



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGET

**STATISTICAL
PROGRAMS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT**

FISCAL YEAR
2003



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

THE DIRECTOR

September 10, 2002

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

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am writing to transmit the enclosed *Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2003* 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 work, investments, taxes, and a host of other important issues depends critically on the relevance, accuracy, and timeliness of Federal statistics. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides overall coordination for the Federal statistical system. We take this responsibility seriously.

The enclosed report outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's FY 2003 budget. We have included 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. These initiatives should be fully funded.

As the report indicates, our investment in statistical programs is very cost-effective. 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 2003, we risk degrading the quality of Federal statistics. In turn, core Federal, State, and local government activities, including the accurate allocation of scarce funds, would be adversely affected. Investing now to enhance the quality of Federal statistics will strengthen crucial elements of our information infrastructure and support better decision-making.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M E Daniels Jr".

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Director

Enclosure

Identical Letter Sent to the President of the Senate

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

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

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

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

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Introduction

Statistical Programs of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 2003 outlines the funding proposed for Federal statistical activities in the President's budget. The budget requests an estimated \$4,673 million for statistical work to be carried out in FY 2003. 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 statistical program 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 2002 budget request and the funding for statistics proposed in the President's FY 2003 budget. Chapter 2 highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities proposed in the President's FY 2003 budget. Chapter 3 describes a number of ongoing and new agency and interagency initiatives to improve Federal statistical programs, including making better use of existing data collections while protecting the confidentiality of statistical information. In addition to detailed budgetary resources data, the appendices include information on staffing levels for the principal statistical agencies.

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 2002 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 2001, FY 2002, and FY 2003. It highlights the effects of Congressional action on the President's FY 2002 budget request for Federal statistical activities and outlines recommended changes in funding for these programs for FY 2003. 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 2003 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 2001, or estimated direct funding for statistical activities of at least \$500,000 in either FY 2002 or FY 2003. Using these criteria, the report includes the budgets for statistical programs and activities for more than 70 agencies.
- Funding for statistical activities may increase or decrease as a result of the cyclical nature of surveys. Such increases or decreases should not be interpreted as changes in agency priorities, but rather as the normal consequences of the nature of the programs. Agencies also experience increases or decreases in their budgets because they conduct one-time surveys or studies in a particular fiscal year.
- Statistical activities are defined to include the following:
 - 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 or training.
- Major statistical programs differ in organizational structure and in the means by which they are funded. Some major statistical programs, such as labor force statistics and energy statistics, are carried out by agencies (the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Energy Information Administration, respectively) whose sole missions are statistical; these organizations are referred to as principal statistical agencies and appear as line items in the President's budget. In other cases, agencies have statistical programs that support their program planning and evaluation functions or that are an outgrowth of their administrative responsibilities. In these cases, the budget for statistical activities is a portion of the total appropriation for that agency, including an allocation of the salaries and operating expenses for the statistical program. In addition, a statistical program is not always executed by the agency that sponsors it. In these instances, the work is done on a reimbursable basis by another Federal agency or by a state or local government or a private organization under contract.
 - Whether statistical work is done inside or outside the agency, the direct funding reflects the level of statistical activities in support of the agency's mission. Table 1 presents direct program funding for FY 2001, FY 2002, and FY 2003 for major statistical programs, by department and agency.

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2001–2003
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2001 Actual	2002 Estimate	2003 Estimate
AGRICULTURE			
Agricultural Research Service	4.7	4.7	4.7
Economic Research Service	65.9	67.2	82.0
Foreign Agricultural Service	30.5	34.4	36.7
Food and Nutrition Service.....	1.0	3.0	5.0
Forest Service	29.4	30.7	40.1
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	100.6	113.8	149.1
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	112.7	115.3	116.0
COMMERCE			
Bureau of Economic Analysis	48.1	56.6	69.8
Bureau of the Census.....	709.1	564.7	757.6
Current.....	176.8	189.4	235.2
Periodic.....	532.3	375.3	522.4
Decennial Census.....	387.1	204.2	321.0
Economics and Statistics Administration	5.7	5.9	6.7
International Trade Administration	5.2	5.4	5.4

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2001–2003
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2001 Actual	2002 Estimate	2003 Estimate
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	87.2	90.6	89.2
National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Informa- tion Service	49.6	49.1	47.7
National Marine Fisheries Service.....	37.6	41.5	41.5
Patent and Trademark Office.....	4.4	4.6	4.4
DEFENSE			
Army Corps of Engineers	5.2	4.9	5.4
Directorate for Information Operations and Reports	1.8	1.9	2.2
Defense Manpower Data Center.....	7.3	4.6	4.6
EDUCATION			
National Center for Education Statistics.....	131.1	208.0	202.1
ENERGY			
Office of Environment, Safety, and Health	33.2	33.2	33.2
Energy Information Administration.....	78.2	81.2	82.8
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
Administration for Children and Families	16.6	18.3	14.8
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.....	135.9	150.4	137.1
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.....	4.6	4.0	4.5
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS)	309.2	333.9	345.0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	16.6	6.5	14.7
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	18.2	16.9	16.5
Indian Health Service	2.9	3.5	3.5
National Center for Health Statistics	125.5	130.7	130.1
National Institutes of Health.....	507.4	554.7	601.6
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine	2.4	3.8	4.1
National Cancer Institute	115.3	122.2	127.1
National Eye Institute.....	1.0	1.0	1.1
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.....	81.0	89.0	96.0
National Institute on Aging	7.9	8.8	9.6
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism ..	10.0	12.6	12.3
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases ..	48.0	50.0	52.0
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.....	35.0	39.0	42.0
National Institute on Drug Abuse.....	80.9	91.0	99.0
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communi- cation Disorders	1.4	1.4	1.4
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2001–2003
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2001 Actual	2002 Estimate	2003 Estimate
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	58.3	62.8	72.3
National Institute on Environmental Health Sciences ..	55.9	64.0	75.1
National Institutes of Mental Health.....	7.1	5.6	5.7
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke.....	1.1	1.3	1.3
Office of the Director	1.1	1.2	1.6
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	24.3	24.7	24.7
Office of Population Affairs	3.1	3.8	4.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administra- tion	138.9	177.3	154.9
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing	2.5	2.6	2.8
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	7.0	5.0	8.0
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research	26.6	27.1	24.4
Office of Public and Indian Housing	11.1	8.6	4.4
INTERIOR			
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	8.9	9.1	4.8
Minerals Management Service	2.9	3.0	3.0
National Park Service	1.6	1.7	1.5
Bureau of Reclamation	3.3	3.3	3.3
United States Geological Survey	82.7	80.3	79.4
JUSTICE			
Bureau of Justice Statistics	33.6	37.2	38.8
Bureau of Prisons.....	14.1	7.8	7.7
Drug Enforcement Administration	1.9	2.0	2.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	5.8	6.0	6.2
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	2.3	3.3	4.4
LABOR			
Bureau of Labor Statistics	451.0	476.0	511.0
Employment Standards Administration.....	3.1	3.0	3.4
Employment and Training Administration	151.0	128.0	121.0
Mine Safety and Health Administration	4.0	4.6	4.4
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy	1.5	1.5	1.5
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	27.0	28.0	27.0
TRANSPORTATION			
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	30.9	30.8	35.8

Table 1. Direct Funding for Major Statistical Programs, FY 2001–2003
(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	2001 Actual	2002 Estimate	2003 Estimate
Federal Aviation Administration	3.0	3.0	4.1
Federal Highway Administration.....	24.3	28.7	20.4
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.....	5.5	8.2	8.2
Federal Railroad Administration	2.5	2.8	2.9
Federal Transit Administration.....	6.2	5.0	5.9
Maritime Administration	1.8	1.9	1.9
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	25.8	26.6	26.1
Office of the Secretary of Transportation.....	1.1	1.3	1.3
Research and Special Programs Administration.....	5.1	5.9	6.3
TREASURY			
United States Customs Service.....	12.8	13.4	14.4
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service) ..	32.9	37.6	40.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS			
Board of Veterans' Appeals	0.8	0.9	1.0
Veterans Health Administration	82.1	87.1	133.8
Veterans Benefits Administration.....	1.6	1.6	2.0
Office of Policy and Planning.....	8.0	8.2	10.1
OTHER AGENCIES			
Agency for International Development	19.1	23.4	23.4
Consumer Product Safety Commission	7.0	7.0	7.0
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.....	1.3	1.9	1.9
Environmental Protection Agency.....	174.4	168.3	168.0
Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	3.0	2.9	3.5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	16.9	17.0	17.7
National Science Foundation.....	88.4	89.2	105.2
Science Resources Statistics.....	20.1	20.6	30.4
Small Business Administration.....	1.3	1.1	1.1
Social Security Administration.....	17.3	13.1	23.1
TOTAL	4,179.3	4,280.4	4,672.8
Total without Decennial Census.....	3,792.2	4,076.2	4,351.8

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 2003 budget. FY2003 agency estimates include the full share of accruing employee pensions and annuitants' health benefits; these amounts were not included in earlier years' requests. For NCES, the FY2003 estimate does not include the full share of accruing employee pensions and annuitants' health benefits. For NCHS, all three years reported include the full share of accruing employee pensions and annuitants' health benefits. The amounts for two of the principal statistical agencies, BJS and NCES, include estimated salaries and expenses that are not directly appropriated. The amount shown for Census in FY 2001 (and reflected in the amount for Periodic Censuses and Programs) includes \$260 million in carry-over funding appropriated in FY 2000 for decennial programs.

Highlights of Congressional Action on the President's FY 2002 Budget Request

The figures for FY 2002 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 the Census (Census): The FY 2002 appropriation of \$564.7 million was at the level of the President's request. Congress made a total of \$545.0 million available in discretionary spending. The total included \$54.0 million in FY 2001 unobligated funds allocated by the Congress to offset direct FY 2002 appropriations. Another \$20.0 million was received 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 appropriated 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 continues to receive funds to produce data from the Survey of Program Dynamics to evaluate the effects of the act.

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA): The FY 2002 appropriation of \$56.6 million matched the President's request. Of the amount provided, \$3.0 million was included to improve the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimate by addressing long-standing and growing weaknesses in its measurement. With these funds, BEA will develop new measures of services and other key product-side components, update measures of compensation and other income-side components, build new price indexes for poorly measured economic sectors, and develop new estimates for economic activity of not-for-profit organizations. A second initiative, funded for FY 2002 at \$3.5 million, provides for critical upgrades of BEA's information technology system to increase its electronic reporting capabilities and improve the design and content of its web site to meet users' needs.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS): The FY 2002 appropriation of \$37.2 million matched the President's request. As a result, funding was provided to convert the National Crime Victimization Survey to a fully computerized system, to develop a methodology and initiate testing to measure victimization of the disabled population, and to design a system to gather data on the content and consequences of traffic stops.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): The FY 2002 appropriation of \$476.0 million matched the President's request. For 2002, BLS will proceed with planning for continuous updating of the Consumer Price Index. BLS will also continue work on a new survey that will measure how Americans spend their time, and on multiyear initiatives to expand the Employment Cost Index sample and to convert the classification of establishments from the Standard Industrial Classification System to the North American Industry Classification System.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS): The FY 2002 appropriation of \$30.8 million was \$12.8 million below the President's request. As a result, a separate Office of Airline Information was funded through an alternative funding arrangement, and the implementation of a Safety Data Action Plan was not supported.

