the Financial Analysis Systems Highways program.

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, NOAA's National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service maintains national data centers that preserve and disseminate the agency's climatic, oceanographic, and geophysical data and selected environmental information collected by other agencies.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) in the Department of the Interior (DOI) 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 support climate research and to describe and measure the energy and environmental phenomena that may contribute to climate variation and change. Research and

satellite programs study atmospheric chemistry and ozone, ocean surface winds and ocean biological productivity, tropical precipitation and the global hydrological cycle, the global carbon cycle and land surface and vegetation and ecosystems, and solid earth geophysics.

Major program changes and new activities in environmental statistics planned for FY 2006 include:

- The EPA budget request includes funds to:
 - continue efforts of the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air to analyze and disseminate data on indoor air quality management practices in U.S. schools in connection with the CDC School Health Policies and Programs Study (SHPPS). SHPPS is conducted every 6 years and 2006 will represent the first study to capture data on indoor environmental factors in schools;
 - support the Indoor Environments Division's asthma survey of the general public to provide a measurement for indoor environments. The Indoor Environments Division also will be collecting data on the effectiveness of its outreach products and services;
 - establish the National Center for Computational Toxicology within EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD). ORD's Homeland Security Research Center is developing preliminary risk assessment methods and approaches for biological agents;
 - perform major statistical activities in ORD including remote sensing, studies of particulate matter, and the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey; and
 - compile monthly revenue activities for the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Trust Fund, and statistics on containments in the environment by the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.
- The Census Bureau, under a joint project agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency, will reinstate the Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditures Survey. This survey will collect data for the 2005 survey year on pollution prevention, treatment, disposal, and recycling expenditures by manufacturing, mining, and electrical utility facilities in the United States. The survey was last conducted for 1999.
- The USGS budget request includes funds to expand a Water Availability and Use initiative begun in FY 2005 under the auspices of the Ground-Water Resources Program. However, the proposed budget eliminates several congressional earmarks including a ground-water study in the Potomac River basin, water-quality data collection activities at Lake Champlain, ground-water monitoring in Hawaii, and monitoring the impacts of coalbed methane extraction in Montana.
- The NASA budget request includes funding to launch the Solar Terrestrial Relations Observatory that will lead to an understanding of the causes and consequences

of coronal mass ejection. NASA will begin to retrieve, distribute, and examine scientific data from Cloudsat and CALIPSO (Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observations) satellites, providing the first long-term global climatology of the three-dimensional distribution of aerosols and clouds.

Energy and Minerals

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

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

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) in the Department of the Interior collects data on oil, gas, and minerals activities occurring on Federal and American Indian lands. This information is collected as a part of MMS' responsibility for the management of both the Outer Continental Shelf Lands and Minerals Revenue Management programs. The Minerals Management Service 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.

Major program changes and new activities in energy statistics planned for FY 2006 are:

- The EIA budget request includes increased funding to:
 - support ongoing operations to improve petroleum and natural gas data security, reliability, and quality; and to conduct the quadrennial commercial, manufacturing, and residential energy consumption survey;

- implement the enhanced Volunteer Greenhouse Gases Emissions Reporting System to support the Climate Change Initiative; and
- develop a program performance prototype to assess EIA's data collection and operations costs.

Soil, Forest, Fish, Wildlife, and Public Lands

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

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

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

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in 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' Public Use Statistics Program gathers, compiles, and issues public use data for forecasting future demand for services, planning for resource mitigation activities, and initiating marketing strategies. The Social Science Program conducts research on recreation and other visits to units of the National Park System, recreation demand and associated impacts on park resources, diversity of park visitors, non-visitors, employees and local communities, needs of special populations, visitor use management, and visitor satisfaction.

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in statistics concerning soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands planned for FY 2006 are:

- The FS budget request includes funding that will maintain the inventory cycle of renewable resource inventories cycle at 7 years in the East and reduce the cycle from 12 years to about 10 years in the West. The long-range plans are to reduce the forest inventory cycle to 5 years for all states.
- The NRCS budget request includes funding for Resources Inventory and Assessment, including the National Resources Inventory program and the Conservation Effects Assessment Project, and will support collection, statistical processing, and analysis of data on natural resources.
- The NMFS budget request includes an increase for enhancements to data collection and research on fishing communities and economics and an increase for enhancements to commercial and recreational fisheries data collections and fisheries information management.

Economic Statistics

Periodic Economic Statistics

The Census Bureau is the principal source of periodic economic statistics; it conducts several periodic censuses every five years, covering the years ending in 2 and 7. The Economic Census covers manufacturing, mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, service industries, and 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 2006 are:

- FY 2006 is the second year of the six-year 2007 Economic Census funding cycle. During FY 2006, the Census Bureau expects to develop Economic Census questionnaires in consultation with public- and private-sector experts, complete work on

new electronic reporting software, implement the updated North American Industry Classification System, and develop new National American Product Classification System product codes for several service sectors.

- FY 2006 is the second year in the five-year cycle of the 2007 Census of Governments. Key activities include developing the universe of state and local government entities, designing forms for all phases, and examining and revising survey processes.

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 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; and on the status of the existing housing stock.

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

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) in the National Science Foundation (NSF) collects, publishes, and analyzes data on the size and health of U.S. research and development enterprises. Four annual surveys provide information on research and development funded and performed by government, industry, and universities, and a periodic survey provides comparable information on the nonprofit sector. The division also conducts a biennial survey on academic and biomedical research facilities, 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.