Economic Research Service (ERS): The FY 2002 appropriation of \$67.2 million was at the same level as the President's request. Both the budget and Congressional action resulted in increases of \$1.2 million for the purchase and dissemination of information on retail meat prices and \$0.6 million for ERS activities supporting the litigation related to alleged discrimination in USDA programs (Pigford Track B cases), as well as an overall reduction in the transfer to the Food and Nutrition Service.

Energy Information Administration (EIA): The FY 2002 appropriation of \$81.2 million was \$3.0 million above the President's request. The increase will offset higher costs associated with continuing the States Energy Price and Expenditure Report and the State Energy Data Report, the production of the Changing Structure of the Electric Power Industry Report, the international analysis capability enhancements, and EIA's information technology expansion.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS): The FY 2002 appropriation of \$113.8 million matched 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. The FY 2002 program increase of \$10.0 million reflects cyclical changes in statistical activities associated with preparations for the 2002 Census of Agriculture, and \$0.5 million for improved security architecture.

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): The total FY 2002 appropriation of \$208.0 million was \$2.5 million above the President's request. The appropriation of \$85.0 million for statistics matched the President's request, and the appropriation of \$107.5 million for the National Assessment of Educational Progress was \$2.5 million above the President's request. FY 2002 funding also included \$4.1 million for the National Assessment Governing Board.

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): The FY 2002 appropriation of \$130.7 million was approximately the same as the President's request. However, the appropriation reflected revised funding sources. The President's budget requested health statistics funding entirely from the one percent evaluation fund set-aside, whereas the final enacted level provided \$107.4 million in budget authority and the balance of \$23.3 million from the one percent set-aside. The funding will permit NCHS to maintain existing data systems and to begin to meet challenges in redesigning and improving systems to meet new needs.

Highlights of the FY 2003 Budget Request

As shown in Table 1, the FY 2003 budget submitted by the President for statistical activities covered by this report is estimated at \$4,673 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 quality of trade statistics, by expanding and improving the export reporting system, accelerating the release of trade statistics, and improving the coverage of reports;

- extending economic measures in the key area of services by establishing a new quarterly economic indicator, providing product composition for service sector output, and producing value-added measures for service industries;
- enhancing measures to assess the impact of electronic business on the economy by extending coverage to the wholesale sector, developing annual measures of expenditures for e-commerce infrastructure, and documenting shifts in economic activity;
- conducting the 2002 Economic Census that will expand census content to make information more relevant and useful and permit web-based electronic reporting facilitated by a 24/7 help site;
- re-engineering the 2010 Decennial Census to improve accuracy, increase efficiency, and reduce operational risks;
- implementing the American Community Survey program, which will replace the decennial census long form, and will result in far more timely data for distributing approximately \$200 billion in Federal funds annually to states and localities;
- continuing work to improve coverage of the construction and service sectors in the Producer Price Index (which may also produce methodological techniques that further improve the Consumer Price Index), enhancing coverage of the service sector in BLS productivity estimates, and instituting a process for continuous improvement in the Consumer Price Index; and
- seeking 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 Bureau of the Census, 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. The FY 2003 requests include the full share of accruing employee pensions and annuitants' health benefits. Because these costs were not included in previous years for most agencies, some FY 2003 base increases reflect the initial inclusion of these costs rather than increases for agency programs. Additional details about these changes are provided in Chapters 2 and 3 of this report. Appendix B provides information on the staffing levels of the principal statistical agencies.

Bureau of the Census: The budget of \$757.6 million will fund continuing support for the Census Bureau's cyclical programs, including scheduled increases for the Economic Census and the Census of Governments (\$33.7 million), re-engineering the 2010 Decennial Census and implementing the American Community Survey (\$122.3 million), and conducting the demographic surveys sample redesign (\$2.3 million).

Bureau of Economic Analysis: The budget of \$69.8 million will fund increases for major program changes that will generate more timely economic data (\$4.8 million) by enabling BEA to accelerate the release of a number of key estimates in its economic accounts, including the monthly international trade in goods and services estimates, the detailed annual industry data for GDP and for the annual input-output tables, the annual

gross state product estimates, and the annual metropolitan area personal income estimates. The request will also provide funds to upgrade BEA's statistical processing systems (\$3.6 million), meet U.S. international obligations (\$2.3 million), and incorporate into BEA's economic accounts the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) that has been developed jointly by Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: The budget of \$38.8 million represents a base increase of \$1.5 million to provide for the maintenance of core statistical programs.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: The budget of \$511.0 million will fund increases of \$5.9 million to modernize the computing systems for monthly processing of the Producer Price Index (PPI) and U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes and to otherwise improve the programs. BLS will replace its older IT subsystems, some of which are nearly 25 years old, with new ones based on a more secure, stable, and expandable computing platform. This increase also includes resources for improvements such as annual weight updates for the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes and experimental PPIs for goods and services to provide the first economy-wide measures of changes in producer prices.

Bureau of Transportation Statistics: The budget of \$35.8 million represents base increases to improve the Office of Airline Information's collection and analysis of aviation data; replace the Commodity Flow Survey (CFS) with a more timely, comprehensive, and geographically detailed freight data collection program; and significantly increase the transportation data and research documents available through the *TranStats* (Intermodal Transportation Data Base) and National Transportation Library web sites.

Economic Research Service: The budget of \$82.0 million includes base increases to fund the ERS share of re-engineering the Agricultural Resource Management Survey (\$2.7 million) and an initiative on the effects of invasive crop pests and livestock diseases within the context of increasingly global agricultural markets (\$2 million).

Energy Information Administration: The budget of \$82.8 million includes a base increase to fund continuing program activities including: the update and overhaul of EIA's 20-year-old energy consumption surveys, the overhaul of the electric power surveys and data systems to recognize and accommodate the changes in the energy industry brought on by deregulation and restructuring, improvement of data quality and accuracy in several key energy areas (including petroleum, natural gas, and electricity), and enhancement of energy data collection and analysis capabilities to improve EIA's ability to provide more regional energy information. EIA will make use of \$0.5 million of prior year deobligations to fund the Weekly Natural Gas Underground Storage Survey that began in FY 2002.

National Agricultural Statistics Service: The budget of \$149.1 million includes increases to continue enhancements to a computer security architecture that simultaneously addresses the technical, managerial, and administrative issues associated with information security within NASS (\$0.7 million); re-engineer the Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS) program (\$4.6 million); develop an annual integrated Locality Based Agricultural County Estimates/Small Area estimation program (\$1.0 million); and initiate actions and activities to address the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) mandate that requires Federal agencies to allow individuals the option to submit information or transact business with NASS electronically (\$3.0

million). The budget request also includes an increase for the cyclical statistical activities associated with the 2002 Census of Agriculture (\$15.5 million).

National Center for Education Statistics: The budget of \$202.1 million reflects increases in data collection activities offset by reductions due to one-time expenses in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). A \$10.0 million increase in Statistics would support the International Assessment Program, the Schools and Staffing Survey, the Study of Faculty and Students, and early childhood and other longitudinal studies. The reductions of \$16.7 million reflect lower costs in the second year of implementing biennial state-level reading and mathematics assessments. The FY 2003 funding request also includes \$4.6 million for the National Assessment Governing Board.

National Center for Health Statistics: The budget of \$130.1 million is \$0.6 million less than the FY 2002 comparable level. The funding level reflects multiple changes including management reform savings, and legislation and public affairs consolidation efforts, which will not affect NCHS programs. The request will enable NCHS to maintain most existing core data systems and continue efforts to meet challenges in redesigning and improving systems to meet new needs

Reimbursable Programs

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

Table 2 presents a list of agencies that expect to perform at least \$100,000 of statistical work on a reimbursable basis for state and local governments, the private sector, and/or other Federal agencies, ranked by the estimated size of the reimbursable program for FY 2003. As shown in Table 2, of the estimated total of \$499.2 million in reimbursable work, an estimated \$396.5 million is performed for other Federal agencies. A large portion of the reimbursable work performed for other Federal agencies is funded through intradepartmental transfers.

For FY 2003, the Census Bureau has the largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$223.0 million. Most of this work (\$217.0 million) entails data collections and preparation of tabulations for other Federal agencies. In particular, the Census Bureau expects to perform approximately \$77.5 million of reimbursable work for the Department of Labor to collect labor force, consumer expenditure, and work experience data for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Examples of reimbursable work that the Census Bureau expects to perform for other Federal agencies include the Private Schools Survey for the National Center for Education Statistics; the National Health Interview Survey, the National Alcohol Survey, the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey-Insurance Component, and the National Ambula-

tory Medical Care Survey for the Department of Health and Human Services; the American Housing Survey and the Housing Sales Survey for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the National Crime Victimization Survey, Juveniles in Residential Placement, and the National Prisoner Statistics Program for the Bureau of Justice Statistics; and the National Survey of College Graduates for the National Science Foundation. In addition, the Census Bureau receives funds from the Agency for International Development and from foreign governments (\$1.7 million) for training and advising in statistical techniques.

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2003

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/local Gov-ernments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Bureau of the Census.....	757.6	223.0	1.3	4.7	217.0
United States Geological Survey	79.4	117.4	74.3	2.9	40.2
National Center for Health Statistics.....	130.1	46.0	0.0	0.5	45.5
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS)	345.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	31.1
National Agricultural Statistics Service	149.1	11.3	3.0	0.0	8.3
DOT Research and Special Programs					
Administration.....	6.3	11.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
Bureau of Labor Statistics	511.0	10.7	0.1	1.3	9.4
Forest Service.....	40.1	7.6	7.5	0.0	0.1
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	116.0	7.1	3.6	0.0	3.5
HHS Office of the Asst. Sec. for Planning and Evaluation	24.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration...	26.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7
NSF Science Resources Statistics	30.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administra- tion.....	89.2	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Foreign Agricultural Service	36.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
National Center for Education Statistics.....	202.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	7.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Statistics of Income Division (Internal Revenue Service)	40.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.6
National Institutes of Health	601.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	38.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Energy Information Administration	82.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
DOL Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy ..	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Bureau of Economic Analysis.....	69.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
International Trade Administration.....	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Health Resources and Services Administration.....	16.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Social Security Administration	23.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.....	154.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Maritime Administration	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3
Veterans Health Administration.....	133.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Economic Research Service	82.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 2. Estimated Agency Reimbursements for Statistical Activities, FY 2003

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Reim-bursable Program	State/local Gov-ernments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Bureau of Transportation Statistics.....	35.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total.....	3,843.3	499.2	90.1	12.7	396.5

Note: Reimbursements from the private sector also include funds received from foreign governments. Agencies receiving funds from foreign governments are: Census (\$1.7 million); BLS (\$0.5 million). Components may not add to stated totals because of rounding.

The Water Resources Division in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has the second largest reimbursable program, estimated at \$117.4 million. Among the Federal agencies, USGS performs the largest amount (\$74.3 million) of work for the states through a Federal-state cooperative program. This program provides for hydrologic data collection and analysis, areal water resources appraisals, and special analytical and interpretive studies. The Water Resources Division also expects to perform substantial statistical work for other Federal agencies (\$40.2 million), including hydrologic data collections and analyses for the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, State, and Transportation; the National Park Service and other agencies in the Department of the Interior; the Environmental Protection Agency; Federal Emergency Management Agency; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A large portion of the reimbursable work in Health and Human Services (HHS) is done within the department. This reimbursable work is conducted through the use of grants, contracts, and interagency agreements. For the most part, intradepartmental transfers from the Public Health Service's one percent evaluation fund will be used for statistical analysis of the Health Insurance and Expenditure Survey, the Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys, and the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project.