Major program changes for current economic statistics anticipated in FY 2006 are:

- The Census Bureau has requested funds for:
 - annual coverage of service industries to provide for the measurement of about 117 additional industries accounting for about \$4 trillion in additional services revenues, such as financial services, insurance, real estate, and public utilities that are not currently measured on an annual basis;
 - extending coverage of Quarterly Services Survey, a new economic indicator that covered three service sectors in FY 2004 and added coverage of hospitals, nursing, and residential care in FY 2005. In FY 2006, this survey would ex-

pand coverage to an additional four service sectors: transportation, rental and leasing; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and other services; and

- annual data on exported services for an additional 140 service industries.
- The budget request for OFHEO expands its statistical activities in order to maintain a sound knowledge base of the secondary and primary mortgage markets and keep pace with Enterprises' growing and increasingly complex business processes.
- The budget request for SRS provides funds to develop a survey design for an ongoing data collection program on research instrumentation, as mandated in the NSF Authorization Act of 2002. SRS is engaged in a long-term effort to devise data collection instruments that more accurately measure the economic output of research and development than is presently captured in the Industry Research and Development Expenditures Survey.

National Accounts

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

Major program changes and new activities in national accounts planned for FY 2006 are:

- The BEA budget request will support initiatives to:
 - complete the acceleration of three key regional statistics: gross state product, metropolitan personal income, and county-level personal income;
 - purchase and incorporate real-time data to improve macro-economic measures such as GDP; and
 - improve data on International Financial Transactions as part of an agreement with the international community.

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 2006 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;
 - acquire hardware to support statistical processing of electronically filed returns;
 - expand SOI's imaging programs for use in IRS operating divisions to reduce 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.

Labor Statistics

Three agencies in the Department of Labor are responsible for various aspects of labor statistics:

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

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in labor statistics planned for FY 2006 are:

- The budget request for BLS provides funds to continue activities to modernize the computing systems for monthly processing of the Producer Price Indexes and U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes, and to improve both programs' data outputs. In

addition, in 2006, BLS will continue calculating and publishing the superlative index (C-CPI-U), which first began in 2002, and will revise index values for the previous two years based on more current expenditure data.

- The OASP budget request will support occupational injury surveillance via the National Agricultural Workers Survey.

Agriculture Statistics

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

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

The Economic Research Service (ERS) in USDA conducts research, commodity market projections, and outlook analyses, and develops economic and statistical indicators in the following areas: farming and farm households, commodity markets, agricultural trade, food and consumer economics, nutrition and feeding programs, natural resources and the environment, and the domestic rural economy.

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

Major program changes and new activities in agriculture statistics planned for FY 2006 are:

- The budget request for NASS includes program increases to restore and modernize its core survey and estimation program, improve the statistical integrity and standardization of the data collection and processing activities of the Agricultural County Estimates program, and conduct cyclical activities associated with the Census of Agriculture that is conducted every 5 years.
- The budget increase for ERS includes program increases to continue funding the development of the consumer data and information system to monitor, track, and identify changes in food supply and consumption patterns.

CHAPTER 3: Long Range Plans

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

Interagency Council on Statistical Policy

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

The ICSP is a vehicle for coordinating statistical work, particularly when activities and issues cut across agencies; for exchanging information about agency programs and activities; and for providing advice and counsel to OMB on statistical matters. In the past year, agenda topics included, among others, advising OMB's Chief Statistician on the revision of core standards for statistical surveys; monitoring progress of working groups tasked to draft these standards; developing guidance to implement broad new legislative safeguards for the confidentiality of statistical information; exploring the development of 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; assessing opportunities for inter-agency collaboration on information technology development and investment; furthering the role of the statistical agencies in the Key National Indicators Initiative; and extending collaboration on the implementation of the Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART) for statistical programs. In addition, the ICSP member agencies exchanged experiences and solutions with respect to numerous topics of mutual interest and concern, such as identifying successful practices in establishing employee hiring and retention incentives, assessing the implications of recent developments in telephone technology for the coverage and quality of Federal surveys, and capitalizing on the use of the American Community Survey for demographic surveys sample redesign.

Statistical Confidentiality and Data Sharing

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

appropriate 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. The complementary proposal has been endorsed by the Treasury Department and submitted to the Congress.

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

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

Results from the first formal project for data sharing under CIPSEA currently are being finalized. About two years ago, the Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) of the National Science Foundation (NSF) proposed and funded a feasibility study to determine whether an integrated data set on U.S. research and development (R&D) performance and funding, including domestic and foreign ownership detail and related international R&D activities, could be created by linking U.S. Census Bureau data on the R&D activity of all U.S. companies with Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) data on the R&D activity of U.S. and foreign multinational companies (MNCs). Specifically, BEA and the Census Bureau entered into an arrangement to match data from BEA's surveys of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States and U.S. Direct Investment

Abroad with data from the SRS-Census sponsored Survey of Industrial Research and Development (SIRD).

The study demonstrated that it is feasible to link companies covered in the BEA MNC surveys with those covered by the Census Bureau SIRD. It also resulted in improvements in Census Bureau sample frames. The Census Bureau added over 500 companies not previously identified as having R&D activity to its 2003 SIRD sample based on the match involving U.S. affiliates of foreign MNCs, and over 60 companies to the 2004 sample based on the match involving U.S. parent companies for U.S. MNCs. BEA identified data quality issues arising from reporting differences between its surveys and the SIRD and augmented its existing R&D data with information from the SIRD. The project confirmed that, for the most part, the data reported to the Census Bureau and BEA are comparable. In addition, the integrated data set on the domestic and international dimensions of R&D that resulted from the study provided a more comprehensive and detailed picture of U.S. companies' R&D activities than was previously available. For example, the study yielded data for U.S. affiliates and U.S. parent companies on R&D expenditures by character of work (basic research, applied research, development) and on the location of their R&D activities by state. These data make it possible to examine a number of unexplored issues concerning the R&D activities of U.S. companies such as determining the portion of domestic R&D spending accounted for by U.S. companies that are foreign owned or that are U.S. direct investors abroad.

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

To promote better communication 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 that was released in July 2004. 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.