Most of the reimbursable statistical work performed by NCHS (\$46.0 million)—ranked third among the agencies with reimbursements for statistical activities—is done for other agencies within HHS, in particular, for other parts of its parent organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (\$22.6 million). Likewise, CDC does a majority of its reimbursable work for HHS agencies. All of the reimbursable work at OASPE is for other Federal agencies, providing support for health, income assistance, and social service projects.

Approximately 70 percent of the reimbursable work carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for other Federal agencies is done for other agencies in the Department of Labor. This work includes an estimated \$6.4 million that will be transferred to BLS from the Employment and Training Administration for the Mass Layoffs Statistics Program, for surveys of training availability in companies and of displaced workers, and for the National Longitudinal Wage Record Data Base project.

Intradepartmental transfers also support much of the reimbursable work shown in Table 2 for Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies. Approximately \$7.0 million of NASS's reimbursable work is done for other agencies in USDA. In particular, NASS

will receive \$3.6 million from the Economic Research Service (ERS) for the Agricultural Resource Management Study. NASS will also be reimbursed by the USDA's Risk Management Agency for county estimates data (\$1.0 million), by its Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) for providing training and technical assistance in statistics (\$1.1 million), and by its Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service for a national animal health monitoring system and for conducting an animal damage survey (\$0.5 million). ERS will receive approximately \$0.1 million, which FAS will provide to ERS for technical assistance under the Emerging Markets Program. The Research and Special Programs Administration performs nearly all (\$9.8 million) of its reimbursable work for other Department of Transportation agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service will receive approximately \$3.5 million for soil survey work on Federal lands.

Purchases of Statistical Services

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

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

The five largest purchasers of statistical services are the National Institutes of Health (NIH) (\$350.9 million), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (\$222.1 million), the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) (\$202.0 million), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (\$186.0 million), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) (\$150.0 million). They are followed by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) (\$120.0 million) and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (\$98.6 million). During FY 2003, Federal agencies covered by this report will purchase an estimated \$1,949 million in statistical services, as shown in Appendix A. More than half of these services will be purchased from the private sector.

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2003

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
National Institutes of Health.....	601.6	350.9	0.0	324.1	26.8
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (without NCHS).....	345.0	222.1	142.0	69.2	10.9

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2003

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
National Center for Education Statistics	202.1	202.0	2.0	187.5	12.5
Bureau of Labor Statistics	511.0	186.0	93.0	16.0	77.0
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services					
Administration	154.9	150.0	30.7	115.8	3.5
Employment and Training Administration	121.0	120.0	113.0	0.0	7.0
National Center for Health Statistics	130.1	98.6	16.5	45.7	36.4
National Science Foundation (without SRS)	74.8	79.5	0.0	77.5	2.0
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality	137.1	65.9	0.0	47.9	18.0
Bureau of Justice Statistics	38.8	34.8	4.7	4.3	25.8
Energy Information Administration	82.8	30.8	1.0	26.0	3.9
HHS Office of the Asst. Sec. for Planning and					
Evaluation	24.7	30.7	0.0	24.7	6.0
NSF Science Resources Statistics	30.4	29.0	0.0	18.7	10.3
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	26.1	28.0	7.6	18.2	2.2
Environmental Protection Agency	168.0	26.6	4.8	20.1	1.7
HUD Office of Asst. Sec. for Policy Dev. and					
Research	24.4	24.4	0.0	3.0	21.4
Agency for International Development	23.4	23.4	0.0	15.8	7.6
National Agricultural Statistics Service	149.1	21.6	19.1	0.0	2.5
Federal Highway Administration	20.4	20.3	8.0	11.7	0.6
Economic Research Service	82.0	17.4	4.0	4.7	8.8
DOE Office of Environment, Safety, and Health	33.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	16.7
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	89.2	16.6	6.4	10.2	0.0
Social Security Administration	23.1	14.8	0.0	12.9	1.9
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	14.7	14.2	0.0	14.2	0.0
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	35.8	12.0	0.0	11.5	0.5
Health Resources and Services Administration	16.5	8.6	4.4	0.0	4.2
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	8.2	8.0	1.8	1.8	4.4
VA Office of Policy and Planning	10.1	7.3	0.0	6.7	0.6
Federal Transit Administration	5.9	5.4	0.0	3.6	1.8
Forest Service	40.1	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Food and Nutrition Service	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
DOT Research and Special Programs Administration	6.3	4.8	0.0	4.7	0.1
Bureau of the Census	757.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6
Office of Public and Indian Housing	4.4	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0
Federal Aviation Administration	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.7	3.4
HHS Office of Population Affairs	4.0	4.0	0.0	2.5	1.5
Bureau of Reclamation	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
Consumer Product Safety Commission	7.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Veterans Health Administration	133.8	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.0
Federal Emergency Management Agency	3.5	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	4.4	2.5	0.0	1.0	1.5
Mine Safety and Health Administration	4.4	2.4	0.0	1.8	0.6
International Trade Administration	5.4	2.3	0.0	1.4	0.9
Foreign Agricultural Service	36.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	4.5	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.1
DOL Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy	1.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Agricultural Research Service	4.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight	8.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	27.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Defense Manpower Data Center	4.6	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0

Table 3. Estimated Agency Purchases of Statistical Services, FY 2003

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	Direct Funding	Total Purchases	State/local Governments	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
Federal Railroad Administration	2.9	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.3
Employment Standards Administration.....	3.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.0
United States Geological Survey.....	79.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
United States Fish and Wildlife Service.....	4.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing.....	2.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
Bureau of Economic Analysis	69.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Army Corps of Engineers	5.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	1.0
Veterans Benefits Administration	2.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
National Park Service	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.4
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	1.9	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.1
Small Business Administration.....	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.3
Administration for Children and Families.....	14.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total.....	4,444.7	1,947.4	466.8	1,141.8	339.0

The largest purchasers of statistical services from the states are CDC (\$142.0 million), ETA (\$113.0 million), BLS (\$93.0 million), SAMHSA (\$30.7 million), the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) (\$19.1 million); and NCHS (\$16.5 million). CDC funds reimburse the states for their cooperation in the reporting of diseases. ETA funds support One-Stop Centers, an e-government service delivery strategy under the umbrella of the America's Workforce Network. BLS funds support the cooperative labor force statistics program. SAMHSA funds are used for the Mental Health Statistics Improvement Program that supports the development of state statistical capacity and for support to the states to conduct an assessment of their needs for substance abuse treatment and prevention services under the block grant treatment program. NASS funds support 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. 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 2003, 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 \$1,143 million in statistical services from the private sector during FY 2003. Of that total, approximately \$839 million (or about 74 percent) in purchases from the private sector are made by the following five agencies: NIH (\$324.1 million), NCES (\$187.5 million), CDC including NCHS (\$114.9 million total), SAMHSA (\$115.8 million), and NSF including SRS (\$96.2 million total). The private sector provides a variety of services, such as survey design, data collection and processing, analysis, program evaluation, preparation of reports, data dissemination, computer services, and methodological research and development.

CHAPTER 2: Programs and Program Changes

This chapter presents brief descriptions of the statistical activities of the agencies covered in this report. The chapter highlights program changes for Federal statistical activities for FY 2003 as proposed in the President's budget. Hence, the focus is not on base program activities that continue to be supported by budget requests, but rather on new activities, improvements, or reductions in the existing base programs, or any other important changes that affect an agency's statistical program.

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

Health and Safety Statistics

Health

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

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

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

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in HHS collects administrative data associated with oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid programs; studies the quality of care delivered by those programs; and sponsors a survey of current benefici-

aries 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 Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) supports rigorous 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 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 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 (AEDS), 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 Disease (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 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 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 on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) conducts epidemiologic studies related to deafness and other communication disorders, and maintains a data system to facilitate the monitoring of levels and analysis of trends in relevant health problems.
- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) studies the impact of sociodemographic and economic trends on oral health, surveys oral health knowledge and practices of health providers, and investigates the oral health status of populations.
- National Institutes 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 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.

- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) conducts research to design, analyze, and interpret experimental and observational investigations of neurological disorders.
- Office of the Director supports data collections and analyses examining populations training for and participating in medical research as well as biological and medical sciences instrumentation and research facilities, and maintains a database on characteristics of America's medical school faculties.

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

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

The 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, to identify emerging problems, and to better understand trends across countries. AID statistical activities focus on measuring the impact of HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, and immunization, and on 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 2003 are:

- The NIH budget requests funds to:
 - continue the National Cancer Institute's Cancer Surveillance Research Programs, including its Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, a collaboration of state and regional population-based cancer registries; develop a Central Cancer Registry Data Management System to support the operations of the SEER cancer registries; simplify and standardize the rules and guidelines for collecting cancer data in the United States; link SEER data to the National Longitudinal Mortality Study; and investigate additional ways to study geographic and socioeconomic factors related to cancer incidence;
 - increase support for research and development in toxicity testing and test development, in risk estimation methods, and for other scientific problems in environmental health;
 - expand secondary analysis of data from prior drug abuse studies; encourage extramural investigators to share data to promote secondary analysis; study the

incidence and prevalence of HIV infection based on community-level data; and examine the impact of outreach education and counseling interventions; and

- increase support for research on the epidemiology of diabetes and its complications; establish procedures and common consent protocols to maintain a database and registry for genetic, renal and genitourinary disease; expand information available through the United States Renal Data System; and support research performing secondary analysis of existing data bases.
- The budget request for CDC includes funds to support the continued expansion of the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, maintained by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, to obtain national estimates of all types and external causes of nonfatal injuries treated in hospital emergency departments.
- The HRSA budget request continues support for a joint project that the Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB) is co-sponsoring with NCHS to obtain, for the first time, state-specific estimates of children with special health care needs, and a joint feasibility study on providing state-level estimates of child health measures for the overall child population. The MCHB budget will also support a survey of children with special health needs.
- The budget request for VHA supports the congressionally-mandated National Vietnam Veterans Longitudinal Study and other studies of mental and physical health problems of veterans.

Safety

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

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

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 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. This system includes summary data on occupational injuries and illnesses from construction firms with 20 or more employees.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) in DOL collects and analyzes current information on employment and production, as well as on accidents, injuries, and illnesses in the mining industry, including mine, victim, and equipment characteristics, and causal information. The data provide current accident, injury, and illness in-

formation to MSHA's enforcement personnel, and to engineering, education, and training staff.

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

There are no major program changes or new activities in safety statistics planned for FY 2003; the President's budget request includes funds to support the ongoing statistical programs of each of the above agencies.

Social and Demographic Statistics

Periodic Demographic Statistics

The Bureau of the Census is the principal source of periodic demographic data; major programs include the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the intercensal estimates program.

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

American Community Survey: The American Community Survey (ACS) collects current, small-area data historically gathered on the decennial census long form. The Census Bureau plans to implement the American Community Survey nationwide in 2003, which will permit a "short form only" Census 2010. By meeting the requirements previously served by the decennial long form, the ACS will greatly simplify data collection and processing systems for Census 2010, while improving data products.

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

Major program changes and new activities in periodic demographic statistics for FY 2003 are:

2000 Census Activities. For FY 2003, the President's budget includes funding for the Census Bureau to continue to process, tabulate, and disseminate the detailed results from Census 2000. The Census Bureau also will continue evaluating the effectiveness and quality of Census 2000 operations. Activities will include:

- releasing Summary File 4, which will provide population and housing characteristics for detailed race and Hispanic categories, American Indian and Alaska

Native tribes, and ancestry groups, down to the census tract level. Other FY 2003 data releases will include the Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics; the Public Use Microdata Sample Files (five percent and one percent); the Congressional District Data Summary File containing 100-percent and sample data for the redistricted 108th Congress; the long form data for Puerto Rico; and data for the Island Areas; and

- continuing the Count Question Resolution program through the end of FY 2003. This program handles all external challenges to the official Census 2000 counts of housing units and group quarters populations, and also includes an internal review component.