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

FedStats, the interagency web site (www.fedstats.gov) developed under the auspices of the Interagency Council of 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 16 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 recent 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. Search capabilities continue to be enhanced by indexing the statistics available on nearly all the *FedStats* agency web sites, and exploratory work in the use of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) protocol to facilitate updates to information on the site is being conducted.

The ICSP task force continues to respond to user requests for a broader scope of subjects, more detailed data on those subjects, and easier overall access to the data, and is working to enhance access to statistical information through the revision of the current set of "Topics A-Z" displayed on the site.

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

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

dozen individuals from a dozen agencies currently serve on the FCSM. The mission of the FCSM is to:

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

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

Most recently, the FCSM has sponsored a subcommittee to assist OMB in its ongoing review of statistical standards. The Subcommittee on Standards for Statistical Surveys has carefully reviewed and proposed revisions to the core standards for statistical surveys and for the publication of statistics. The subcommittee's recommendations are being reviewed by the ICSP and have been published in the *Federal Register* for public comment. OMB will consider the recommendations from the subcommittee as well as any public comments before issuing revised standards.

Over the longer term, the FCSM has published 38 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 December 2004, the FCSM held its seventh Statistical Policy Seminar on "Achieving Statistical Quality in Diverse and Changing Environments." In November 2005, the FCSM will hold its fourth 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 col-

laboration with a consortium of Federal statistical agencies, supported a special competition for three years (FY 1999, FY 2001 and FY 2002) for research that furthers the development of new and innovative approaches to surveys. The consortium of Federal statistical agencies is continuing to fund this initiative for the period FY 2003 to FY 2005.

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

The project funded in 2003 under this collaboration was on small area estimation. In June 2005, the investigators reported on their progress on this project at a seminar open to the Federal statistical community. The consortium also funded one proposal in 2004, and a seminar planned for 2006 will provide an opportunity for these investigators to report progress on their project to the Federal statistical community. The awards for the FY 2005 competition are expected to be announced in fall 2005.

Decennial Census

The request for FY 2006 will sustain efforts to build on the Census Bureau's accomplishments so far 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 experience in building, maintaining, and improving geographic reference files.

During FY 2005, the ACS began nationwide data collection at its full sample size of 250,000 addresses per month. A full year of data collection, including Group Quarters, is scheduled to be carried out for the first time in FY 2006. The ACS will allow the Census Bureau to publish detailed social and economic data every year for all places with a population of 65,000 or more in summer 2006. After three years of data collection, beginning in 2009 and continuing every year thereafter, accumulated data can be used to make such annual estimates for all places of size 20,000 or more. After five years of data collection, beginning in 2011 and continuing every year thereafter, accumulated data can be used to make annual estimates for all places and tracts (small statistical subdivisions of counties or county equivalents) comparable in content and reliability to decennial long-form data.

The MAF/TIGER Accuracy Improvement Project will be completed for an additional 700 counties by the end of FY 2006, at which point a total of 2,160 counties (nearly 67 percent of all counties in the United States and Puerto Rico) will be in alignment with global positioning system (GPS) coordinates. By the end of FY 2006 the new MAF/TIGER processing environment, which is based on commercial, off-the-shelf software (under development since FY 2003), will begin supporting rapid application

development for the preparation of address and geographic materials for ACS and the 2010 Census.

The Census Bureau will also conduct the 2006 Census Test that will help inform final requirements for the field infrastructure, hand held computer hardware design, coverage improvement, data quality, and telecommunications for the 2008 Dress Rehearsal and the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau also will complete the 2005 National Census Test, which is testing options for the short form questions included in both the American Community Survey and the 2010 Census, and alternative response modes and additional methods for increasing census response (including strategies for delivering a replacement questionnaire to households that do not respond to the initial delivery of questionnaires). As the 2005 National Census Test is completed, the Census Bureau will be in a position to make determinations for the 2008 Dress Rehearsal and the 2010 Census regarding optimal design, layout, wording and presentation of the race and ethnicity questions, coverage questions and residence rule instructions, and other questionnaire items.

In FY 2006, the Census Bureau will begin preparations and early operations for the 2008 Census Dress Rehearsal, award and manage major 2010 Census contracts, and continue the overall management and integration of planning, testing, development, and implementation efforts for the 2010 Census.

Sample Redesign for Demographic Surveys

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

In FY 2006, the Census 2000-based Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign cycle will be completed by creating new samples for the remaining two surveys in the program. More importantly, FY 2006 will begin activities to shift the next sample redesign towards using a continually updated Master Address File (MAF) and American Community Survey (ACS) data to select household survey samples, rather than relying on the once-a-decade availability of census data.

FY 2006 plans for this new approach to the Demographic Surveys Sample Redesign, which is scheduled for initial implementation post 2010, include determining the data needed for many sample redesign activities now that the ACS will be the primary data source; evaluating the MAF to measure address coverage, identify any issues, and explore improvements to the MAF updating process and data extraction process; and developing memoranda of understanding with survey sponsoring agencies to determine survey-specific projects for FY 2007 and beyond.

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 20 Federal agencies as well as partners in private research organizations, fosters coordination, collaboration, and integration of Federal data on child and family issues and conditions. In April 1997, the forum was formally established through Executive Order No. 13045. It was called on to develop priorities for collecting enhanced data on children and youth, improve the reporting and dissemination of information on the status of children to the policy community and the general public, and produce more complete data on children at the state and local levels.

In July 2005, the Forum issued its ninth *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* report. This report presents 25 key indicators on important aspects of children's lives. These indicators are easy to understand by broad audiences, objectively based on substantial research connecting them to reliable data on child well-being, balanced so that no single area of children's lives dominates the report, measured regularly so that they can be updated to show trends over time, and representative of large segments of the population rather than one particular group.

The first section of *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2005* presents data on nine contextual measures that describe the changing population, family characteristics, and context in which children are living. The four sections that follow—economic security, health, behavior and social environment, and education—highlight improvements in children's well-being as well as areas where there has been less progress. The 2005 report updates information displayed in previous reports, reflects several significant improvements in data sources, and closes some important data gaps. It includes three special features—percentage of children with asthma, percentage of children with specified blood lead levels, and parental reports of emotional or behavioral difficulties—as well as a special section on family structure and children's well-being.

To further the reach of its efforts, the forum's award-winning web site, www.childstats.gov continues to respond to thousands of requests for data on child and family well-being that cut across the domains of its member agencies. The site includes previous *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being* reports and their related links, other forum reports, and information about the overall structure of the forum. Links to related sites provide additional data on child well-being, and the search capability of the related sites page has been expanded to allow users to search for data resources by agency, level of geography, and subject.

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 statis-

tical data in a centralized location. The meetings of the forum helped to promote a number of important developments, including the establishment of the Health and Retirement Study and the Survey of Assets and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest Old; the addition of questions on aging to existing surveys such as the Survey of Income and Program Participation, the Longitudinal Studies of Aging, and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics; the acceptance of more standardized age categories; and the collection and presentation of statistics on more narrowly defined age and race categories.

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

In November 2004, the forum released its second chartbook *Older Americans 2004: Key Indicators of Well-Being (Older Americans)*. This updated and expanded report builds upon the forum's first *Older Americans* report which was released in 2000. The newly released report continues 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 37 key indicators carefully selected by the forum to portray important aspects of the lives of older Americans and their families. The 2004 report incorporates a number of new measures, including older veterans and veterans' health care, sensory impairments and oral health, obesity, cigarette smoking, air quality, prescription drugs, health insurance, sources of payment for health care, and residential services.

The forum's working group on data needs has completed the first stage of collecting key data elements from federally-sponsored surveys in an effort to describe how residential settings for people age 65 and over are identified, defined, and classified. The working group is now meeting with survey managers to learn more about the sampling frames of each of the surveys. This activity addresses one of the nine data needs identified in *Older Americans*—"Distinguishing between different types of long-term care facilities and the transitions that occur between them." In conjunction with several other interagency efforts, the working group is assembling a compendium that provides detailed information on how the surveys include or exclude "group quarters" from their sampling frames. This compendium will be available on the forum's web site, www.agingstats.gov, in early 2006.

During the coming year, the forum will continue to promote and disseminate *Older Americans*, complete the compendium on identifying and classifying senior living arrangements in federally-sponsored data collection efforts, and develop a five-year strategic plan that reflects the purpose, goals, and mission of the forum.

Establishing Internationally Comparable Measures of Disability

Internationally comparable general disability measures are being developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, a “city group” operating under the aegis of the United Nations Statistical Commission. The Washington Group was established by the United Nations in response to the United Nations International Seminar on the Measurement of Disability held in June 2001 to address the meeting’s central theme of development of 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 the United States, national statistical offices of other developed and developing countries, international statistical organizations, and international organizations representing persons with disabilities.

The main purpose of the Washington Group is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in the area of health statistics, focusing on disability measures that will provide basic, necessary information on disability throughout the world. Activities include the development of a small set of general disability measures suitable for use in censuses, sample surveys, or other statistical formats; the design of one or more extended sets of survey items intended to be used as components of population surveys or as supplements to specialty surveys; and the conduct of methodological studies.

The fourth meeting of the Washington Group was held September 29–October 1, 2004 in Bangkok, Thailand. There were several key outcomes of the meeting. First, a draft set of questions for the general disability measure was agreed upon conceptually, but wording revisions are required prior to pretesting. It is anticipated that the question set will undergo cognitive and other pretesting in a variety of countries from June 2005 through March 2006. Second, a new workgroup on implementation of the general disability measure was formed to develop six protocols outlining the objectives and plans for testing and evaluation, addressing translation issues and enumerator training, and developing plans for sample designs, tabulation, analysis, and report writing. Draft versions of the protocols will serve as the training materials for two regional workshops to prepare countries for pretests of the general measure. Third, work has begun on the development of the first two extended sets of measures on disability. It was agreed that the purpose of the extended measurement sets is assessment of equalization of opportunities. The extended sets are intended as modules that will go into other existing national surveys. And fourth, a new workgroup on methodological issues was formed to address the topic of full population coverage as well as other methodological issues such as the effects of proxy and non-response. The four workgroups will report on their work at the Fifth Washington Group meeting scheduled for September 2005. 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, through examinations and medical records; and information on the circumstances of significant health events, through birth and death records and the compilation of data on medical encounters.

Within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is the principal statistical agency for health. CDC/NCHS is pursuing a number of significant efforts to upgrade data systems to meet new challenges:

Preserving and modernizing the Nation's vital statistics system: NCHS is continuing to work with partners in states and Federal agencies to build a re-engineered, web-based vital statistics system that will involve initial recording of birth and death certificates via electronic systems in hospitals and funeral homes, with secure Internet transmission to state authorities and NCHS for translation into aggregate statistics. These steps will result in more rapid release of data for decision making. Equally important are new initiatives to improve the security of birth certificates, mandated by the Intelligence Reform Act of 2005.

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

Redesigning the sample for the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS): The NHIS is among the Nation's most important population surveys, and sample redesign is needed to reflect the changing demographics identified in the decennial census and to refocus this survey on population groups that are increasing in size. This redesign will ensure that the NHIS keeps pace with these changing demographics, remaining representative of the full geographic, ethnic, and racial diversity of the U.S. population. The size and broad scope of the NHIS make it particularly valuable in assessing health insurance, immunization status, and other priority health topics for which such subgroup detail is important.