2010 Census Activities. For FY 2003, the budget request provides funding for three key components of the planning for Census 2010, enabling the Census Bureau to:

- develop a re-engineered design process that will allow the Census Bureau to test fully all major elements of the decennial census design, develop a strategic framework to guide interactions among the components of the census, develop content and forms, and identify basic enumeration strategies in conjunction with using new technologies;
- support the Long Form Transitional Database program to assess the quality, reliability, and stability of long form data collected annually by the American Community Survey method; and
- re-engineer the Census Bureau geographic database and associated address list system known as the Master Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER), by replacing the system with one that uses Global Positioning System (GPS) technology and satellite mapping imagery.

Current Demographic Statistics

The Census Bureau's current demographic statistics program provides information on the number, geographic distribution, and social and economic characteristics of the population, including official estimates of income and poverty, and information collected under reimbursable programs on health, crime victimization, housing, voting, consumer expenditures, travel, and child care. The program also supports tests of new approaches and concepts for demographic surveys.

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

The Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (DIOR) in DOD has responsibility for collecting and integrating data on active duty military personnel casualties, the DOD civilian work force, and worldwide active duty military and civilian personnel

employment, and for producing workforce strength and distribution statistics for DOD, the Congress, and other Federal agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) in the National Science Foundation (NSF) conducts surveys that measure the number and demographic characteristics of individuals trained as, or working as, scientists and engineers, and participates in international collaborations to yield comparable measures of the same items. In addition,

NSF provides funding in support of biological sciences research databases and social science research and studies, such as the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the National Election Studies, as well as surveys and data collection methodologies to assess the state of U.S. education.

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 2003 are:

- The budget request for OPA includes funds for data collection for the sixth cycle of the National Survey of Family Growth.
- The budget request for SRS supports implementation of the redesign of the science and engineering personnel/workforce surveys, including redesign and 2003 data collection activities of the National Survey of College Graduates. The request also supports continuation of redesign efforts for the Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology and the Survey of Graduate Students and Postdoctorates in Science and Engineering.
- The SSA budget request reflects an increase to fund a major portion of the National Study of Health and Activity that will examine individuals in the working-age population (ages 18–69) who are severely enough impaired to be eligible for Social Security disability benefits but who are not receiving them. The study will provide a foundation for disability research and policy analysis.

Crime and Justice Statistics

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

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

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

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program collects data on the incidence of criminal acts as reported by 16,000 local law enforcement agencies nationwide and includes the following statistical programs: the National

Incident-Based Reporting System, Federal Crime Reporting, Hate Crime Statistics Collection, and Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted. Data are collected on the following categories that comprise the Crime Index: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Statistical information on arrests, property loss, and other factors relevant to criminal activity is also produced by the FBI.

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

Major program changes and new activities in crime and justice statistics planned for FY 2003 are:

- The INS budget request includes a program to develop new methodologies to estimate the number of legal permanent and temporary residents in the United States.

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 (NAEP) is NCES' primary tool for assessing what American elementary/secondary students know and can do in academic subjects.

The Division of Science Resources Statistics (SRS) in the National Science Foundation (NSF) collects, publishes, and analyzes statistics on the Nation's science and engineering higher education system and those who participate in it. SRS measures science and engineering 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 and new activities in education statistics planned for FY 2003 are:

- The budget request for NCES supports expanded data collection initiatives, including the International Assessment Program, the Schools and Staffing Survey, the Study of Faculty and Students, and early childhood and other longitudinal studies.

Transportation Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in the Department of Defense collects and publishes statistical data on waterborne commerce and vessel operations in waterways, ports, and harbors of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Major program changes and new activities in transportation statistics planned for FY 2003 are:

- The budget request for BTS includes funds to:
 - improve the Office of Airline Information's collection and analysis of aviation data;
 - replace the Commodity Flow Survey with a more timely, comprehensive, and geographically detailed freight data collection program; and
 - increase significantly the transportation data and research documents available through the *TransStats* (Intermodal Transportation Data Base) and National Transportation Library web sites.
- The NHTSA budget request includes funds to provide detailed information about crashes involving vehicles with advanced safety protection systems, and to continue collaborative efforts between NHTSA and automobile manufacturers for collection of Event Data Recorder Data, as well as to perform in-depth crash investigations on children properly installed in child safety seats in vehicles equipped with systems known as Lower Anchors and Tethers for Children.

Natural Resources, Energy, and Environment Statistics

Environment

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in environmental statistics planned for FY2003 include:

- The USGS budget request includes a program increase to address human health issues in the U.S.-Mexico border region, by linking earth science information with human health information in an effort to understand better the relationship between environmental conditions and the health of residents.

Energy and Minerals

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

The Office of Environment, Safety, and Health (EH) in DOE supports projects in epidemiologic and former worker medical surveillance, United States Transuranium and Uranium Registries, the Radiation Effects Research Foundation, and Russian health effects studies.

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

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

Major program changes and new activities in energy statistics planned for FY 2003 are:

- The EIA budget request will continue high-priority multiyear investments necessary to ensure the accuracy of data resulting from the restructuring of energy industries, demographic changes, and new fuel standards. These include:
 - updating the 20-year old energy consumption surveys for residential and commercial building energy consumption, based on the year 2000 Census;
 - redesigning the electricity and natural gas surveys and data systems to reflect changes in the Nation's restructured electricity generation and distribution systems, and in the restructured natural gas industry;
 - resolving petroleum data quality issues related to mergers and consolidations, and redesigning surveys to reflect new fuel standards; and
 - enhancing EIA's ability to provide regional energy data, analyses, and forecasts by modifying data collection and processing systems.

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 Park Service (NPS) in the Department of the Interior (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 demands and impacts on urban units of the National Park System, cultural diversity of 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 Division, collects and analyzes data on birds and fish to determine trends in environmental contamination, tracks species and their habitats, and studies migratory game and nongame birds. Data from the annual breeding bird survey are used to identify species whose populations are declining and which may eventually become candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in 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 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.

Major program changes and new activities in statistics concerning soil, forest, fish, wildlife, and public lands planned for FY 2003 are:

- The Forest Service's budget request includes funds to shorten the cycle of renewable resource inventories from about 8 years in the East and 12 years in the West to 7 years and 10 years, respectively; the budget will bring the program to the full funding recommended by the Forest Inventory and Analysis Strategic Plan.
- The NMFS budget request includes funds to continue development of a National Fisheries Information System, a state-Federal collaborative data collection and data dissemination system that will provide for integration and synthesis of fisheries data across regional programs using a national and uniform infrastructure, as well as for additional economic data and research to determine impacts on local fishing communities of the Sustainable Fisheries Act.

Economic Statistics

Periodic Economic Statistics

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

Major program changes and new activities in periodic economic statistics activities planned for FY 2003 are:

- FY 2003 is the fourth year in the six-year 2002 Economic Census funding cycle. It is the most important and resource-intensive year in the cycle focusing on data collection and processing.
- FY 2003 is the fourth year in the five-year cycle of the 2002 Census of Governments. Key activities include completing the Organization Survey processing and preparing the results for dissemination; completing the Employment Survey data collection and processing; initiating the Finance Survey mail component; continuing the Finance Survey data collection from centralized state sources and large governments; and initiating the Finance Survey data processing.

Current Economic Statistics

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

The Economics and Statistics Administration (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, foreign direct investment in the United States, and other economic data to analyze domestic and foreign market situations. ITA also tracks data on tourism industries and international travel to and from the United States

for many private sector firms. The 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 Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (DIOR) in the Department of Defense (DOD) collects DOD contract information in support of national economic indicators and the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program. DIOR also produces statistics on DOD purchases from educational and nonprofit institutions and from state and local governments.

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

The U.S. Customs Service in the Department of the Treasury collects and verifies tariff and trade data that are tabulated, analyzed, and disseminated by the Census Bureau.

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

The 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 de-

velopment funded and performed by government, industry, and universities, and a periodic survey provides comparable information on the nonprofit sector. The division participates in international collaborations to develop internationally comparable measures of research and development.

Major program changes for current economic statistics anticipated in FY 2003 are:

- The Bureau of the Census has requested funds for three new initiatives. Improved measures of service industries include a new quarterly services indicator and new information on the products of service industries and the services they purchase. An expansion on the Census Bureau's business program will provide annual coverage of electronic markets and other rapidly changing distributors, much needed information on business expenditures for computer hardware, software, and telecommunications services, and a first ever study of how business methods are changing industry supply chains. Finally, the monthly trade statistics will be released within 30 days (a 20 percent improvement), export reporting will be automated, and coverage of exports will be improved.
- The budget request for ITA includes plans to inaugurate a new program known as "Export Statistics Express" that employs interactive technology to lower dramatically the cost of providing trade data online to the public, while at the same time improving responsiveness to requests for user-customized statistics.
- The budget request for OFHEO provides funds to:
 - expand its statistical activities in order to maintain a sound knowledge base of the secondary and primary mortgage markets and keep pace with the Enterprises' growing number and increasingly complex business practices; and
 - expand the use of commercial databases in the analysis of Enterprise data.
- The budget request for SRS provides funds to continue design efforts for the Survey of Research and Development Expenditures at Universities and Colleges.

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 2003 are:

- The BEA budget request will support initiatives to:

- accelerate the release of key estimates in economic accounts with significant gains in timeliness for estimates of monthly international trade in goods and services, annual industry data, annual gross domestic product, and the annual metropolitan area personal income;
- upgrade BEA's statistical processing systems; and
- meet U.S. international obligations to begin incorporating into its economic accounts the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

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 2003 are:

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

Labor Statistics

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

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

The 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 in-

formation, as well as the production of Unemployment Insurance (UI) information, for administration of employment, training, and UI programs.

The Department of Labor's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP) conducts the annual National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) that provides data on wage and migration history, type of crops worked, unemployment, benefits, housing, health care, and use of public programs. NAWS data are used in the formula to calculate resource allocations for the Job Training Partnership Act 402 Adult Farm Worker Training Program.

Major program changes and new activities in labor statistics planned for FY 2003 are:

- The budget request for BLS provides funds to modernize the computing systems for monthly processing of the Producer Price Index (PPI) and U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes and provides resources for important improvements to both programs, such as annual weights for the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes and experimental PPIs for goods and services that will provide the first economy-wide measures of changes in producer prices.
- The ETA budget request will permit continued development of the Occupational Information Network (O*NET), replacing the Dictionary of Occupational Titles with tasks, skill information, and characteristic attributes for nearly 1000 occupations.

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 2003 are:

- The budget request for NASS includes program increases to:
 - continue enhancements to a computer security architecture that simultaneously addresses information security issues within NASS;
 - re-engineer the Agricultural Resource Management Survey program;
 - develop an annual integrated Locality Based Agricultural County Estimates/Small Area estimation program;
 - initiate actions to improve e-government data dissemination to address the Government Paperwork Elimination Act; and
 - support the 2002 Census of Agriculture, for which data collection began in December 2002.
- The budget request for ERS includes program increases to:
 - fund ERS's share of re-engineering the Agricultural Resource Management Survey; and
 - begin an initiative to determine the effects of invasive crop pests and livestock diseases on the global competitiveness of U.S. agriculture.