Strengthening Economic Statistics

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) seeks to provide the Nation with the most relevant, accurate, and timely economic data possible in an objective and cost-effective manner. To achieve its goals, BEA annually updates its five-year Strategic Plan, which establishes goals and milestones for continual improvement. The results are better statistics that support important decisions, including U.S. fiscal and monetary policy, trade negotiations, business planning, and personal savings and investment. The demands placed on economic statistics and the constant need to measure a changing economy require that BEA continually strive to make further improvements.

During FY 2004, BEA met its FY 2004 Strategic Plan challenges by:

- integrating the annual input-output accounts with the gross domestic product - by-industry estimates to provide users with more consistent sets of measures;
- expanding local area personal income detail from 318 metropolitan statistical areas to 934 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas;
- accelerating the release of state personal income and a prototype gross state product, significantly improving the timeliness of data used in the allocation of over \$190 billion in Federal funds and used for budgeting and planning by state and local governments;
- improving profits data that help guide over \$9 trillion in household and business investment decisions;
- extending historical North American Industry Classification System-based estimates for the national, industry, and regional accounts, giving users consistent time series from which to conduct economic analyses; and
- launching pilot quarterly surveys of key types of internationally traded services that will provide more accurate estimates of this rapidly growing and changing component of the global economy.

BEA is building on these successes in FY 2005 and continuing to work toward meeting its long-term challenge of measuring a changing economy, integrating Federal accounts, and building and developing a skilled workforce.

The Strategic Plan for FY 2006 calls for BEA to complete its multi-year program of improvements to core economic measures as well as address emerging economic issues. BEA's plans include:

- *Strengthening International Statistics.* The U.S. trade deficit and the increasingly international nature of markets have received considerable attention in recent years. In fact, a number of external studies are being conducted in order to understand better these issues and to provide recommendations for improving the information. Toward this end, BEA proposes to make selected improvements to the timeliness and comprehensiveness of the Nation's international statistics on multinational companies and on trade in services. These efforts will begin to help answer many questions related to offshore outsourcing and will fill existing gaps in U.S. international statistical data.
- *Completing the Statistical Improvement Program.* With proposed funding for FY 2006, BEA will complete the statistical improvement program begun in FY 2001. This includes:
 - accelerating the release of three key regional statistics: gross state product, metropolitan area personal income, and county-level personal income;

- improving data on international financial transactions by working with the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to incorporate newly developed estimates of derivatives and other financial instruments; and
 - improving the accuracy of BEA statistics by acquiring and incorporating real-time data into core BEA accounts.
- *Improving Business Investment Data.* BEA will develop up-to-date, annual estimates of business investment spending by industry in order to locate where high-tech and other investments are being made in manufacturing and services. These statistics will provide policymakers and industry analysts with the information required to address complex issues related to the sources of economic and productivity growth and the role of information technology in U.S. economic growth.

Building the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program

The Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Program is a state-of-the-art program that integrates multiple large data sources to produce information about the dynamics of the American economy and society, while strictly protecting the confidentiality of individuals and firms that provide the data.

Since its inception in 1998, the LEHD program has achieved major accomplishments, proving that large-scale data integration with confidentiality protection is practically feasible with the support of modern information technology. Through reimbursable interagency agreements, the LEHD program works with other Federal agencies to enhance the LEHD infrastructure and explore possible new applications. An example is collaboration with the National Institute on Aging to study the characteristics of an aging workforce; another is the development of a mapping tool that describes routes to and from work for transportation planning purposes. Methods developed by the LEHD program also have the potential to enhance research and the operational efficiency of other Census Bureau programs, such as the development of confidentiality protection methods and better geo-coding of workplace addresses for respondents to the American Community Survey.

In FY 2006, the LEHD expects to develop a database infrastructure that integrates state administrative records and Census Bureau data products in order to fill critical data gaps at the Federal, state, and local levels. The pilot project, which began with five states, currently processes data for 29 states. As the program becomes available to all states, territories, and the District of Columbia, the Census Bureau, Federal agencies, and state and local decision makers can benefit from estimates for the entire country.

Measuring Electronic Commerce

Electronic commerce, or e-business, is not only creating new businesses but also fundamentally changing the way business is conducted by redefining existing business practices and products, changing distribution channels, modifying marketing and pricing strategies, and reshaping the locations and workings of business activity. While the use of e-business is widely acknowledged and discussed, it has not been properly re-

flected in official economic statistics, leading to less relevant and potentially misleading information. In May 2005, the Census Bureau released the fifth edition of its multi-sector reports covering e-commerce and e-business activity in 132,000 American businesses. This E-Stats report, reflecting 2003 e-commerce activity, covers manufacturing, merchant wholesale trade, retail trade, selected service industries, and for the first time, manufacturers' sales offices and branches. These are available (along with prior reports) at www.census.gov/estats.

In FY 2004 the Census Bureau expanded its e-business measurement efforts. The 2003 Information and Communication Technology Survey (ICTS), a supplement to the 2003 Annual Capital Expenditures Survey (ACES), collected business non-capitalized expenditures for computer hardware, software, and other information and communication technology equipment, excluding computers and peripherals. Results of 2003 ICTS, combined with capital expenditure data from the ACES, were released in FY 2005. In addition, the 2003 Annual Trade Survey collected for the first time e-business information from manufacturers' sales offices and branches. Results were released in FY 2005.

Measuring the Service and Construction Sectors

Improved measurement of services enhances the relevance, accuracy, and timeliness of key Federal economic statistics such as Gross Domestic Product, prices, and productivity while augmenting Federal statistics' coverage of the services sector. It also leverages strategic alliances forged among the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Census Bureau, the Economics and Statistics Administration, and the Federal Reserve Board to improve the quality of Federal economic statistics. In FY 2003, the Census Bureau launched a new quarterly indicator of service industry activity, expanded collection of product data, and began collecting purchases of services and materials by companies in the services sector. In FY 2006, the Census Bureau seeks to complete phase two of the service improvement program.

In addition, Federal and private users of the Producer Price Index (PPI), and of price statistics in general, have stated the need for program coverage to continue to be expanded in the service sector and extended to the construction sector of the U.S. economy. The lack of price indexes for these important production sectors may be compromising the measurement of real growth in the economy.

To address these needs, in FY 2006 BLS will continue work to extend PPI coverage for the first time to the construction sector of the U.S. economy, and enhance the ongoing expansion of PPI coverage of the service sector. As part of this effort, BLS will begin publishing a price index for school construction and complete data collection for office construction. The PPI has increased its coverage of the service sector from 39 percent in 1997 to 59 percent in 2004, and plans to expand coverage to 76 percent of the output of this sector in FY 2006. The two expansions will help provide information on price changes for the outputs of service and nonresidential construction sector industries.

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

this problem has led to calls for improvements in official service sector productivity statistics.

In 2006, BLS will publish measures of industry labor productivity and unit labor cost series for two additional service-producing industries. These measures will supply fresh insights on technological progress in the service sector and its contribution to aggregate productivity trends. The new unit labor cost measures will furnish valuable information on cost structures and competitiveness that can be used to study price inflation in the economy. In addition, BLS will continue work to develop practical solutions to difficult conceptual issues in the measurement of service sector output and productivity, and to evaluate existing data for possible use in new productivity and unit labor cost measures. The evaluation will identify areas where the existing data collection efforts could be refined or augmented in order to improve the measures.

Improving Foreign Trade Statistics

Official U.S. import and export statistics record the physical movement of merchandise between the United States and foreign countries. Foreign trade statistics are used 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 (GATT) and the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The foreign trade data are also used extensively as the statistical base to implement and analyze operations under various other international agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Foreign trade statistics face two challenges—their timeliness and the coverage of exports. In addition, for a number of reasons largely related to changing trade practices, the statistics on exports of goods understate the value of the exports in the range of three to seven percent. Correction of this shortfall needs to be addressed as efforts proceed to make trade statistics more timely. The Census Bureau is continuing to pursue implementation of mandatory export filing through the Automated Export System. This, in turn, will have a positive impact on both the timeliness and coverage of export statistics.

Updating the Consumer Price Index

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

In FY 2006, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will complete the second biennial weight update of the CPI-U and CPI-W. BLS also will continue to update item and outlet samples to reflect changes as they occur in the marketplace. In addition, BLS plans to continue to compile and publish the chained consumer price index for all urban consumers (C-CPI-U), which was introduced in 2002. This index is a supplement to the CPI-U and CPI-W and uses a superlative formula to reflect consumers' responses to changes in relative prices. Unlike the other CPIs, the superlative index is issued in preliminary form and is subject to revision as more current expenditure data become available.

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

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

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

In FY 2006, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will continue its efforts to replace older PPI computer subsystems, some of which are nearly 25 years old, with new ones based on a more secure, stable, and expandable computing platform. Furthermore, BLS will continue to make important improvements to both the PPI and IPP programs, such as experimental Producer Price Indexes for goods and services that will provide the first economy-wide measures of changes in producer prices. BLS also will begin publishing IPP indexes using the North American Industry Classification System structure, as well as continue to expand use of the Web-based data collection applications by offering them to 75 percent of active IPP respondents. In addition, BLS will develop test indexes necessary to permit publication of Foreign Currency Indexes.

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 (in-

cluding 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. Policy-makers, 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 2006, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue its work to expand the ECI sample to improve the measurement of changes in compensation; increase the industry, occupational, and geographic detail of published data; and enhance the capacity to link data on the costs, prevalence, and features of employee benefit plans. The expansion will allow BLS to produce more precise indices of the changes in employer wage and benefit costs by major industry and occupational groups, and to produce better quarterly estimates of employer compensation cost levels.

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 Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), to foster comparability in the industrial statistics produced by the three countries. NAICS reflects, in a much more explicit way, the enormous changes in technology and the growth and diversification of services that have marked recent decades. In 1997, NAICS replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; it has been adopted by Federal statistical agencies that collect or publish data by industry. Like its predecessor, NAICS also is widely used by state agencies, trade associations, businesses, and other organizations.

Although the initial implementation of NAICS was not completed until 2004, (see www.census.gov/epcd/www/naicsfed.htm for the implementation schedule), the revision of the classification is based on a five-year cycle. Periodic reviews have been scheduled to keep the classification up to date and replace extensive reorganizations of the classification with more modest updates each five years. In 2002, NAICS was revised by Canada, Mexico, and the United States to address changes in the information sector and to increase detailed comparability in the construction sector within North America. In addition, the United States made changes to its own national NAICS industries to account for changes in the wholesale trade and retail trade sectors.

The review and revision of NAICS for 2007 began in late 2002 with the publication of a *Federal Register* Notice soliciting comments and proposals for changes to NAICS. OMB published the ECPC recommendations based on those comments and proposals in March 2005 in the *Federal Register*. These changes again impact the information sector and address the rapid penetration of broadband Internet access and the bundling of a variety of telecommunications services by providers. Final decisions on changes to NAICS for 2007 will be made in 2005.

Statistics Canada, INEGI, and OMB have put in place a process to ensure that the implementation of NAICS is comparable across all three countries. In addition, the three countries are reviewing and updating NAICS continuously to ensure that new activities are promptly recognized and added to the electronic lists of products and services that result from economic activity changes in North America. Up-to-date materials resulting from rulings and interpretations and a complete list of recommended 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 OMB proposed an initiative to develop a comprehensive classification system for the products produced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries. Like NAICS, this initiative is a joint effort by Canada, Mexico, and the United States. The long-term objective of the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) is to develop a market-oriented/demand-based system for products that is not industry or origin based; can be linked to the NAICS industry structure; is consistent across the three NAICS countries; and promotes improvements in the identification and classification of products across international classification systems, such as the Central Product Classification system of the United Nations.