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 overlap and/or cut across agencies; for exchanging information about agency programs and activities; and for providing advice and counsel to OMB on statistical matters. In the past year, agenda topics included advising OMB's Chief Statistician on standards in need of review and revision; establishing priorities for further interagency collaboration and monitoring progress of working groups tasked to address these priorities; assessing the effects of September 11 on statistical data collection and dissemination activities; renewing efforts to strengthen legislative safeguards for the confidentiality of statistical information and to remove statutory barriers to the sharing of business data for statistical purposes; further enhancing the operations, and thus the usefulness, of the *FedStats* internet site; bringing web sites and web surveys into compliance with legal requirements to make information technology accessible to the disabled; and developing and issuing a template of principles and a joint announcement of ICSP member agencies' Information Quality Guidelines. In addition, the ICSP member agencies exchanged experiences and solutions with respect to numerous topics of mutual interest and concern, such as advising the Office of Personnel Management on classification standards for mathematicians and statisticians, working with Institutional Review Boards, meeting the mandate for electronic data collection alternatives under the Government Paperwork Elimination Act, and contracting with the private sector for statistical data collections.

Statistical Confidentiality and Data Sharing

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

tistical data would permit significant improvements in data used for both public and private decisions without compromising public confidence in the security of information respondents provide to the Federal Government.

Initiatives of OMB's Statistical Policy Office to enhance public confidence in the stewardship of sensitive data and to permit limited sharing of confidential data for exclusively statistical purposes received a substantial impetus in the 1995 reauthorization of the Paperwork Reduction Act. The Act strongly endorses the principles embodied in statistical confidentiality pledges and directs OMB to promote sharing of data for statistical purposes within a strong confidentiality framework. As a first step, OMB issued on June 27, 1997, the Federal Statistical Confidentiality Order. This order gives additional weight and stature to policies that statistical agencies have pursued for decades, assuring respondents who provide statistical information that their responses will be held in confidence and will not be used against them in any government action.

To reap the benefits that would accrue from enhanced statutory protection of information collected for statistical purposes under a pledge of confidentiality and limited sharing of business data among designated agencies for exclusively statistical purposes, legislation is required. Building on previous efforts by the Executive and Legislative Branches, including H.R. 2885 (the Statistical Efficiency Act of 1999 passed unanimously by the House of Representatives) and H.R. 2136 (the Confidential Information Protection Act introduced in 2001), the Administration has developed a legislative proposal that would establish a uniform set of safeguards to protect the confidentiality of individually identifiable information acquired from the public for statistical purposes, including tougher criminal penalties for inappropriate disclosure, and would authorize the sharing of business data among the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Bureau of the Census. Enactment of this legislation, recently introduced on a bipartisan basis as H.R. 5215, would reaffirm that pledges of confidentiality will be honored, enhance the efficiency of the Federal statistical system, reduce reporting burden on the public, and strengthen the quality and usefulness of the Nation's Federal statistics for policy decisions.

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

In addition to pursuing legislative approaches, in 1997 the Interagency Confidentiality and Data Access Committee (CDAC) was established under the auspices of the Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology. This interagency group includes representatives from 24 Federal agencies who consider common technical and non-technical issues involving data access, confidentiality, and disclosure limitation. The group has several products that are available on its web site (www.fcsm.gov/committees/cdac/cdac.html). A "Checklist on the Disclosure Potential of Proposed Data Releases" was published in

1999 to assist agencies in determining the suitability of releasing public-use microdata files or tables that present data collected from individuals and/or organizations under an assurance of confidentiality. In 2000, CDAC published a brochure entitled "Confidentiality and Data Access Issues Among Federal Agencies," to provide an overview of disclosure limitation and restricted access procedures that various government agencies follow to protect the confidentiality of the data they collect. In 2001, CDAC developed generalized software for auditing suppression patterns in tables. This software is currently being tested by several Federal agencies. During 2002, CDAC has been developing two new information products. The first is a paper on "Restrictive Access Procedures" that describes various procedures that are followed by researchers using research data centers. The second information product being developed is a summary of the "Panel Discussion on Disclosure Review Boards (DRBs) of Federal Agencies," which discusses the characteristics, defining qualities, and generalized procedures for DRBs. In addition to expanding the web site information, each year CDAC members present a short course entitled "Privacy, Confidentiality, and the Protection of Data—A Statistical Perspective" at various statistical conferences.

One-Stop Shopping for Federal Statistical Data

A coordinated interagency effort to provide access to the full range of Federal statistics resulted in the release by the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy of *FedStats*. This interagency web site (www.fedstats.gov) permits easy access via an initial point of entry to the wide array of Federal statistics available to the public. *FedStats* provides a centralized set of links to the Internet sites that individual agencies have developed for disseminating Federal statistics. The site's primary objective is to help users find the information they need without having to know and understand in advance how the decentralized Federal statistical system is organized or which agency or agencies may produce the data they are seeking. Since its inception, *FedStats* has logged nearly 8 million user sessions and has garnered enthusiastic public support. The site has been well received by such media as *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Washington Post*, *The Chicago Tribune*, *The Houston Chronicle*, the Associated Press wire service, *Federal Computer Week*, *ABCNews.com*, *Lycos*, and *USA TODAY Online*. *Yahoo Internet Life Magazine* has repeatedly named *FedStats* one of the fifty most useful sites on the Internet.

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

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

Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology

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

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

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

Over the years, FCSM has published 34 Statistical Policy Working Papers that present the final reports of subcommittees and proceedings from FCSM seminars and conferences. The papers are available through FCSM's web site (www.fcsm.gov). In November 2001, FCSM held its second research conference, and FCSM will host its sixth statistical policy seminar on "Challenges to the Federal Statistical System in Fostering Access to Statistics" in November 2002. 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 technological issues related to survey design has the potential to benefit greatly the Federal statistical system as it prepares to meet future challenges in gathering relevant and reliable data. The National Science Foundation's Division of Social and Economic Sciences, in collaboration with a consortium of Federal statistical agencies, supported a

special competition in FY 2002 for research that furthers the development of new and innovative approaches to surveys. This is the third such competition, following competitions in FY 1999 and FY 2001.

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

The projects funded in 1999 under this collaboration focused on the development and testing of a computer tool that critiques survey questions, cognitive issues in the design of web surveys, an analysis of seam effects in panel surveys, and the development of statistical methods for small area estimation. In June 2001, the investigators reported on their progress in each of these projects at a seminar open to the Federal statistical community. The proposals funded in FY2001 included robust small area estimation, Bayesian methodology for disclosure limitation and statistical analysis of survey data, and visual and interactive issues in the design of web surveys. A seminar planned for 2003 will provide an opportunity for these investigators to report progress on these newer projects to the Federal statistical community. The awards for the FY2002 competition are expected to be announced by November 2002.

Decennial Census

Program initiatives by the Bureau of the Census related to the decennial censuses of 2000 and 2010 include dissemination of detailed demographic information from the Census 2000 long form, evaluation of Census 2000, and implementation of planning activities for a 2010 census that is more efficient and effective.

Census 2000 Activities

In FY 2003, the Census Bureau will continue to disseminate detailed demographic data from the Census long form. The Bureau will continue to evaluate the effectiveness and quality of Census 2000 operations and programs. The evaluations and assessments, which cover all major aspects of Census 2000, will inform data users about the quality of Census 2000 data and provide insights into methodologies that should be improved for the 2010 Census and the American Community Survey.

Census 2010 Activities

Major activities to be implemented in 2003 will focus on three key components of the 2010 Census plan:

- early and comprehensive planning, development, and testing to allow the Census Bureau to re-engineer the processes for taking the 2010 Census, taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by an enhanced geographic data base known as the Mas-

ter Address File/Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (MAF/TIGER) system, and only short-form (100 percent) data collection activities;

- full implementation of the American Community Survey (ACS) in FY 2003, which will be conducted nationwide in every county of the United States and Puerto Rico; and
- enhancing the Census Bureau's address list and MAF/TIGER by replacing it with one that uses Global Positioning System (GPS) technology and aerial photography to update and improve the address and map information gathered for Census 2000. This will increase enumerator efficiency, facilitate identification of duplicate addresses, improve the accuracy of data tabulations for all governmental units, and reduce field work.

Activities in these three areas are highly integrated and form the basis for re-engineering the 2010 Census. FY 2003 planning, development, and testing activities for a re-engineered 2010 census include: developing a design framework and strategy, including a strategic framework to guide interactions among the three components of the re-engineered census; testing and resolving issues associated with questionnaire content, and integrating the questionnaire design with data capture and systems requirements; testing the use of mobile computing devices equipped with GPS technology for address list updating and data collection operations; identifying areas of deficiency in the address list and targeting such areas for improvement; developing an integrated computer architecture, using both internal and private sector experts, to facilitate the smooth interchange of data among all systems both at headquarters and in the field; and preparing for the 2004 Census Test, including software development for data collection, pre-census test address list updating and validation, data capture and processing; the development of procedures and training materials for enumerators; the development of quality assurance processes; and the design of appropriate evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the various design components tested.

These activities in FY 2003 will permit testing of proposed new approaches in FY 2004. The 2004 Census Test will be used chiefly to determine major methodological and procedural design elements for the 2008 Dress Rehearsal and the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau also plans a 2006 Census Test, which will be used primarily to test and improve the infrastructure (field and automated systems) needed to support the major design components and their requirements.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) has been developed to provide timely annual information about the economic, demographic, and housing characteristics of the U.S. population to Federal, state, and local decision makers. The ACS began in 1996 in four sites and was expanded in 1999 to 31 sites. With continued Congressional support, the ACS is scheduled to be implemented nationwide in 2003. Beginning in 2004, community profiles will be provided every year for communities with populations greater than 65,000. By 2008, all communities for which the long form traditionally produces data—even those with populations less than 20,000—will have profiles based on multi-year estimates that will be updated every year. The ACS is expected to eliminate the

need for the long form in the 2010 Census (the current source for this detailed information), thereby focusing that effort solely on counting the population. The ACS will be conducted nationwide (including Puerto Rico) in every county using a sample size of three million addresses per year. This will move the traditional "once every ten years" long form data collection and data dissemination activity to a continuous activity providing current data every year.

Sample Redesign for Demographic Surveys

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

In FY 2003, the Census Bureau must complete core activities necessary to select, and begin fielding in FY 2004, new samples for these surveys. The major activities for FY 2003 include programming, development, testing, and production work for selecting sample households using various address sources; preparing and maintaining automated field systems; and training field representatives on new automated operations and procedures.

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

Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

In 1994, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs joined six agencies in creating the Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. The forum, which now has participants from 20 Federal agencies as well as partners in private research organizations, fosters coordination, collaboration, and integration of collecting and reporting 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.

America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2002 is the sixth report in an annual series prepared by the forum agencies. The report, released in July, presents

24 key indicators on important aspects of children's lives, including their economic security, health, behavior and social environment, and education. These indicators are easy to understand by broad audiences, objectively based on substantial research connecting them to reliable data on child well-being, balanced so that no single area of children's lives dominates the report, measured regularly so that they can be updated to show trends over time, and representative of large segments of the population rather than one particular group. The report also presents data on eight contextual measures that describe the changing population, family characteristics, and context in which children are living.

The 2002 report updates information displayed in previous reports, while maintaining comparability with previous volumes and incorporating several improvements. This year, improvements were made to the child care measure and the food security indicator. A notable addition in *America's Children 2002* is an indicator showing the increasing population of children of at least one foreign-born parent; introduced as a special feature in the 2002 report, this indicator will be presented as a regular background measure in the Population and Family Characteristics section in future reports.

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 *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2002*, and its related links, other forum reports, information about the overall structure of the forum, and news on current activities. International data have been posted that enable users to compare the well-being of children in the United States to that of children in other countries on many of the report's indicators. Several forum agencies cooperated in this effort, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, and the National Center for Education Statistics. In addition, links to related sites provide additional international data on child well-being, and the search capability of the related sites page has been expanded to allow users to search for data resources by agency, level of geography, and subject.

In the past year, the Forum supported two major workshops. The first, *Key Indicators of Child and Youth Well-Being: Completing the Picture* focused on developing measures for positive youth development. The second, *Counting Couples: Improving Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage, and Cohabitation Data in the Federal Statistical System* focused on identifying areas for improvement in data collection and estimation. It concentrated on the major surveys that form the backbone of the information system for family statistics and identified several targets of opportunity that are feasible and would improve Federal data in this area.

During FY 2003, forum agencies will continue work to close critical data gaps, particularly in areas such as the measurement of child disability, mental health, the role of fathers in children's lives, and the measurement of positive behaviors associated with improved child development. In addition, forum committees will continue to work on data needs related to fatherhood; marriage, divorce, and cohabitation; and the comparability of background variables.

Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics

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

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

The forum has spent the past year coordinating efforts through its data needs working group to address problems associated with identifying and classifying different types of long-term care facilities. Some of these problems include defining new types of long-term care residences by the services they provide and the populations they serve, and measuring the transitions that occur into and between these "hybrid" residences. The forum also continued to update and improve its web site, www.agingstats.gov, to ensure that it remains a useful resource for data users.

In addition to these activities, the forum has been reviewing plans for a 2004 update of its successful chartbook, *Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being*. The purpose of this chartbook is to provide readers with a broad range of indicators that can be used to track those areas of health and well-being that are improving for the older population, as well as highlight those areas that require more attention and effort. During the coming year, the forum will evaluate potential new indicators for the chartbook through a series of workshops and special reports.

Establishing Comparability in Measures of Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is often used as an explanatory variable in analyses of social and economic issues. The importance of education in shaping life experiences and outcomes has been well documented in relation to health status, labor force experience, earnings, criminal activity, and participation in democratic processes as well as various

support programs. The importance accorded this measure is demonstrated by its inclusion in virtually all Federal social surveys.

Surveys sponsored by Federal agencies currently do not ask educational attainment questions in the same way. Consistency among survey questions on educational attainment would permit greater comparability of analyses, thereby enhancing understanding of relationships between education and other variables across all areas of research and analysis.

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

During FY 2000, the committee presented its recommendations for standard measures of educational attainment, endorsing the Census 2000 question on educational attainment as the core question for use in the broadest possible range of Federal surveys that collect this variable. At the same time, the committee advised that "one question does not fit all surveys," and summarized several key differences among agency needs for data and modes of survey administration. In the course of its work, the committee determined that the emerging area of nontraditional education (such as certificates and licenses) should be a priority for further research. The committee developed a program of research on measuring nontraditional educational achievements, and the ICSP approved this plan in June 2000.

In September 2001, the committee completed a draft report describing its review of the use, meaning, and measurement of education and training certifications. During 2002 the committee, with the support of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, undertook its next phase of work, cognitive research. The focus has been on two types of populations: experts representing education and training institutions and accrediting agencies, and individuals who may have completed some type of work-related certification. The first set of interviews has been completed, and a draft report is expected in Fall 2002, and will be followed by the second set of interviews with participants in work-related certification programs. The ultimate goal of this research is the development of a brief set of questions that could be appended to general-purpose surveys to determine if an individual has completed any labor force-related certification.

Establishing Internationally Comparable Measures of Disability

Internationally comparable general disability measures are being developed through cooperative efforts of the United States, other countries, and international statistical organizations. Activities include the development of a small set of general disability measures, suitable for use in censuses, sample based 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.

Statisticians from many national statistical offices, representatives of the disability community, users of disability data, experts in the field of disability statistics, methodologists, and representatives of the World Health Organization and other health organizations, first met in June 2001. This seminar, which brought together about 100 individuals from developed and developing countries, was sponsored by the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States. The seminar developed an agenda for meeting objectives related to improving the comparability of disability data cross-nationally. Seven priority areas were identified for further work, each of which had as its central theme the development of questions and instruments that can be used in national surveys and censuses to measure disability among a variety of populations, such as children, the elderly, institutionalized populations, and persons with cognitive and psychological impairments.

To address the themes and suggestions of the international seminar, the United Nations established the Washington City Group. Representatives from 32 countries as well as from Eurostat, the World Health Organization, and several international organizations of persons with disabilities participated at the initial City Group meeting hosted in February 2002 by the National Center for Health Statistics. The group established areas of agreement, made plans to develop working networks among participants and provide technical assistance to countries with limited resources, and, most importantly, prioritized issues and activities for future work. Materials from the 2001 and 2002 meetings are available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/citygroup.htm/ and will be published by Elsevier in a special edition of *Research in Social Science and Disability*.

Objectives for a second meeting of the Washington City Group, to be held in Ottawa early in 2003, are now being addressed. One objective is to provide recommendations for a set of comparable general disability measures. Work on this objective will require the completion of a matrix matching the purposes of the proposed general measure(s) with definitions, items, questions, and characteristics; an evaluation of measures currently in use; a review of the results of methodological testing of general measures that has been done in various countries; and plans for testing one or two of the candidate general measures in several countries. Other objectives will be to begin exploration and discussion of sets of measures to be used as components in surveys and to focus on methodological issues, examining consideration of special populations and possibilities for using administrative data alone or in conjunction with survey or census data.

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, and in a form that can be used for decision making. To remain effective, current data systems must meet the challenge of maintaining current operations while retooling to meet new data needs and utilize more fully new technology and methods. 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.

Efforts to strengthen core data systems and surveys to address priorities include the following:

Re-Engineering Vital Statistics: Birth and death statistics are the most complete and continuous data available to public health officials at the national, state, and local levels and are critically important to programs throughout the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), other Federal agencies, and the private sector. Despite their importance, the Nation's vital statistics are based on a registration and processing system that is increasingly recognized as outmoded. A re-engineered, web-based vital statistics system would involve initial recording of birth and death certificates via electronic systems in hospitals and funeral homes, with secure, encrypted Internet transmission to state and Federal authorities for translation into aggregate statistics. Such a system could greatly improve timeliness, yield major advances in the quality of health information by helping physicians and others more easily enter the appropriate information, provide for sustainability and functionality of the current system in the event of an emergency, and contribute to reducing immigration fraud and fraudulent claims for public benefits. CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is working with partners in other Federal agencies and with states as part of this e-government initiative to develop the systems specifications, technical architecture, and data standards that are needed to ensure that individual state systems can be fully integrated into a national system (and, importantly, into other public health information systems).

Overhauling the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS): With efforts currently underway, the NHIS will be operated in a fundamentally different way by mid-decade. Two separate but related efforts are essential to ensuring that the NHIS produces timely data easily accessible to users and that the NHIS efficiently captures information on a population that has shifted dramatically in its composition. First, the Census Bureau will begin the intensive field process of updating address lists, identifying sample neighborhoods, and listing households. Second, NCHS is in the second year of a multi-year project to overhaul the basic systems through which the NHIS data are collected, processed, and made available to users. This re-engineering effort has several key components including a conversion to a more technologically advanced computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) system and the use of relational databases for pre- and post-collection data and documentation systems. The use of updated technology will improve the quality and timeliness of NHIS data, while providing for more efficient processing of data that will free staff time for data analysis. A small pre-test is planned for 2003.

Integrating Surveys of Diet and Health: A new relationship has been forged between CDC/NCHS and USDA's Agricultural Research Service for the conduct of an integrated dietary survey. In the past, USDA conducted the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals, a key element of the National Nutrition Monitoring System. Beginning in 2002, dietary data have become an integrated effort of USDA and HHS, based on measurement of dietary recall in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). With USDA's collaboration, the 24-hour dietary recall that

has been a component of NHANES for some time will be augmented with a second day recall. Under this partnership, NHANES now uses the USDA developed automated interview software, and USDA staff will not only maintain this system but also will process and edit NHANES data to produce a final file. While this integration across two departments introduces considerable operational complexity to an already elaborate set of logistics for NHANES, the combined efforts of the departments will lead to more rapid data turnaround and improved data quality.

Improving Systems for Capturing Data from (and on) the Health Care System: Throughout the 1990's, NCHS has developed approaches to expand the coverage of the National Health Care Survey to represent better the range of providers and to gather data to help track important shifts in health care. However, it has been long recognized that fundamental improvements are needed in these surveys to keep up with the rapidly evolving delivery system. Directions or goals for strengthening this family of provider surveys include: broadening coverage of providers to capture more fully the places where the population is obtaining care; collecting data from providers on a schedule more closely tied to data needs; expanding the samples of provider surveys for greater analytic depth; increasing the usefulness of provider-based data for monitoring and assessing quality of care; providing data that help track incentives and practice patterns, as well as the flow of patients through the delivery system; and employing technology more effectively in these surveys, by using electronic data collection in surveys directly sponsored by NCHS and capturing electronic records collected as part of the patient care and administrative process. These multiyear developmental efforts are being undertaken in close partnership with other agencies in HHS and users in the research community.

Strengthening Economic Statistics

The Economic Statistics Initiative supported by the President's FY 2003 budget seeks to improve the quality of statistics in rapidly changing areas of the economy where accurate information is most needed. Full implementation of the initiative will significantly improve data provided by the Federal statistical system and will better inform the national debate on the economic challenges facing the United States.

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

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

measures of depreciation, broader coverage of international trade in services, and new measures of portfolio investment abroad.

BEA continues to make improvements in its economic accounts. With the increased funding received for FY 2002, BEA is working to improve the accuracy and reliability of its economic accounts estimates by filling critical gaps in coverage and addressing measurement errors in the GDP and national income accounts. Statistical improvements include updated measures of output and prices for additional telecommunications goods and services, casualty insurance, investment advice and portfolio management, selected medical equipment and medical services, and educational services; new measures of employee compensation that better estimate stock options, wages and salaries of supervisory and non-production workers, bonuses, and pensions; expanded surveys of international trade in services; new measures of financial derivatives; new estimates of economic activity in the nonprofit sector; and the integration of BEA economic accounts data with the Federal Reserve Board's financial accounts. In addition, BEA is moving ahead to implement fully its new GDP core processing system and continuing efforts to enhance its web site to include more comprehensive data in a variety of formats.

For FY 2003, BEA will accelerate the release of some of its more important economic statistics. Five measures are slated for acceleration during FY 2003: monthly international trade in goods and services, annual GDP by industry, annual input-output tables, annual gross state product, and annual metropolitan area personal income. In addition to providing resources to generate more timely economic statistics, the President's budget requests funds for FY 2003 to allow BEA to meet its international obligations with respect to incorporating the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) into its accounts. BEA is working with its data users to provide historical time series on a NAICS basis as well.

Measuring Electronic Commerce

Electronic commerce, or e-business, is not only creating new businesses but also fundamentally changing the way business is conducted by redefining existing business practices and products, changing distribution channels, modifying marketing and pricing strategies, and reshaping the locations and workings of business activity. While the use of e-business is widely acknowledged and discussed, it has not been properly reflected in official economic statistics, leading to less relevant and potentially misleading official statistics.