Given the dynamic and intangible nature of many service products, OMB's Economic Classification Policy Committee anticipated that conceptual and data collection issues involved in developing applicable measures for them would require innovative, comprehensive efforts to ensure that the resulting classifications are conceptually sound, feasible to implement, and relevant. Consequently, the overall initiative is being implemented in several phases. Phase 1, completed in 2001, resulted in product classifications for 121 industries in four NAICS service sectors. Portions of the Phase 1 results were tested in the 2002 Economic Census and the 2001 Service Annual Survey. Phase 2, which continued to target selected service industries, was completed in late 2003. Phase 3 will complete the identification and definition of products for the remaining service industries in 2005. Further work to identify and define the products in manufacturing and trade will take place in future years. It is expected that the results of Phases 2 and 3 will be incorporated in the 2007 Economic Census.

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. 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 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. The next major review and revision of the SOC is expected to begin near the end of 2005.

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Definitions

On February 22, 2005, OMB issued Bulletin No. 05-02 that provided an update of the statistical areas based on the Census Bureau's population estimates for 2002 and 2003. The update includes two new Micropolitan Statistical Areas, new components of two existing Combined Statistical Areas, and changes to principal cities and titles. 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. 05-02 is 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 are available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb—go to “Statistical Programs and Standards.” The 2000 standards provide for the identification of the following statistical areas in the United States and Puerto Rico: 369 Metropolitan Statistical Areas including 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas that have a total of 29 Metropolitan Divisions; 580 Micropolitan Statistical Areas; 123 Combined Statistical Areas; 43 New England City and Town Areas; and 10 Combined New England City and Town Areas. (The appendix to the bulletin provides the definitions of these areas.) The classification includes about 93 percent of the U.S.

population—about 83 percent in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and about 10 percent in Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

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

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

Classification of Data on Race and Ethnicity

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

As a follow-on to the adoption of the 1997 standards, OMB worked with its inter-agency committee to develop Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. This guidance focused on three areas: collecting data using the revised standards, tabulating data collected under the revised standards, and building bridges to compare data collected under the revised and the earlier standards (for a copy of the guidance see www.whitehouse.gov/omb—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. During the past year, agencies with civil rights monitoring and enforcement responsibilities have been working toward implementing the standards. OMB is continuing to monitor implementation of the standards for data on race and ethnicity through its information collection review process.

Definition of Income and Poverty

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

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

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

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

To assess progress toward improving the measurement of poverty, the Office of Management and Budget asked CNSTAT to convene a June 2004 workshop on Federal research on alternative methods for measuring poverty. The workshop focused on two broad areas. First, it provided a forum for comment on methods developed for key elements of the CNSTAT report's proposals and the degree of support for such methods. These elements included setting and updating a reference family threshold, the implementation of alternative equivalence scales, and geographic adjustments to thresholds. Second, the workshop focused on other CNSTAT proposals that have inspired alternative approaches requiring further development. These included methods to reflect medical out-of-pocket expenses in the poverty measure and assign work-related expenses (including child care), and to account for home ownership and housing subsidies, as well as the role of the Survey of Income and Program Participation in implementing a revised poverty measure. A report of the workshop's discussions, *Experimental Poverty Measures: Summary of a Workshop*, was released in January 2005. An overview of the report is available at www.nap.edu/execsumm_pdf/11166.pdf.

As part of the process of exploring supplements to income-based poverty measures, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the University of Maryland Foundation began a series of seminars on Reconsidering the Federal Poverty Measure in July 2004. The seminars are examining a range of well-being/hardship measures, as well as the data and analytical issues that surround them, including the quality of data on family income, consumption, and assets; the role of wealth and assets; the impact of changed living arrangements; and potential adjustments to the equivalence scales used in setting poverty thresholds, in the context of identifying supplemental poverty measures that can provide alternative perspectives on the well-being of the Nation's population.

Appendices

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2006 (In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
AGRICULTURE							
ARS.....	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
ERS.....	80.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.1	3.1	12.3
FAS.....	40.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
FNS.....	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0
FS.....	47.9	10.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
NASS.....	145.2	2.7	0.0	15.2	25.7	0.0	2.7
NRCS.....	143.6	5.1	0.2	2.8	2.4	10.6	3.5
COMMERCE							
BEA.....	81.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.5	1.3
Census.....	897.4	3.6	4.0	213.3	0.0	0.0	2.1
ESA.....	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITA.....	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.8
NIST.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NOAA.....	81.3	0.2	3.6	2.4	16.4	8.6	0.0
PTO.....	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEFENSE							
Corps.....	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
DMDC.....	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0
EDUCATION							
NCEE.....	1.4	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	34.6	0.0
NCES.....	225.7	0.0	0.0	32.0	31.6	190.2	15.6
NIDRR.....	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
PPSS.....	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0
PM.....	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.9	66.9

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2006
(In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
ENERGY							
EH.....	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
EIA.....	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	34.5	0.0
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
AOA.....	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.1
ACF.....	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	33.4	0.0
AHRQ.....	162.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	8.4
ATSDR.....	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.0
CDC (w/o NCHS).....	388.0	0.0	0.1	12.2	129.3	115.2	16.1
CMS.....	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0
HRSA.....	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	2.1
IHS.....	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	.01
NCHS.....	109.0	1.9	0.1	34.3	17.6	49.7	47.9
NIH.....	842.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	296.9	25.7
OASPE.....	24.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
OPA.....	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
SAMHSA.....	142.4	0.0	0.0	9.8	13.7	93.3	0.3
HOMELAND SECURITY							
BCBP.....	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	27.0	0.0
EP&R.....	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
OIS.....	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
Housing.....	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OFHEO.....	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
PD&R.....	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	25.6
P&IH.....	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0
INTERIOR							
FWS.....	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.3	7.1
MMS.....	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2006
(In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
NPS.....	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BoR.....	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
USGS.....	85.7	84.5	1.7	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
JUSTICE							
BJS.....	53.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	5.5	19.9	28.6
BoP.....	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0
DEA.....	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBI.....	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LABOR							
BLS.....	543.0	0.0	1.0	7.0	98.0	18.0	79.0
ESA.....	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0
ETA.....	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.0	0.0	0.0
MSHA.....	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
OASP.....	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
OSHA.....	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION							
BTS.....	33.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.2
FAA.....	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.4
FHWA.....	46.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	8.0	34.2	1.0
FMCSA.....	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.0
FRA.....	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3
FTA.....	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.5
MARAD.....	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
NHTSA.....	54.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.2	29.3	4.0
OST.....	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PHMSA.....	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1
TREASURY							
SOI (IRS).....	37.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.1

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2006
(In millions of dollars)

Department/ Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
VETERANS AFFAIRS							
BVA.....	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VHA.....	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
VBA.....	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
OPP.....	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.4
OTHER AGENCIES							
AID.....	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	9.7
CPSC.....	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
EEOC.....	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
EPA.....	129.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	15.8	1.3
NASA.....	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF.....	113.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	107.3	5.7
SRS.....	31.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	23.3	5.6
SBA.....	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
SSA.....	19.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.6	4.2
TOTAL.....	5,366.0	108.1	14.4	444.9	467.5	1,324.4	411.0

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 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Bureau of the Census*	Total.....	10,501	12,463	14,956
	Full-time permanent.....	5,616	7,729	7,934
	Other than full-time permanent.....	4,885	4,734	7,022
	Statisticians.....	1,670	1,965	2,055
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Total.....	2,557	2,708	2,708
	Full-time permanent.....	2,191	2,294	2,294
	Other than full-time permanent.....	366	414	414
	Statisticians.....	152	167	167
National Agricultural Statistics Service	Total.....	1,110	1,366	1,395
	Full-time permanent.....	1,080	1,336	1,365
	Other than full-time permanent.....	30	30	30
	Statisticians.....	599	732	745

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Total.....	511	511	571
	Full-time permanent.....	497	487	547
	Other than full-time permanent.....	14	24	24
	Statisticians.....	3	3	3
National Center for Health Statistics	Total.....	488	508	530
	Full-time permanent.....	430	451	464
	Other than full-time permanent.....	58	57	66
	Statisticians.....	166	179	185
Economic Research Service	Total.....	439	455	459
	Full-time permanent.....	411	432	443
	Other than full-time permanent.....	28	23	16
	Statisticians.....	4	4	4
Energy Information Administration	Total.....	358	369	369
	Full-time permanent.....	348	359	359
	Other than full-time permanent.....	10	10	10
	Statisticians.....	64	72	75
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	Total.....	124	121	122
	Full-time permanent.....	122	119	120
	Other than full-time permanent.....	2	2	2
	Statisticians.....	27	25	27
National Center for Education Statistics	Total.....	116	116	116
	Full-time permanent.....	115	115	115
	Other than full-time permanent.....	0	0	0
	Statisticians.....	85	87	87

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Bureau of Justice Statistics	Total.....	54	58	59
	Full-time permanent.....	50	55	56
	Other than full-time permanent.....	4	3	3
	Statisticians.....	33	31	32

*Note: Bureau of the Census figures do not include decennial census staffing. In FY 2004, the decennial staff included 1,177 full-time permanent and 977 other than full-time permanent employees. In FY 2005 these numbers are 2,816 and 3,302 respectively, and in FY 2006 these levels will be 2,971 and 5,702 respectively.

Glossary of Department and Agency Abbreviations

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

Housing	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing (HUD)
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration (HHS)
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IHS	Indian Health Service (HHS)
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (Treasury)
ITA	International Trade Administration (Commerce)
MARAD	Maritime Administration (Transportation)
MMS	Minerals Management Service (Interior)
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASS	National Agricultural Statistics Service (Agriculture)
NCCAM	National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (HHS)
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)
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)
NIDDK	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (HHS)
NIDRR	National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (Education)
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 (Agriculture)
NSF	National Science Foundation
OASP	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (Labor)

OASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS)
OD	Office of the Director, NIH (HHS)
OFHEO	Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (HUD)
OIS	Office of Immigration Statistics (Homeland Security)
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President)
OPA	Office of Population Affairs (HHS)
OPP	Office of Policy and Planning (VA)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Labor)
OST	Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Transportation)
PD&R	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research (HUD)
P&IH	Office of Public and Indian Housing (HUD)
PPSS	Policy and Program Studies Service (Education)
PM	Program Management (Education)
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
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.usda.gov/nass/

NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service

www.nrcs.usda.gov/

(Go to "Technical Resources")

Department of Commerce (DOC)

www.doc.gov/

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.gov/

Census Bureau

www.census.gov/

ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration

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.htm

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center

www.dmdc.osd.mil

(Go to Public Sites)

www.dior.whs.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

www.ahrq.gov/

(Go to "Data & Surveys")

ATSDR—Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

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

CDC—Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/

(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

Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R)

www.fema.gov/

OIS—Office of Immigration Statistics

<http://www.bcis.gov>

(Go to "Immigration Statistics")

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

www.hud.gov/

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://fa.r9.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/

OASP—Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy
www.dol.gov/asp/

National Agricultural Workers Survey
www.dol.gov/asp/programs/agworker/naws.htm

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

www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/ncsa/

TSA—Transportation Security Administration

www.tsa.gov

(Go to "Briefing Room")

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/

Agency for International Development (AID)

www.usaid.gov/

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)

www.cpsc.gov/about/clrnghse.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")

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, History, Research and Data”)