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

The FY 2001 budget for the Census Bureau included funds to initiate an e-business measurement program. The Census Bureau began releasing quarterly estimates of e-commerce in the retail sector in 2000 with fourth quarter 1999 data. In March 2001, the Census Bureau released the first of its multi-sector reports covering 1999 e-

commerce and e-business activity. Titled *E-Stats*, this and subsequent reports are available at www.census.gov/estats. *E-Stats* reports cover manufacturing, merchant wholesale trade, retail trade, and selected service industries. In June 2001, the Census Bureau released the first official measures of manufacturing plants' existing and planned use of selected e-business processes, based on data collected in mid-2000. This was followed by a March 2002 report providing highly detailed data on the use in mid-2000 of e-business processes by manufacturing plants. In March 2002 the Census Bureau also released the second edition of its basic *E-Stats* report, reflecting e-commerce activity in 125,000 American businesses.

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

With Congressional support, in FY 2003 the Census Bureau will further expand its e-commerce measurement efforts, introducing programs to collect detailed annual data on business expenditures on hardware, software and communication services; to expand annual coverage of the entire wholesale trade sector, particularly e-markets; and to initiate detailed studies of how e-business is reshaping supply chains.

Measuring the Service Sector

Despite service industries' ever-increasing share of the economy, no economic indicator now exists to provide on a timely basis the level of service sector activity. Closing this gap will further improve the Federal statistical system's ability to measure current developments in the macroeconomy. In FY 2003, the Census Bureau plans to carry out the development work required to launch a new quarterly indicator of service industry activity in FY 2004. Simultaneously, in order to develop data to support more probing analysis of service sector activities, such as investigating productivity trends in services, the Census Bureau will expand significantly its collection of product data from service industries and its collection of information on the purchases of services and materials by companies in the services sector. This initiative is designed to improve existing measures of value added for service industries.

In addition, Federal and private users of the Producer Price Index (PPI), and of price statistics in general, have stated the critical need for program coverage to continue to be expanded in the service sector as well as be extended to the construction sector of the U.S. economy. The lack of price indexes for these important production sectors may be compromising the measurement of real growth in the economy. To address these needs, in FY 2003 the Bureau of Labor Statistics (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. The expansion will help provide for the sampling and collection of information on price changes for the outputs of service and nonresidential construction sector industries.

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.

To address these needs, in 2003 BLS will continue to develop new industry labor and multi-factor productivity series and unit labor cost measures for the service producing sector. The expansion of productivity coverage will aid policymakers and researchers in the analysis and understanding of the service sector overall. The new multifactor productivity measures will provide information on the substitution of capital for labor and the substitution of intermediate inputs, such as materials and energy, for labor in the production of services. These measures will supply fresh insights on technological progress in the service sector and 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 of Government agencies could be refined or augmented in order to improve the measures

Improving Foreign Trade Statistics

Foreign trade statistics face two challenges – their timeliness and the coverage of exports. Currently, the monthly statistics on international trade in goods and services are released about 50 days after the end of the reference month. Both government policy makers and private sector decision-makers would like to have these data available more promptly. 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.

In FY 2002, the Census Bureau, in collaboration with the Bureau of Economic Analysis, is taking initial steps to accelerate release of monthly statistics on international trade in goods and services. With Congressional support, in FY 2003 the agencies will expand their activities, with the aim of putting in place a system to allow for release of the monthly trade statistics 30 days after the reference month, commencing with the statistics for January 2004. At the same time, the Census Bureau will launch a multi-faceted campaign to reduce the undervaluation of exports of goods. Much of the progress on both fronts will depend on the success of programs already underway to automate fully the filing of all import and export documentation.

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 2003, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will continue with planning for continuous updating of the CPI, and evaluate whether or not the geographic area and housing samples can be included in the continuous revision or need to remain periodic. In addition, BLS will complete the staged introduction of electronic data collection for CPI items other than rent, and continue its work on the redesign of computer systems used to process and review data other than rent. BLS will begin implementing a new process for updating the item samples within outlets more frequently for a significant proportion of the CPI's item categories.

During FY 2003 BLS also plans to continue to compile and publish a new measure of change in consumer prices as a supplement to the existing CPI. This new index uses a superlative formula to reflect better consumers' responses to changes in relative prices. Unlike the regular CPI, the new superlative index will be subject to revision in the years following its initial issuance, in order to accommodate more current expenditure data.

Modernizing the Producer Price Index and the International Price Programs

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 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. Besides 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. Information on internationally traded goods and services and on the U.S. trade position allows users to obtain an accurate measure of the U.S. trade deficit and supports critical economic policy decisions related to both international trade issues and analysis of domestic inflation.

As part of a new initiative, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will replace its 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 make important improvements to both the PPI and IPP programs, such as annual weight updates to the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes and experimental Producer Price Indexes for goods and services that will provide the first economy-wide measures of

changes in producer prices. These improvements will enable BLS to respond more quickly and effectively to future information requirements as the domestic and international economies continue to change.

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

In FY 2003, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will continue its work to expand the ECI sample to improve the measurement of changes in compensation; increase the industry, occupational, and geographic detail of published data; and enhance the capacity to link data on the costs, prevalence, and features of employee benefit plans. The expansion will allow BLS to produce more precise indices of the changes in employer wage and benefit costs by major industry and occupational groups, and to produce better annual estimates of employer compensation cost levels.

Inaugurating a Time Use Survey

In FY 2003, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue its work to inaugurate the new American Time Use Survey (ATUS) to measure how Americans spend their time at work, fulfilling family responsibilities, and at leisure. Currently, there is no ongoing nationally representative survey of time use in the United States. Occasional surveys in the past have not provided the breadth of information on demographic, labor force, and social characteristics of individuals that ATUS will provide beginning in 2004. ATUS will permit a broader assessment of national production and national well-being than is presently possible, as well as comparisons across demographic groups. The survey will expand understanding of the non-market activities of working Americans to assess the contribution those activities make to national well-being, families, and quality of life. The program also will provide time-diary estimates of time spent in market work that will be used to assess the quality of existing estimates of hours of work.

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

Developing a Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) will provide monthly national measures of labor demand. Presently, there is no economic indicator of the demand for labor with which to assess the presence or extent of labor shortages in the United States. The availability of unfilled jobs—the job openings rate—is an important measure of the tightness of job markets, parallel to existing measures of unemployment. Thus, with the institution of JOLTS, policymakers and analysts will have a better understanding of imbalances between the demand for and the supply of labor, and improved tools for assessing the presence of labor shortages in the U.S. labor market. These data also will provide evidence of pressures on wage rates. In FY 2003, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue monthly production of job openings and labor turnover estimates as a developmental series, and will continue its research and analysis to improve the program methodology and structure.

Integrating Surveys of Employment-Related Health Insurance

Federal surveys that collect data on employment-based health coverage are used to measure the growth and structure of the economy, to assess changes in the compensation of employees, and to address public health policy concerns. Several agencies currently sponsor or conduct surveys that collect data on employment-based health coverage. While these statistics provide a wide variety of information about health insurance, including availability, options, usage, benefits, costs, funding methods, impacts, and participating entities, substantially improved coordination of these data collections is essential. Improved coordination will align survey data elements, concepts, and definitions to facilitate analyses of employer-provided health benefits and other forms of nonwage compensation across series. Coordinating surveys also has the potential to reduce respondent burden and conserve funds by eliminating redundant requests for information.

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

The committee continues to meet on a periodic basis to implement recommendations and extend coordination among the member agencies. A glossary of health insurance terms has been developed, and the feasibility of a coordinated extraction of health plan information for both MEPS-IC and NCS is being explored in depth. The advantages of a single extraction include resource savings, support of common definitions, and single interpretation of benefits plan data. The committee plans to evaluate improvements in

statistics on health benefits and other forms of nonwage compensation, not only in their own right, but also with reference to their role as components of broader statistical measures, including the Employment Cost Index, the National Health Accounts, and the National Income and Product Accounts. The committee is also investigating ways to communicate and disseminate information about its activities and recommendations to other interested parties.

Re-engineering the Agriculture Statistics Program

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) continues to make progress on efforts to re-engineer its program, from development of data collection instruments and instructions to data processing, analysis, data warehousing, and the design and release of data products. Transfer of the Census of Agriculture program to NASS provided the impetus for the Project to Re-engineer and Integrate Statistical Methods (PRISM). An in-depth program review has determined the content, scope, coverage, and frequency of the annual statistics program as well as the 2002 Census of Agriculture. Systems are being developed to standardize processing across all future NASS surveys and censuses and to make use of emerging technologies such as forms scanning, optical character recognition, and web-based data collection. Re-engineering efforts include initiatives to integrate economic, environmental, demographic, census and annual survey program data collections; improve the accuracy of data collection; and reduce respondent burden. In addition, the development of a questionnaire repository to aid in Internet-based survey responses will improve the efficiency and timeliness of data collection and reduce respondent burden. These activities will also permit NASS to be more responsive to emerging data needs in areas such as genetic engineering, the changing structure of agriculture, the growing demand for small area and spatial statistics, the increasing demand for and scope of environmental statistics, and use of electronic commerce in the agricultural sector.

North American Industry Classification System

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

NAICS implementation began with the 1997 data year in Canada and the United States, and the 1998 data year in Mexico. U.S. agencies will implement NAICS from 1999 to 2004. The 1997 Economic Census implemented NAICS and conversion of the Census Bureau's current surveys was completed during 2002.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in conjunction with its state partners, has completed the recoding of over eight million business establishments necessary to replace the Standard Industrial Classification system with NAICS 2002. As a result, the BLS business frame is available on a NAICS basis, and the BLS business surveys can begin to review and resample units as necessary to match the NAICS-based universe. NAICS-related work will continue beyond 2002 as various programs convert to NAICS through 2006. Selected programs may develop historical data series on a NAICS basis, and BLS may also develop bridge tables to permit comparisons of pre- and post-NAICS data. During 2003, the Current Employment Statistics and Current Population Survey programs will convert their publications to a NAICS basis. Other programs will review the business frame and resample as necessary for future conversions.

INEGI, OMB, and Statistics Canada have put in place a process to ensure that the implementation of NAICS is comparable across all three countries. In addition, the three countries are reviewing and updating NAICS continuously to ensure that new activities are promptly recognized and to extend NAICS to the 5-digit industry level in those sectors where agreement is now at only the sector, subsector, or industry group level. The first update for NAICS was completed for 2002, extending comparability for the three countries to the Construction sector. NAICS 2002 also recognized changes occurring as a result of the growth of the Internet by reorganizing and recognizing new industries in the Information, Wholesale, and Retail Trade sectors. The Census Bureau will publish the results of the 2002 Economic Census on a NAICS 2002 basis. The review and revision of NAICS for 2007 is expected to begin in 2003.

North American Product Classification System

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

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

Standard Occupational Classification System

A revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system was released by OMB in September 1999, and the new SOC Manual was published in October 2000. The new SOC system replaces the Occupational Employment Statistics classification system, formerly used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for gathering occupational information. It also replaces the Census Bureau's 1990 occupational classification system. In addition, the new SOC serves as the framework for information being gathered through the Department of Labor's Occupational Information Network, which has replaced the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*. All Federal agencies that collect occupational data will use the new system; similarly, all state and local government agencies are strongly encouraged to use this national system to promote a common language for categorizing occupations.

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

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Definitions

OMB announced the adoption of Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas in December 2000 (www.whitehouse.gov/omb—go to "Statistical Programs and Standards"). The new standards are less complicated, more transparent, and easier to understand. Urbanized areas of 50,000 population or more will be used to qualify Metropolitan Statistical Areas. For the first time, Micropolitan Statistical Areas with urban clusters of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population will be identified, thereby extending the classification to include more of the Nation's territory and population. OMB expects to announce in 2003 definitions of the statistical areas that will be based on the new standards and Census 2000 data.

Classification of Data on Race and Ethnicity

Federal agencies that collect data on race and ethnicity are now required to offer respondents who wish to do so the opportunity to select one or more of five standard racial categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White). OMB announced this change and others in its "Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" in 1997, which superseded the standards originally adopted in 1977.

As a follow-on to the adoption of the 1997 standards, the Tabulation Working Group of the Interagency Committee for the Review of the Standards for Data on Race and Ethnicity developed Provisional Guidance on the Implementation of the 1997 Standards for the Collection of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity that focuses on three areas: col-

lecting data using the revised standards, tabulating data collected under the revised standards, and building bridges to compare data collected under the revised and old standards. The standards and related guidance are available at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/infoereg/index.html (go to "Statistical Programs and Standards").

In addition, in response to requests from agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcing civil rights laws, OMB led an interagency group to develop guidance (OMB Bulletin 00-02, dated March 9, 2000) that addresses the collection of aggregate data on race when agencies request information from businesses, schools, and other entities, and the allocation by agencies of responses, whether individual or aggregate, for use in civil rights monitoring and enforcement. This guidance ensures that agencies can continue to monitor compliance with laws that offer protections for those who historically have experienced discrimination, and that reporting burden is minimized for those reporting aggregate data to Federal agencies.

OMB's provisional guidance will continue to evolve as data from Census 2000 and other information collections employing the 1997 standards become available. In addition, several research projects are underway that will provide methods for data users to make meaningful comparisons of data collected under the 1977 standards with data that are collected under the 1997 standards.

Definition of Income and Poverty

A working group formed by OMB under the auspices of the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy is continuing efforts to review 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 (NRC) in 1995, *Measuring Poverty: A New Approach*. That report recommended that the official U.S. poverty thresholds be changed to comprise a budget for the three basic categories of food, clothing, and shelter (including utilities), and a small additional amount to allow for other needs, such as household supplies, personal care, and non-work-related transportation.

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

The working group has coordinated closely with the Census Bureau to advise its development of experimental poverty measures that incorporate relevant NRC recommendations. In June 1999, the Census Bureau issued an initial report, *Experimental Poverty Measures, 1991-1997*, presenting alternative experimental poverty measures as a constructive first step in the development of improved measures of income and poverty.

This report was followed by three special studies issued in July and September 1999 and September 2000, an update of the NRC-based poverty estimates for the period 1990 to 1999 using new data, and a dozen Poverty Measurement Working Papers. (These documents are available on the Census Bureau's web site at www.census.gov/hhes/www/povmeas.html.) A second experimental poverty measures report that provided additional alternative measures based on accounting for some expenses in the thresholds and using refined expenditure data sources was released in fall 2001. Over the next few years, poverty experts, interested stakeholders, and the general public will continue to have an opportunity to scrutinize, comment upon, and suggest ways to improve the experimental measures.

Appendices

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2003

(In millions of dollars)

Department/Agency	Direct Funding	Reimbursements			Purchases		
		State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies	State/ Local Govt's	Private Sector	Other Federal Agencies
AGRICULTURE							
ARS	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
ERS	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	4.7	8.8
FAS	36.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.1
FNS	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
FS	40.1	7.5	0.0	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.0
NASS	149.1	3.0	0.0	8.3	19.1	0.0	2.5
NRCS	116.0	3.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
COMMERCE							
BEA	69.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Census	757.6	1.3	4.7	217.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
ESA	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ITA	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.9
NOAA	89.2	0.0	2.7	0.0	6.4	10.2	0.0
PTO	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
DEFENSE							
Corps	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0
DIOR	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DMDC	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
EDUCATION							
NCES	202.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.0	187.5	12.5
ENERGY							
EH	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
EIA	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	26.0	3.9
HHS							
ACF	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
AHRQ	137.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9	18.0
ATSDR	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.1
CDC (w/o NCHS)	345.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	142.0	69.2	10.9
CMS	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0
HRSA	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.0	4.2
IHS	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NCHS	130.1	0.0	0.5	45.5	16.5	45.7	36.4
NIH	601.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	324.1	26.8
OASPE	24.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	24.7	6.0
OPA	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5
SAMHSA	154.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	30.7	115.8	3.5

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(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
HUD							
Housing.....	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
OFHEO.....	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
PD&R.....	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	21.4
P&IH.....	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
INTERIOR							
FWS.....	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6
MMS.....	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPS.....	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
BoR.....	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
USGS.....	79.4	74.3	2.9	40.2	0.0	1.6	0.0
JUSTICE							
BJS.....	38.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.7	4.3	25.8
BoP.....	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DEA.....	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FBI.....	6.2	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INS.....	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5
LABOR							
BLS.....	511.0	0.1	1.3	9.4	93.0	16.0	77.0
ESA.....	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0
ETA.....	121.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.0	0.0	7.0
MSHA.....	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6
OASP.....	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0
OSHA.....	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION							
BTS.....	35.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.5
FAA.....	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.4
FHWA.....	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	11.7	0.6
FMCSA.....	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	4.4
FRA.....	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3
FTA.....	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.8
MARAD.....	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
NHTSA.....	26.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.6	18.2	2.2
OST.....	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RSPA.....	6.3	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	4.7	0.1
TREASURY							
Customs.....	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOI (IRS).....	40.1	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.1
VETERANS AFFAIRS							
BVA.....	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VHA.....	133.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	1.0
VBA.....	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
OPP.....	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.6

Appendix A. Direct Funding, Reimbursable Programs, and Purchases, FY 2003

(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
OTHER AGENCIES							
AID	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	7.6
CPSC	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
EEOC	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1
EPA	168.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	20.1	1.7
FEMA	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
NASA	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NSF	105.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	96.2	12.3
SRS	30.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	18.7	10.3
SBA	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
SSA	23.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.9	1.9
TOTAL	4,672.8	90.1	12.7	396.5	466.8	1,142.7	339.2

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

Appendix B. Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

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

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

Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Census*	Total	8,007	8,062	8,564
	Full-time permanent.....	3,434	4,437	4,572
	Other than full-time permanent.....	4,573	3,625	3,992
	Statisticians	1,597	1,797	1,881
BLS	Total	2,624	2,792	2,792
	Full-time permanent.....	2,222	2,376	2,376
	Other than full-time permanent.....	402	416	416
	Statisticians	151	174	174
NASS	Total	1,113	1,188	1,358
	Full-time permanent.....	1,077	1,152	1,323
	Other than full-time permanent.....	36	36	35
	Statisticians	570	610	695
NCHS	Total	570	578	583
	Full-time permanent.....	520	528	533
	Other than full-time permanent.....	50	50	50
	Statisticians	191	196	199
ERS	Total	512	512	516
	Full-time permanent.....	437	477	488
	Other than full-time permanent.....	75	35	28
	Statisticians	4	4	4
BEA	Total	429	455	485
	Full-time permanent.....	414	437	467
	Other than full-time permanent.....	15	18	18
	Statisticians	6	4	4
EIA	Total	374	367	375
	Full-time permanent.....	354	356	360

Principal Statistical Agency Staffing Levels

Agency	Staff	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
	Other than full-time permanent.....	20	11	15
	Statisticians.....	60	53	60
BTS	Total	102	158	158
	Full-time permanent.....	101	157	157
	Other than full-time permanent.....	1	1	1
	Statisticians.....	32	42	42
NCES	Total	116	116	108
	Full-time permanent.....	116	116	107
	Other than full-time permanent.....	0	0	1
	Statisticians.....	87	87	78
BJS	Total	60	61	61
	Full-time permanent.....	56	57	57
	Other than full-time permanent.....	4	4	4
	Statisticians.....	41	35	35

*Note: Bureau of the Census figures do not include decennial census staffing. In FY 2001, the decennial staff included 2,397 full-time permanent and 3,232 other than full-time permanent employees. In FY 2002 these numbers are 1,333 and 2,227, respectively, and in FY 2003 these levels will be 3,081 and 3,198, respectively.

Glossary of Department and Agency Abbreviations

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

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

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

Selected Federal Statistical World Wide Web Sites

(As of August 2002)

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.fcsm.gov/

Department of Agriculture (USDA)

www.usda.gov/

ARS—Agricultural Research Service

www.ars.usda.gov/

Food Survey Research Group

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

Bureau of the Census

www.census.gov/

ESA—Economics and Statistics Administration

www.esa.doc.gov/

ITA—International Trade Administration

www.ita.doc.gov/

Tourism Industries

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

Office of Trade and Economic Analysis

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

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

www.noaa.gov/

NMFS—National Marine Fisheries Service

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/

Fisheries Statistics and Economics

www.st.nmfs.gov/

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

DIOR—Directorate for Information Operations and Reports

www.dior.whs.mil

DMDC—Defense Manpower Data Center

www.dmdc.osd.mil/

(Go to DMDC Profile 2000)

Department of Education

www.ed.gov/

NCES—National Center for Education Statistics

www.nces.ed.gov/

Department of Energy

www.energy.gov/

EIA—Energy Information Administration

www.eia.doe.gov/

EH—Office of Environment, Safety and Health

<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 "Publications")

HRSA—Health Resources and Services Administration

www.hrsa.gov

(Go to "Data and Statistics")

IHS—Indian Health Service

www.ihs.gov

NCHS—National Center for Health Statistics

www.cdc.gov/nchs/

NIH—National Institutes of Health

www.nih.gov/

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

OPA—Office of Population Affairs

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

SAMHSA—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

www.samhsa.gov/

(Go to "Statistics/Data")

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

www.hud.gov/

Housing

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

OFHEO—Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

www.ofheo.gov

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

www.huduser.org/

P&IH—Office of Public and Indian Housing

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

Department of the Interior

www.doi.gov/

BoR—Bureau of Reclamation

www.usbr.gov/main/index.html

FWS—United States Fish and Wildlife Service

<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

INS—Immigration and Naturalization Service

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

Department of Labor (DOL)

www.dol.gov

(Go to "Statistics, Research & Publications")

BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

ESA—Employment Standards Administration

www.dol.gov/esa/welcome.htm

ETA—Employment and Training Administration

www.doleta.gov/

America's Labor Market Information System

www.doleta.gov/almis/default.asp

www.lmi-net.org/

MSHA—Mine Safety and Health Administration

www.msha.gov/

OASP—Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy

www.dol.gov/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 & Inspection Data")

Department of Transportation (DOT)

www.dot.gov

BTS—Bureau of Transportation Statistics

www.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 "National Transit Library")

MARAD—Maritime Administration

www.marad.dot.gov/

(Go to "Publications & Statistics")

NHTSA—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

www.nhtsa.dot.gov

National Center for Statistics and Analysis

www.nhtsa.dot.gov/

(Go to "NCSA")

RSPA—Research & Special Programs Administration

www.rspa.dot.gov

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")

United States Customs Service
www.customs.treas.gov/

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/clarnglse.html

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
www.epa.gov/
(Go to "Information Sources," then go to "Databases & Software")

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)
www.eeoc.gov
(Go to "Statistics")

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
www.fema.gov/

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
www.nasa.gov/

National Science Foundation (NSF)
www.nsf.gov/
(Go to Science Statistics)

Small Business Administration (SBA)
www.sba.gov/advo/stats/

Social Security Administration (SSA)
www.ssa.gov/
(Go to "Policy, Research, & Statistics")